sources of our mineral regions. And as good maps are the basis of all useful research in every department of science and the arts, especially in the practical sciences of geology and metallurgy, the first step toward a geological survey is to obtain as correct a map as possible, if not of the entire State, at least of such parts thereof as are of the most importance to be studied geologically.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Under the requirement of an act, approved April 24th, 1869, I appointed five commissioners to constitute a Board of Public Charities, who, at all times, have full power to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory or correctional institutions within the State; and at least once in every year visit all such as are receiving State aid, to examine everything connected with their management, and especially to ascertain whether the funds appropriated to them are economically and judiciously expended. The requisite number of gentlemen, possessing the necessary qualifications, have generously consented to serve on this Board, which is now fully organized, and the objects fully contemplated are being accomplished. Early during the session their first annual report will be presented for your consideration, which will give a full account of the extent and importance of their philanthropic transactions in behalf of the Commonwealth.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

While two heroic nations in Europe have been engaged in keadly strife, shocking to civilization, our countay has been but little effected by it in a physical sense. But our sympathies are deeply excited for both people, and in the name of humanity we earnestly hope their differences may soon be satisfactorily adjusted, and peace restored.

THE MILITARY AT ELECTIONS.

The employment of the United States troops at elections, without the consent of local and State governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the general government, and, if persisted in, must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character, and so injurious in its tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration, and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly, but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said, "He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislature;" and, what is especially pertinent to the case in point, "He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power." The alleged authority for the use of troops, at our State elections is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, entitled, "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," which authorizes United States marshals to call to their assistance, "such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States." But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good President, the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully; a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe, and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our Republican institutions. At the last October election United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens; and as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance, I have called your attention to this subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an endorsement of a measure that meets my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been, and are still competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for United States military forces to intervene will be when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted, and their aid is lawfully required.

1876.

The celebration of the Centennial Birthday of American Independence is exciting much public attention. It will be an important era in the history of the nation. Congress has already agitated the subject, and will, doubtless soon take action in relation thereto. The place for this great occasion should not be a question of controversy. No other could be so appropriate as Philadelphia.—Around the Hall of Independence cluster all the brightest memories of the eventful period to be commemorated. There Congress met; there the historic bell first proclaimed "liberty throughout all the land—unto all the inhabitants thereof," there the Declaration of Independence was first promulgated, and there should be the national celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's existence.

In conclusion, it is my sincere desire, that we may cultivate the spirit of good will, forbearance, kindness and charity, and unite in constant efforts to promote the public good and general prosperity.

JOHN W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1871.

A PERSUASIVE WIFE.—A correspondent of the Benton Monitor says. a handsome, dashing woman rode into a village in that region a few days ago, and, alighting from her horse, went rapidly to a drinking saloon, where a number of sovereigns were having a "high time." She singled out the finest looking man in the crowd, and, walking up to him, seized him by the arm and ordered him to put down the glass which he was about to drain. He dashed down the glass and rushed away. The lady followed and finally cornered him in the billiard room. She told him in a firm, determined voice that the place he was in and the course he was pursuing would not answer for her husband; that he was wasting her property, and that she would no longer consent to be disgraced and impoverished by him. She demanded his pistol. He refused. She took it from him, cocked it and presented it at him, and told him he must leave or die.—He concluded to leave. She marched him out as a prisoner of war to where his horse was hitched, ordered him to mount, and in a few minutes the two were leaving the town, the wife riding in the rear of her captured lord, with his six shooter in her hand.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : JAN. 12, 1871.

THE result of the Georgia election is a little better than we announced last week. The Congressional delegation stands now *six* democrats to *one* carpet-bagger—*three fourths* of the Legislature democratic, and a democratic majority on the popular vote of the State of over *forty one thousand*. How "*will* that do for high" for U. S. Grant?

JOURNALISTIC.—The Harrisburg *Daily Patriot* commemorated the new year by taking unto itself an entire new outfit, head-gear and all, and is now fully as handsome in appearance as it is lively and enterprising in spirit. The *Patriot* is sound, true and efficient in its advocacy of democratic principles, and as those principles are now receiving the endorsement of the people all over the country, it is befitting that such able organs as the *Patriot* should gird on new armor and prepare for the good time coming.

THE New York *Post* of Saturday evening contained a special telegram announcing that President Grant having finally become convinced that the San Domingo swindle could not be put through, had given it up for a bad job. The correspondent of the *Post* claimed to speak by authority, and he also announced that the President was very sorry that he had ever meddled with the concern. If the *Post's* information should turn out to be correct, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, the country will feel relieved and Grant will be allowed to repent of his folly at his leisure—he will have plenty of leisure after November, 1872.

THE election of "Old Uncle" Jake Zeigler of the Butler *Herald*, to the position of Clerk to the Senate, is a proper and well merited reward for long and faithful services rendered to the democratic party. Besides all this, he has hosts of warm and admiring friends in this county of Cambria. His reputation as a fearless and able democratic journalist is widespread, and no man of either party from one end of the State to the other, who knows Jacob Zeigler, will regret his election, or fail to acknowledge his peculiar fitness for the duties of the office to which he has been elected. Long live "Old Uncle Jake," and may higher honors be as freely bestowed as they are eminently deserved by the worthy Clerk of the Senate.

HON. EPHRAIM BANKS died at his residence in Lewistown on last Friday, aged about 80 years. He had long been a leading and active member of the Democratic party of the State, and was a participant in the Reform Convention of 1838. After that time, he was twice elected by his party to the office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania, and subsequently held the position of Associate Judge of the Courts of his county. He was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and has left an honorable and unsullied record behind him. He was the father of Thaddeus Banks, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, who is a most worthy son of a worthy sire.

THE corrupt and annually exciting election of State Treasurer is no doubt transpiring at Harrisburg to-day (Wednesday) as we go to press. The political *buzzards* of *both* parties are therefore in full force, ready for their pray. Of course, so far as the interests of the tax payers are concerned, it makes but little difference who the man is who may prove successful in the disgraceful scramble, and as for ourselves, we feel no manner of interest in the result. We will say this, however. The Democratic party has a majority of one in the State Senate.—Let the members of that party in the Senate pass a law just as soon as possible, to effectually *control and protect* the public monies of the people, and then *throw the responsibility of the defeat of the bill on the radical majority in the House*. That course will make an invulnerable record for our party; otherwise *it will sink into deserved contempt*. We intend to refer to this question next week. It is a matter of great State interest, and the *people*, and not a corrupt "*ring*," ought to know which shall rule.

P. S. A telegraphic dispatch, received on the eve of going to press, informs us that R. W. Mackey, Esq., of Allegheny county, has been elected State Treasurer by a vote of 70 to 60. We will have more to say about it next week.

THE message of Gov. Geary, judging from the tone and temper of the radical papers of the State, does not meet with general endorsement or even common courtesy from his political friends. It is well known that John W. Geary at one time in his somewhat eventful life was a citizen of this county, and was then a democrat of the strictest faith and in full sympathy with the principles of that party. It is also well known that at a much more recent date he declared himself "a democrat without affix or prefix." In view of these facts, then, it need not be wondered at that he sometimes "shows his raising," as he takes occasion to do in the well merited rebuke he administers to the President in that portion (published entire in the synopsis presented elsewhere in our paper) of his message relating to the employment of troops at elections. Grant has, in violation of all law and precedent, as our readers are aware, used the military power of the general government to overawe and coerce the citizens of several States into submission to his arbitrary demands; in all of which attempts, however, we are glad to say, he has most signally failed, as he certainly deserved to do. On this subject Geary treats the President's disgraceful conduct in the strongest terms of condemnation, and although a more befitting time to have done this would have been when United States soldiers were stationed at several of the polls in the city of Philadelphia, on the day of the recent election there, still we cannot refrain from giving the Governor due credit for having even at the eleventh hour, enunciated such bold and patriotic sentiments as he gives expression to in this and other portions of his recent message to the Legislature. But of this more in our next.

Speaker Wallace's Address.

We publish below the address of HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, of Clearfield county, delivered on the occasion of his election as Speaker of the State Senate. It is a creditable production, full of sound and Statesmanlike suggestions, and greatly adds to Mr. WALLACE's reputation as an able Senator and an upright and pure man. The Democratic party in Cambria county, on more than one occasion, have testified their approbation of Mr, WALLACE, and we know that he gratefully appreciates their cordial recognition of his honest and efficient support of the principles of that party which he and they believe will sustain and make permanent the honor and sure prosperity of the State. We regard WILLIAM A. WALLACE, taking his record as a State Senator, as a fit and honorable representative of the party of the State, and feel quite sure that in his new and responsible position, as Speaker of the Senate, he will sustain his well earned and well deserved character for ability and integrity.

SENATORS:—Accept my thanks for the honor conferred upon me. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of my post with impartiality, and I pray your aid and support in the administration of the rules and the preservation of the decorum which becomes the Senate. In assuming control of this body for the first time in ten years, we recognize our responsibility, and forgetful of the calumnies that have been heaped upon us during all of those years, and faithful always to the great doctrines of free government. Long and able, but now approaching their full tide in the public mind, we trust their power to guide the future. Taking no step backward, it is our mission to remedy the evil of present legislation. Accomplished facts and their logical sequences are to be justly estimated and in their light we must hold the policy to lead the State and control the nation. Experimental reforms are worse than useless, but healthy progress under the guidance of established truths becomes necessity and duty. To lead in such reforms, to guide our much loved State in such a channel, to increase and develope her resources, to cause her waste places to resound with the hum of busy industry, to give equal and honest representation to every citizen, to retrench in her expenditure, to pay her debts, to check the tide of special legislation, to banish corrupting and debasing influences from the seats of power, are objects worthy the intellects and energies of each of us. Uncontrolled power by one political organization during a long term of years inevitably beget smi-management and extravagance, and the administration of the affairs of this Commonwealth has been no exception to this rule. In the correction of these wrongs, Senators, we invite your cordial co-operation.—The Constitution commands us this year to apportion and distribute equally throughout the State, Senators and Representatives. This provision is mandatory; to perform it now is a sworn obligation; to perform it in a spirit of equality, of honesty and of justice is distinctly enjoined. To fail in either is a violation of your official oaths.

An appointment of state by which the voice of her people is expressed at the ballot-box, shall be fairly and justly represented in these halls, is imperatively demanded from this legislature. Just representation for all the people, a fair hearing for every shade of sentiment, in a constitutional convention, if it shall be your pleasure to call one, are vital prerequisites to the creation of an acceptable organic law, and their denial will ensure its defeat.—The rights of one half of the people of your commercial metropolis in the matter of the election of officers have been outraged and trampled upon by a preceding legislature, and they are denied a voice in their choice. They are thus disfranchised in one of the most vital matters of loyal self government. To correct this violation of fundamental American principle. we earnestly invoke you.

The relief of our over-worked Supreme Court demands, and should have our earliest attention. Special legislation has become a vice of our system. The prevalence of a general rule of law over our whole territory, upon subjects usually within the scope of legislative action, is now an exception, and special enactments and special privileges are found upon almost every page of our voluminous annual statute book. To put an end to this, and to govern the people by salutary general rules, the pressure of which shall be tight and equal, seem to be plain duties. In the correction of the imperfections of the administration; in the redress of the wrongs that are potent, and in the performance of the duties peremptorily enjoined. Right and justice are infinitely better guides than a desire for partisan advantage or efforts for party success. Reason, concession and a mutual deference in the performance of the duties now before us will ensure their satisfactory accomplishment, and an inflexible will and a united purpose in the support of the vital principles will command their success.

In this spirit the representatives of 35,000 citizens of this Commonwealth, for years misrepresented and disfranchised, now assume control of the Senate anxious to aid in launching the State upon a career of healthful progress and well digested reform, earnest in their determination to shape the present as to control the future, and ready to extend the fraternal grasp to all who, forgetful of the past can see the pathway of the State and Republic only made clear by the economical administration of good government, magnanimous forgiveness and genuine spirit of worth with charity.

HOW RICHMOND HAS SUFFERED.—At the opening of this new year it is not without mournful interest to look at the great disasters that have befallen Richmond since it became a city. In 1811 the theatre on Broad street, where the Monumental church now stands, was destroyed by fire, and seventy-two persons, including the Governor of Virginia, were burned to death. During the war, besides the sufferings usual in a beseiged city, the amunition factory on Brown's Island exploded in 1863, killing thirty-three young girls and six males including Rev. J. Woodcock, engaged there.—1865, at the evacuation, nearly the entire business portion of the city was destroyed by fire. In 1868, at a political celebration on Mayo's Island, the bridge broke down, killing Col. James R. Branch, one of our best citizens, and four other persons. The year of 1870 was thick with disasters. In April, the flooring of the court room of the capitol gave way, killing fifty-seven and wounding over one hundred persons. A few months afterwards, a large portion of the city was submerged by flood, causing great destruction of property; and on Christmas morning, the Spottswood hotel, with the valuable block of buildings adjoining, was destroyed by fire, and eight human beings burned to death, besides four not heard from, and supposed to have shared the same fate.

But it is a comfort to us all to know that these disasters have never cast down our people, and that they still look hopefully for its prosperity to Him of whom the Psalmist has said: "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

THE DOCTORS NONPLUSSED.—*A Girl takes a Nap of Five Days and Nights, and Wakes up as Well as Ever.*—We have recently had in our midst a most remarkable case of coma with general anasthesia, lasting 120 hours. Emma Gray, who lives at 617 Green street, was attacked with epileptic convulsions early in the evening of December 27, which were repeated very frequently every four or five hours. After the convulsions ceased, she fell into a comatose state, in which she was utterly deprived of all her senses, not being able to be aroused by powerful shocks from electric batteries, or any applications which ordinarily succeed in reaching the human senses, and provoking some evidences of vitality.

The patient was visited by several of our prominent physicians who had heard of the phenomenon. Such cases are mentioned as being of extremely rare occurrence, and doubtless all of our decipies of Esculapius would have been glad to have witnessed this one. Watson, in his "Principles and Practices of Physic," says that, after epileptic attacks, the subject has been frequently known to lapse into a stupor which lasted for an hour or two, sometimes for half a day. He says nothing of the complete loss of sensibility, however, as was the case in this instance. Many features in the case bore a strong analogy to that of the sleeping beauty from Obion county, Tennessee. The Green street woman was in this condition from early Tuesday evening till about ten p. m., Saturday, during which time she breathed regularly and freely, with no distortions of her face, her eyelids being just closed. To all outward appearance she was merely enjoying a gentle sleep. She says that she came to this city from Memphis, and that about five years ago, while living remote from scientific medical men, she fell into a similar state, which lasted nearly a week. Preparations were being made this last time to put her on exhibition when she gave signs of returning consciousness. The case is certainly a remarkable one, both as to symptoms and the duration. Emma is a stout, hearty girl, and looked, and really was, as well, in a very short time after waking, as she ever was, with the exception of paleness and weakness, which were the natural results of doing without food or water for so long a period.- *St. Louis Times, Jan. 4.*

REMARKABLE.—There lives a family in Dorchester county, every dark eyed male member of which, for the past fifty years, has gone blind, at the age of 20 or 25 years. Those with blue eyes escape the terrible affliction. There is a tradition about this singular circumstance which we lay before our readers as we heard it: Some sixty years since, so goes the story, a beautiful black eyed girl of 20, from some cause or other, lost her eye-sight. Her misfortune brought penury and want with it. Being reduced to beggary, she was wont to go abroad asking alms. During one of her journeys she visited the neighborhood in which resided the ancestors of those who are now sightless. Instead of her helpless condition exciting, as it should have done, a feeling of sympathy, she was treated with ridicule by some of the younger members of the house her evil star had led her into. Two of the boys, as a matter of mere devilitry, took her out, promising to conduct her to a place where plenty awaited. Instead of giving her a safe conduct, they carried her into a swamp and left her. It is said that she cried out beseeching them to put her on the public road, but they heeded not their lamentations. Finding herself about to be deserted among the tangled brushwood, she turned her prayer to a curse, asking her Maker, in her revengeful anguish, to punish her betrayers by making their offspring, for seven generations as helpless as she was. it is said that she was found dead in the swamp, having perished from hunger and cold. This may appear somewhat romantic, but whether the traditionary part of it be false or true, it is assuredly a fact, that the male offspring of the family referred to lose their sight as indicated. Hundreds of persons in Dorchester county will verify it.—*Cambridge (Mass.) Herald.*

A WESTERN HEROINE.—*A Schoolmistress Risks her Life to Save her Pupils.*—The heroic conduct of a lady teacher of Independence, Iowa, Miss Maggie Cooper, is recorded. The school building in which she was teaching is provided with ventilating flues, connected with the rooms with registers of cast-iron, weighing about forty pounds each, and are let into the wall about thirteen feet from the floor.

On Monday afternoon of last week, as two little boys were working at the black board, directly under the register, in Miss Cooper's room, the lady happened to cast her eye in the direction of the ceiling, and saw in her consternation the heavy iron register was on the very point of falling on the heads of the unconscious children. Taking in the situation at a glance, she saw that the little ones could not be removed in time to save their lives. At a sacrifice, she rushed to the spot, and, extending her arms above the heads of the little boys, received the falling iron, and, by the utmost exercise of her strength, divided it from the line of its decent to the floor, where it fell close by the side of the imperiled children.

There is not the least doubt that, but for the heroic action of Miss Cooper, the lives of one or both of the boys would have been sacrificed. Miss Cooper received a slight cut in the hand, and for a day or two her arm was so benumbed by the concussion as to be entirely useless.

—The United States steamer Saginaw grounded on October 29, 1870, on the French Frigate Shoals, near Midway Island. Owing to the heavy surf which prevailed from that day until November 11, when the steamer went to pieces, the officers and crew (about ninety in number), who had escaped to Ocean Island, were unable to save much of their stores. The island being barren, they were reduced to quarter rations at the very beginning. Lieutenant Talbot and a few of his men started in the gig for Honolulu on November 18, and on December 18 reached Kania, one of the Sandwich Islands, where he and many of his boat's crew were drowned in the surf. Word was at once sent to Honolulu, and two steamers were immediately sent to the assistance of the shipwrecked sailors.

—The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Very Rev. Father Keenan, of Lancaster, was celebrated on Jan. 1st, with impressive solemnity. Remarks were made by Bishops Wood, Shanahan, and O'Hara. The venerable Father Keenan was ordained to the priesthood on January 1st, 1820 at St. Joseph's Church (then the Cathedral) Philadelphia, by the Right Rev. Henry Conwell, Bishop of the Diocese of Philadelphia. He came to Lancaster as pastor on Sept. 29, 1823, since which time he has been continually connected with St. Mary's.

—It is understood that Gen. Butler has two more letters which Admiral Porter wrote to parties in New York denouncing Grant. These letters are said to eclipse the one already printed. Butler says he will make them public in a few days.

News and Political Items.

—Joseph T. Budlow was blown to pieces in the Hoosac Tunnel, on Thursday night last, by the premature explosion of a dualin cartridge.

—The York Gazette speaks highly of Messrs. Hendricks, Thurman and Hancock in regard to the next Presidency but prefers the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, as the next Democratic candidate.

—Mrs. Crosby, a Texan matron, is a model dreamist. She dreamed the other night that if she should buy a lottery ticket she would win a prize. She accordingly purchased the last ticket that was for sale, and drew $400.

—Miss Edmonia Lewis, the young sculptress has returned to Rome. She takes with her a commission to chisel a life-sized statue of John Brown for the Union League Club, New York. It is thus that "loyalty" seeks to perpetuate the memory of a fanatic who sought to have Southern women and children butchered.

—Buckingham Smith, a State Senator of Florida, was found insensible in the streets of New York on Thursday, and died in Bellvue Hospital yesterday. The cause of his death was consumption. Deceased studied law in Maine, and was subsequently Judge of a Florida court, and Secretary of the Spanish Legation.

—An unknown and very fatal disease has appeared in Oregon, entire families been sometimes stricken at the same time. The physicians term it small-pox, but microscopic examination of the pustules obtained from the worst cases have failed to detect the first small-pox globule. It is still spreading, and baffles all medical skill.

—A curious freak of nature is said to have occurred recently at Cape Cod, Massachusetts. It is no less a phenomenon than a male child three months old—more snake than human. The cause of such an abnormal growth seems to have been (as usual in such cases) that the mother during pregnancy had a monomania for killing snakes.

—The celebrated case of Fredrick Riehl, a girl of 21 years, against Robert Barnes of Evansville, 72 years old, worth half a million dollars, for breach of promise and seduction, damages laid at $56,000, was concluded on Wednesday night at Princeton, Ind., the jury rendering a verdict for the defendant. The trial lasted for five days, and was of a most sensational character.

—A correspondent writing from Saltillo, Indiana, gives account of remarkable twins born in that town. They were joined together from their shoulders to the lower portion of their bodies. There was but one body in fact, yet three arms and hands, two heads, two sets of bowels, and two legs. The twins died a short time after birth, one head dying ten minutes before the other.—The curiosity is in possession of Dr. Stanley, at Saltillo.

—An extraordinary case is on trial before a United States Commissioner at Rochester. It is alleged that the defendent and about thirty others entered into a formal written agreement, before the election, to sell their votes to whoever would pay the most, and that one of the by-laws of their association provided that twenty lashes should be inflicted on any member who voted contrary to the direction of their President.

—What shall be done with Asa Kittle, the blind boy who murdered his father and mother, is earnestly discussed in Troy and its neighborhood. It has been proposed to appoint a commission to settle the question of his sanity, and the Troy Times says the District Attorney will probably oppose this very strenuously, and many persons believe that to send the boy to an asylum whold be the best disposition that could be made of him.

—Minnesota papers tell a sad story of a little girl and boy who wandered away from the house of their father in Morrison county, in that State, and were subsequently found dead by the Indians. The boy lay on his back, having apparently died without much suffering. The girl had taken her rings from her ears, and wrapped them, with a lock of her hair, in a small piece of cloth, had put the little parcel in her pocket, and then laid down and died from cold, hunger and exposure.

—The census returns from more than a thousand counties in the Southern States show what needed no showing, that with negroes freedom is sinonymous with death. When slavery existed the negroes in the South increased ten fold in fifty years, but within the last ten years their multiplication has been scarcely perceptible, and so it becomes very probable what legal slavery increased illegal slavery has diminished.—Once the masters were men; now they are want, distress, and carpet-baggers.

--The following are Mercer county items: Samuel Wolf, a pauper, last Wednesday was found beside a shock of corn dead. He is supposed to have been lying there for several days. On the Sunday succeeding Jerry Potts, while in an intoxicated condition, was frozen to death in his own house. On Saturday last a week George Siddall, aged eighty-three years, died in Fairview township. The deceased was employed in the British navy in his early days and was on board the vessel of Lord Nelson when he was killed in the battle of Trafalger.

—Among the sufferers by the awful calamity in Richmond, on Christmas morning, was a young man, Samuel Hines, whose name deserves to be mentioned with that homage which genuine heroism ever inspires. Twice, at the eminent peril of his life, he rushed through the fire and smoke, and safely emerged again, dragging with him some unfortunate whom terror had deprived of self-exertion. He was seen to dash into the burning mass a third time, but an instant after the forked flames shot up in all directions, shutting him from the view of the enthralled spectators, and the gallant man came back no more.

—A Chicago journal calls attention to the revival in the Western Athens of a "lost art," known to the Romans when they manufactured asphalt pavement. There is on exhibition in that city an "imperishable asphalt pavement," which is said to be impervious to water, unchangeable under the action of the elements, elastic, hard, smooth, free from dust, tougher than granite, easily handled and taken up, desirable, and which can neither rot, burst, nor shrink; which above all, is cheap. It consists of lime and asphalt mingled in proper proportions. It is made up into blocks, and is laid more easily, it is said, than wooden pavements. The interstices between the blocks are filled with gravel.

—There is said to be now living in the mountains of South Carolina, forty miles from Greenville, S. C., a man who has reached the extraordinary age of 143 years. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was twenty years old, and had a wife and three children. A gentleman in Greenville, states that this man, who has come down to us from a former generation, has always been in moderate circumstances; living upon a coarse vegetable diet; that he never has drunk any liquid but spring water, and bids fair to live many years longer. He enjoys perfect health; possesses all of manhood's attributes, and wishes to marry. He has survived seven wives, and having lost his last one about sixty years ago, he now begins to feel quite lonely.

The New Legislature.

The following is a correct list of the members of the Pennsylania Legislature:

SENATE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	R P Dechert, D	17.	E Billingfelt, R
2.	A W Henszey, R		J H Warfel, R
3.	D A Nagle, D	18.	A G Miller, D
4.	George Connell, R	19.	C M Duncan, D
5.	H J Brooke, R	20.	Hiram Findlay, D
	Henry S Evans, R	21.	R B Petriken, D
6.	Jesse W Knight, D		D M Crawford, D
7.	Edwin Albright, D	22.	Harry White, R
8.	J. Dimmy Davis, D	23.	W A Wallace, D
9.	Wm M Randall, D	24.	A A Purman, D
10.	A G Brodhead, D	25.	Jas L Graham, R
11.	P. M Osterhout, R		G H Anderson, D
12.	S G Turner, D	26.	J S Rutan, R
13.	A G Olmstead, R	27.	James Kerr, R
14.	A H Dill, D	28.	Harrison Allen, R
15.	C R Buckalew, D	29.	G B Delamater, R
16.	David Mumma, R		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—1. Sam'l P Thompson, R; 2. Geo McGowen, D; 3. Sam'l Josephs, D; 4. Wm Elliott, R; 5. Wm Duffy, R; 6. Jno F Mooney, D; 7. Robt Johnson, R; 8. Wm L Marshall, R; 9. George A Quigley, R; 10. John E Reyburn, R; 11. Sam'l M Bigler, R; 12. John Lamon, R; 13. John Dunbell, R; 14. John Cloud, R; 15. Adam Albright, R; 16. Wm F Smith, R; 17. Jos A Campbell, D; 18. Jas Miller, R....Adams—Isaac Hereter, D....Allegheny—Miles S Humphrey, R; James Taylor, R; John H Kerr, R; David N White, R; Henry Warner, R; John S Robb, R....Armstrong—G S Putney, R....Beaver—J T Keefer, D; H H Schwartz, D; John A Conrad, D....Bucks—Sam'l Darrah, D; S C Purcell, R....Bradford and Sullivan—James H Webb, R; Perley H Buck, R....Blair—B L Hewit, R....Cambria—W Horace Rose, D....Carbon and Monroe—Wesley B Leonard, D....Centre—Gray Meek, D....Clarion and Jefferson—Edmund English, D....Clearfield, Forest and Elk—John G Hall, D....Clinton, Cameron and McKean—A C Noyes, D....Chester—Jos C Keech, R; Levi Prizer, R; S H Hoops, R....Crawford—J H Gray, R; D D Williams, D....Columbia and Montour—Thomas Chalfant, D....Cumberland—John D Leidig, D....Dauphin—John E Parsons, R; A C Smith, R....Delaware—Tryon Lewis, D....Erie—George W Starr, R; I Newton Miller, R....Fayette—T B Schnatterly, D....Greene—Rob't A McConnel, D....Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata—Henry J McAteer, D; Abraham Rohrer, D....Indiana and Westmoreland—H K Sloan, D; Thomas McMullin, R; Andrew M Fulton, R....Lancaster—Adam C Reinoehl, R; John F Wiley, R; Geo Whitson, R; Henry M Engel, R....Lebanon—Jonathan Zerbe, R....Lehigh—Adam Woolver, D; Herman M Fetter, D....Lycoming, Union and Snyder—Samuel Wilson, D; John Cummings, D; William Young, D....Luzerne—Geo Coray, R; Richard Williams, R; Stephen B Reeve, D....Mercer—Lawrence and Butler—E A Wheeler, R; Alex P Moore, R; Samuel D Clark, R; G W Fleeger, R....Montgomery—John C Harvey, D; Oliver G Morris, D....Northampton—Sam'l Boileau, D; David Engleman, D....Northumberland—Robt Montgomery, D; Perry and Franklin—D B Milliken, D; Geo W Skinner, D....Schuylkill—James Ellis, D; J Irvin Steel, D; Francis McKean, D....Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—W H Sanner, R; S P Wishart, R....Susquehanna and Wyoming—Edward B Beardslee, R; A B Walker, R....Tioga and Potter—B B Strang, R; John S Mann, R....Venango and Warren—J D McJunkin, R; C W Stone, D....Wayne and Pike—David A Wells, D....Washington and Beaver—D M Letherman, R; Wm A Mickey, R; Wm Shurlock, R....York—Lemuel Ross, D; Frank J Magee, D.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	55
Democrats	45
Republican majority in House	10
Democratic majority in Senate	1
Republican majority on joint ballot	9

OUR COUNTIES.

A Statement of their Population and Acres, with the Names of County seats.

Counties.	Pop'n.	Acres.	Co. Seats.
Adams	30,515	337,920	Gettysburg.
Allegheny	262,983	482,560	Pittsburgh.
Armstrong	43,385	408,960	Kittanning.
Beaver	36,132	298,240	Beaver.
Bedford	28,636	636,160	Bedford.
Berks	106,779	588,800	Reading.
Blair	38,054	380,160	Hollidaysburg.
Bradford	53,109	751,360	Towanda.
Bucks	64,540	387,200	Doylestown.
Butler	36,485	592,400	Butler.
Cambria	36,572	428,800	Ebensburg.
Cameron	4,273	260,480	Emporium.
Carbon	28,268	256,000	Mauch Chunk.
Centre	34,594	688,000	Bellefonte.
Chester	77,041	472,320	West Chester.
Clarion	26,542	384,000	Clarion.
Clearfield	25,779	761,600	Clearfield.
Clinton	23,213	591,360	Lock Haven.
Columbia	28,765	273,840	Bloomsburg.
Crawford	65,827	629,760	Meadville.
Cumberland	43,075	348,160	Carlisle.
Dauphin	60,757	357,760	Harrisburg.
Delaware	36,541	119,680	Media.
Elk	8,315	446,720	Ridgway.
Erie	65,977	480,000	Erie.
Fayette	43,384	527,360	Uniontown.
Forest	4,183	284,800	Tionesta.
Franklin	45,383	480,000	Chambersburg.
Fulton	9,961	268,800	M'Connellsburg.
Greene	25,342	588,160	Waynesburg.
Huntingdon	34,252	537,600	Huntingdon.
Indiana	36,123	492,800	Indiana.
Jefferson	21,051	412,800	Brookville.
Juniata	17,991	224,640	Mifflintown.
Lancaster	121,425	608,000	Lancaster.
Lawrence	27,298	229,120	New Castle.
Lebanon	34,117	195,840	Lebanon.
Lehigh	56,792	232,960	Allentown.
Luzerne	160,951	896,000	Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming	47,932	691,200	Williamsport.
McKean	8,828	716,800	Smethport.
Mercer	49,981	416,000	Mercer.
Mifflin	17,509	256,800	Lewistown.
Monroe	18,330	384,000	Stroudsburg.
Montgomery	81,612	303,080	Norristown.
Montour	15,334	94,720	Danville.
Northampton	61,403	240,000	Easton.
Northumberland	41,440	292,480	Sunbury.
Perry	25,486	344,960	N. Bloomfield.
Philadelphia	673,726	80,640	Philadelphia.
Pike	8,414	384,000	Milford.
Potter	14,424	685,440	Coudersport.
Schuylkill	109,335	486,400	Pottsville.
Snyder	15,606	187,510	Middleburg.
Somerset	28,233	682,246	Somerset.
Sullivan	6,191	275,200	Laporte.
Susquehanna	37,530	510,080	Montrose.
Tioga	35,102	714,240	Wellsboro'.
Union	15,568	155,120	Lewisburg.
Venango	47,322	330,240	Franklin.
Warren	23,897	551,040	Warren.
Washington	48,481	575,830	Washington.
Wayne	33,210	460,800	Honesdale.
Westmoreland	58,099	673,000	Greensburg.
Wyoming	14,585	261,760	Tunkhannock.
York	76,217	576,000	York.

Total population, 3,514,286; total number of acres, 28,352,880.

Pennsylvania is situate between 39 deg. 43 min. and 42 deg. north latitude, and 2 deg. 17 min. east, and 3 deg. 31 min. west longitude, from Washington. Its mean length is 280,033 miles, mean breadth 158,005 miles; its greatest length is 303 13-40 miles, and greatest breadth 175 miles and 192 perches.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Is the only infallible Hair Preparation for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND PROMOTING ITS GROWTH.

It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longer and accomplish more than three bottles of any other preparation

Our Renewer is not a Dye; it will not stain the skin as others.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.
It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair
SOFT, LUSTROUS AND SILKEN.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises in Jackson township, on TUESDAY, the **31st** day of JANUARY, instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of which Peter Rager died, seized, to wit: *A PIECE or PARCEL OF LAND* situate in the township of Jackson, county of Cambria, state of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Geo. Wehn, Sam'l Albaugh, Fisher's Heirs, and others, containing **215 ACRES,** more or less, about **50 Acres** of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story LOG DWELLING HOUSE.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by mortgage and judgment bonds of the purchaser.

MICHAEL H. RAGER,
Jackson Twp., Jan. 5, 1871.-4t. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the surplus money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of personal property of James H. Howard, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Prothonotary's Office, Johnstown, on MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1871, at 2 o'cl'k, P. M., at which time and place all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

C. W. EASLY, Auditor.
Johnstown, Jan. 5, 1871.-3t.

PAY UP! PAY UP!—All persons having accounts standing with the subscriber for a period of three months or more, are hereby respectfully requested to call without further delay and make settlement of the same, as I need what is due me and must have it, even though I be forced to collect it according to law.

V. LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Jan. 5, 1871.-3t.

New Advertisements.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY The 2nd Session of the 36th school year will begin January 9th. Those desiring board furn