Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, : Nov. 4, 1871.

On next Tuesday elections will be held for Governor, State officers and Legislature in Maryland, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Minnesota; in New York for State officers and Legislature; in Virginia, Mississippi and Nebraska for members of the Legislature only, and in Illinois for a Congressman at large.

Suggestions,-Hon. F. Jordon, Secretary of the State, in a communication as to the changes needed in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, suggests the following: 1. An increase of the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly. 2. Biennial sessions of the Legislature.

officers now otherwise chosen. 4. Minority representation

5. Modification of the pardoning power. 6. A change in the tenure and mode o

choosing the judiciary. 7. A change in the date of our annual fall election to the time of the Presidential, to prevent what is called colonization from surround ing States, and to dispense with one election every fourth year.

HON. GEORGE CONNELL, who was reelected a member of the State Senate from the Fourth (Philadelphia) District at the October election, died in that city on the 26th of last month. This will make a tie vote in the Senate, 16 Democrats to 16 Radicals-even conceding that Weakley, from the Cumberland District, gets his seat. As Mr. Connell was not a Senator, and had not yet taken the oath of office, but was only a Senator elect, it is plain and not controverted that the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Broadhead, cannot issue a writ for a new election to supply the vacancy until after the meeting of that body on the first Tuesday of next January, How the Senate will be organized, or whether it will fail to organize at all until after the special election in the vacant district, remains to be seen. There is Radical precedent for the latter view of takes were committed, and that they could the case,

WILLIAM B. STOKES, a Radical ex-Congressman from Tennessee, two years ago the defeated Radical candidate for Governor of that State, and now supervisor of internal revenue for the same, was arrested on his arrival at Washington last week for swindling the treasury through len by him is estimated to be from sixty Wallace, when the fact is that his own to one hundred thousand dollars. Stokes has been a ranting, howling loyalist, in- to the disorganizing course it pursued both voking with his foul tongue political pains | before and after the meeting of the State and penalties on all Southern Democrats, Convention. and always ready in the intensity of his patriotism to walk three miles out of his lace when we express our conviction that way to kick a dead rebel. If even handed justice is meted out to this arrant hypocrite and thief, the Penitentiary will soon claim him as its own. But as his Congressional colleague in infamy, Roderic R. Butler, not long since escaped conviction for a similar crime, so will Stokes be able to brush away the cobwebs of the law and embark in another career of fraud and plunder.

GEORGE O. EVANS was brought before Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, on yesterday week, on a writ of habeas corpus -The cause of his commitment to the county prison was argued at length by the counsel on both sides. On Monday last Judge Pearson delivered his opinion discharging Evans from imprisonment on the charge of embezzlement. The ground taken by the Judge was, that Evans, not being a "State officer" as contemplated by occasion. But Grant is not equal to this the Act of Assembly, had not committed trifling requirement, and whenever he atan embezzlement within the meaning of tempts a speech at one of these receptions the statute. We are bound to acquiesce he becomes the subject of laughter and in this decision since Judge Pearson has declared that such is the law. The very During his late trip to Maine he made the first business of the next Legislature should be the passage of a law to change delivered by the Mayor of Bangor : it and make it so plain that no man can misconstrue it. In the civil proceeding against Evans, the Judge fixed the amount of bail at \$100,000, in default of which he was remanded to prison. Will his partners in the plunder release him? A few days will decide.

DEFALCATIONS, embezzlements, and thieving generally, are the order of the day, and tread close on each other's heels. The Radical Treasurer of Philadelphia [Marcer] loaned C. T. Yerkes, a broker or stock gambler, nearly half a million of dollars belonging to the city, for the use of which Marcer of course was to receive a handsome interest. Last week Yerkee suddenly and disastrously failed, and the city loses the amount, unless Marcer's liant speech : bail are able to pay it, which, as other defalcations have proven, is not at all probable. Robert W. Mackey, the present State Treasurer, was also a friend of Yerkes', and kindly gave him \$160,000 make many more visits here before I shall be of the people's money to gamble with. It is said that Mackey repaid the amount into the State Treasury. If he has, it would about exhaust his profits of the of-

Hon. William A. Wallace.

After a man has unsuccessfully exerted all his powers and resources in attempting to accomplish a difficult task which has been imposed upon him, it is a poor and shabby return for his self-sacrificing labors to lay the cause of failure at his own door. As soon as the result of the late elec-

tion was ascertained, vague hints, equivalent indeed to a direct charge, were made by three or four Democratic papers published in the eastern part of the State, that our defeat was attributable in a great measure to the inefficiency and mismanagement of Wm. A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. This charge is as unjust as it is untrue, Mr. Wallace has heretofore acted in the same capacity, and his untiring zeal and active industry in managing political campaigns 3. The election by the people of sundry State have been recognized by the Democracy of the State and willingly conceded by his last Saturday in Salt Lake: political opponents. Too much is expected from the Chairman of a State Committee, and the idea prevails to a great extent that he must and can achieve success, if he will. His principal duty is one of organization, but in order to make that efficient and decisive at the bailot-box, he must have the active co-operation of the leading men of his party in every election district of the State. He is neither all powerful, nor is he ubiquitous. He can him to deposit his vote. He may urge him by strong and powerful reasons to do so, but the act rests with the voter himself. One may call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?

Wherein and in what respect did Wm. A. Wallace fail to perform his whole duty in the late campaign? It seemed to us that he was constantly at work, and that all his efforts were properly directed. After a political contest is over there is always to be found a class of unhappy men, chronic grumblers and fault-finders, who claim that they can see where mishave done the work very differently and with quite other results. If they were to attempt it, they would perhaps find themselves undecoived.

If the editor of one of the papers to which we have referred was asked to explain why the Democratic vote in his own county was twenty-one hundred less than it certain bounty claims. The amount sto- ago, he would perhaps charge it to Mr. paper is wholly responsible for it, owing

> We render simple justice to Mr. Walin the late canvass as Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee he was active, vigilant and energetic, and that he did all that could reasonably be expected from him. The Democracy of his manhood assumed a position of com- lations in this country: the State, although defeated, are neither so ungenerous nor so ungrateful as to sanction these gratuitous and undeserved assaults upon him.

Ir must be a source of deep humiliation to'every intelligent Republican to read the dull and insipid addresses delivered by Grant whenever he is honored with a the discharge of his duties, in the latter, public reception during his constant peregrinations throughout the country. It is not to be expected, of course, that every President should be as scholarly as Jeffer- that connects the past with the present, son nor as eloquent as John Quincy Adams, but it is expected that he will be able to say something appropriate to the commiseration by his own political friends. following reply to an address of welcome

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I congratulate you and the people of the State of Maine and the people of the nation at large upon the occasion which has brought all of us here. It is a matter in which you are particularly interested; and the nation at large, I believe, is almost equally interested with you. I hope that the railroad may prove to you and to us all that is expected of it, improving and building up a friendly feeling between us and the people of are equally interested in the preservation of the most cordial friendship

This is very touching and as clear as mud. Nothing but itself could be its own parallel. One would suppose that a higher reach of bold and impassioned eloquence could not be attained by the same man. This is a mistake. Grant far eclipsed it at Portland, where, having been introduced by the Mayor of that city, he made the following thrilling and bril-

I have a vivid recollection of visiting your city six years ago. This is the second time I have been in your city, and am much pleased with the reception here as well as at other places I have visited in your State. If I do low two hundred million dollars. We not oftener than I have heretofore, I shall not

It was a saying of the ancients, that the statue of Hercules could be judged

waging a vigorous and unsparing war against the corner-stone of polygamy. Thomas Hawkins, an Englishman and a prominent Mormon, has been convicted in the court over which he (M'Kean) presides of the crime of adultery. The information on the case was made by his first wife, as is required by the law of the Territory punishing that offence. A true bill has also been found by the Grand Jury against Brigham Young, for lewdly and lasciviously cohabiting with sixteen taken place, but will be brought to an issue at an early day. It is difficult to say where all this will end, if followed up by other prosecutions of leading mem bers of the Mormon church. The follow-

CHIEF JUSTICE M'KEAN, of Utab, is

Thomas Hawkins, I am sorry for you, very sorry. You may not think so now, but I shall try to make you think so, by the mercy which I shall show. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth. For many years you were a kind husband, a kind father. At length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted you and possessed you. Then happiness departed from your household, and now, by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law-abiding jury, you stand at this bar a convicted criminal. I might imprison you twenty years and fine you one such that were I to fine you only, I am satisfied the fine would be paid out of other funds than yours and thus you would go free, absolutely free from all punishment; and then these men who misled you and many others, would believe that God had sent the money to pay the fine; that God had prevented the Court from sending you to prison, and that by a miracle you had been rescued from the authorities of the United States. I must look to it that my judgment gives no aid and comfort to such men. I must as to seem vindictive and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. This community ought to begin to learn that God does not interpose to rescue criminals from the consequences of their crimes, but, on the contrary, that He so orders the affairs of His universe that, sooner or later, crime stands face to face with justice; and, just as the Master, I will say here and now that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned. The judgment of the Court is that you be

labor for the term of three years. Contrary to all expectation, there was little or no excitement in the Court room. The attendance was large, but generally all maintained a proper decorum. The United States Marshals and their deputies were fully prepared for any emergency.

vas given by the prisoner's counsel,

fined \$500, and that you be imprisoned at hard

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED MAN. -Despatches from Lancaster, Ohio, announce the death, in that place, on Thursday of last week, of the Hon, Thomas and, in the prime of his years, was regarded as a man of far more than usual manding and wide-spread influence. He was elected to the United States Senate served in that body from 1830 to 1837. He was Secretary of the Treasury, under President Harrison, Secretary of the Interior under President Taylor, an appointee to the United States Senate, in 1850, to fill a vacancy, and a member of the Peace Convention of 1861. After he retired from public life and lived in a quiet and unobstrusive manner up until the time of his death. Mr. Ewing was one of the links in the chain of great men and the severance, although not unlooked for, is one that will be seriously felt not only in his adopted State, but throughout

His funeral took place from St. Mary's Catholic church, Lancaster, Ohio, on Saturday. The friends took final leave of the distinguished dead at his residence, where the remains lay in a superb burial casket, on the plate of which was engraved "Thomas Ewing, born December 28, 1789, died October 26, 1871." The features wore a calm and dignified expression.

THE AREA OF THE CHICAGO FIRE .-Careful measurements and calculations of the area of the burnt district of the city place its length, from its starting point to its place ending, at four and a half miles, and its average width a little over one mile. Along the south side lake shore, the same language with ourselves, who, I think, however, and westward five blocks, Harrison street, the southern limit of the conflagration, and the distance from that street to Fullerton avenue, its northern limit, is only three and a half miles. The point of the fires beginning on the west side was about one mile south of Harrison street, south-westerly.

The number of acres laid waste is not far from 3,300. A pretty careful computation places number of buildings of all kinds destroyed at 18,000, of which at least 1,500 were substantial business structures.

The actual total of the pecuniary losses is estimated at three hundred million dollars, but no fair estimate that we have yet seen or heard of places the grand total bestill believe the latter will cover all the losses, - Chicago Journal.

from the size of his foot. From the two go Relief Committee reports the following canal.

A Slugular Murder.

The London papers record a singular murder committed by a clergyman, Rev. John Shelby Watson, a man of sufficient literary note to have been mentioned in a book entitled "Men of the Times," and also in the Dictionary of Dr. Allibone, of this city, which contains a list of important works, original and translated, by this unhappy man. His victim was his own wife, slain by him in a moment of passion or phrensy. The strange feature one for which there was little demand. This of the crime is that it was perpetrated on Sunday, October 8th, and the murderer continued to go about his business as usudifferent women. His trial has not yet al till Wednesday. On that day, in remorse or insanity, he swallowed a dose of was, in fact, in pretty nearly the same conpoison, having first despatched this note dition as Palissy, the Potter, at the moment

I have killed my wife in a fit of rage, to which she provoked me. Often has she provoked me before, but I never lost restraint over myself with her till the present occasion, when allowed fury to carry me away. Her body ing are the remarks of the Chief Justice will be found in the room adjoining, the key of which I leave with this paper. I trust she the streets of that town and accosted him, when he passed sentence on Hawkins on will be buried with the attention due to a lady withof birth. She is an Irishwoman. Her name

The friend, a physician, hurried to the spot, found Mr. Watson speechless and suffering from the effect of poison. In "the little room of the library" the scene is thus described:

There a horrible spectacle confronted them. Huddled up in a corner of the room, her knees touching her chest, her hands convulsively clenched, and her head fallen to her chest, was the body of the unhappy lady, her clothes satthousand dollars. I cannot imprison you le s urated with blood, which still seemed to ooze than five years nor fine you less than three from the body in a dark, almost purple, pool. hundred dollars. It is right that you should On examining her, Dr. Rugg found her head be fined, among other reasons, to help defray smashed in, and in places beaten almost to a neither change a man's views nor compel enforcing the laws, but my experience has been | jelly. There was, in addition to numerous other wounds, a fracture on the occiput suffi cient, probably, to cause death; both her temples were beaten in, and there was a deep wound in the middle of the forehead.

The reporter of the London Evening

Standard adds: It is impossible to speculate at present upon the motives of the crime. Mr. Watson himself says in his letter that he did it in a fit of furv. and those who were acquainted with the delook to it that my judgment be not so severe | ceased lady concur in saying that she was soured in temper. On the other hand, the servant girl, who has lived with them three years, says that she was never a witness to any quarrel between them. It is quite evident that a quarrel must have suddenly arisen, in which, lady which goaded Mr. Watson on to madness. At present, no weapon has been discovered which can be clearly traced as the instrument by which the murder was committed; but a small hammer was found in the room, and it is possible it may have been used, but, if so, it has been so effectually cleansed that it bears no marks of the use, neither do the fire :rons. The police, however, have taken possession of them, and they will be submitted to a much closer examination than the cursory one they | tween them, and our friend, feeling his manhave undergone. A small bottle, containing a very diluted mixture, in which there were clear traces of prussic acid, was found on a chair by the bedside by Dr. Rugg, and it also has been handed over to the police. Either Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court | the courage of Mr. Watson must have failed him, or he must have thought that he had taken

In every aspect it is a horrible and peculiar case. It is shocking to think of a man of high attainments, mature age, and clerical character hurried to such a crime Ewing, in the eighty second year of his by a sudden burst of passion; while on age. Mr. Ewing in his lifetime occupied the other hand how subtle must have been several positions of trust and importance the insanity that escaped all observation in the service of the State and country, till this outbreak. We have too the singular self-command exhibited by a man who had committed such an act, and with power and ability. He was a native of the terrible secret on his mind, yet for Virginia and emigrated, at an early age, three days preserving an unconcerned dewith his parents to the then wilds of Ohio, meanor. In another letter or paper of where he grew up with the State and in directions, the unhappy man spoke of re- get that into this iron in the proper propor-

I know not whose business it will be to look to property left, as my little possessions will be my books and furniture. My only brother was living, when I last heard of him, five or six years ago, in America, at 82 Grand street, heir if he is still alive. I know not if I have any other surviving relatives. One quarter's wages will soon be due to my servant, and I hould wish the sum to be more than doubled for her on account of the trouble which she will have at the present time, and the patience with which she has borne other troubles. In my purse will be found £5 10. I leave a number of letters, many of them

handle them will deal tenderly. The books are a very useful collection for a

of which are enumerated in Allibone's still haunted him. Having a great deal of Dictionary, are lives of George Fox, case hardening to do, he thought one day he Richard Parson, Sir William Wallace, John Wilkes, William Cobbett, and a great number of translations, many of which were published in Bohn's Classical Library. It appears from the account of at odd hours. At the end of twelve months the hearing in the cases, that he had en- he reconsidered his sentence of condemnation tirely recovered from the effect of the poison, and would of course be committed for trial. It may afford a solemn warning to all choleric busbands, and also, to all scolding wifes .- Phila. Age.

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON. - A remarkable geographical phenomenon has lately been presented in the district of Telchef, in Luthuania, Near the little town of Wromin, on the road from Telchef to and five in breadth, noted for its abun- reaped quite a fortune. dance of fish, the fishery of which was weeks since, during a perfect calm, the waters of this lake rose and were agitated as if by a violent tempest, while a strong | ving than from five to six hundred dollars sulphurous smell rising from them per- annually on each lecomotive, in obviating days this ebullition ceased, and the sur- links, guides and pins. face of the lake was covered with dead fish, some of which were so large as to weigh two hundred pounds each. Fearing their decomposition would breed pestilence, the inhabitants of the neighboring villages were called upon to collect them, and they were buried, with a goodly covering of lime. Since then the lake began to sink, while the sulphurous odor increased daily, and the lake at the latest accounts had become nearly dry. It is bottom of the lake has given way, and Relief. - The Treasurer of the Chica- the waters have sunk into a subteranean

A Remarkable History.

How an Inventor Struggled and Won. In the Scientific American we find a story of the struggles and triumphs of an inventor which is worth preservation .-The substance of it is as follows:

In 1858 Mr. Thomas Sheehan, of Dunkirk, New York, foreman in the blacksmith department of the Eric railway shops at that place, patented a submarine grapple, which, though an ingenious invention, proved to be was his first invention; and the cost of its completion, together with one year's struggle to manufacture and introduce it, completely exhausted Mr. Sheehan's means, and reduced him to the extremest poverty, He of his greatest distress. A wife and eight children in Sheehan's family were reduced to the verge of destitution, and Mrs. Sheehan became uncommonly bitter.

Just at ithis crisis, Mr. S. D. Colwell, General Freight Agent of the Erie railroad, at Dunkirk, chanced to meet Mr. Sheehan in

"Well, Thomas, how are the grapples? I hear they have used you up." "Yes," was the answer, "the grapples

have done my business; I wish I had never seen them." "Throw 'em away," advised Mr. Colwell. "Have you any now finished ?"

"I have one almost done," said Thomas. "Finish that; I will pay you \$40 for it, and have it used for picking up coal at the dock. The money will help you in your present emergency, and you can go back to your old place in the shop and earn a good

living for your family." "I will," said Thomas.

Back to his humble home went the Inventor, with new hope in his breast, and set himself to finish the grapple with all due speed. But, upon what slender threads do the fortunes of men depend! A tap, the only one our inventor had of the size required suddenly snapped asunder, and, as it was must have a new one or he could not go on. caped.

In his straight, he applied to his wife to lend him twenty five cents to buy the necessary steel to forge the tap. But she having no faith in the grapple, refused, for two very good reasons-first, that she believed the money would be thrown away if she gave it to her husband; and second, that she had not the money to give him, even if so disprobably, some observation was made by the posed. The refusal was seasoned with some very hot spice that made it very unpalatable to Thomas. But he bethought him of a merchant who, in brighter days had seen the color of his money, and who, perhaps, would now give him credit for the small modicum of steel he required for the tap.

To this merchant to prefer his request. he began beating about the bush; and finally straying into politics, hot words passed beliness would suffer too keenly by asking credit for the steel, came away without it. With no definite purpose he went home,

pondering upon how he should surmount this, now no trifling, obstacle of the broken tap. He found his wife making lye for soft soap, but her acidity in no way neutralized by the alkaline reaction. Despondent and discouraged, he sat down, in no very enviable mood, when he chanced to spy a piece of iron laying near the tubs at which his speuse was working. Meditating upon how he could make that piece of iron hard enough for a tap, led him to a rather rude experiment, the results of which have in the end made him a richer man than he ever dreamed of being.

It so bappened that from a distant relaive, a Roman Catholic priest in Ireland, our friend had inherited quite a library of works n chemistry; some of them rare and valuable. He had read some of these books to very good purpose. "There is surely carbon in that lye," thought he. "If I only could tion, I should have steel, and from that my tap, and so finish my grapple."

With little hope or faith that he should succeed, he took some of the lye, and adding, without any particular reason for so doing, some saltpetre and common salt, made a lliamburg, and a neice with him. He is my paste with this solution and a hard grudged saucerful of the little remaining flour there was in the house. He then forged the tap, and enveloping it in the paste, put the whole into a luted iron box and exposed it to heat for two hours in a blacksmith's fire. To his joy and surprise when he took it out, it was hard enough to cut cast steel. The grapple was finished, and forty dollars flowed into very old, with which I hope that those who | the family treasury of Thomas Sheehan .-He went back to his old work, disgusted with patents, and resolved never to have anything to do with one again. But the remembrance Among the works of Mr. Watson, all of the tap, hardened in so unique a manner, would repeat the experiment upon a large scale, which he did with perfect success.

For twelve months he went on to experiment, purchasing the materials with his own money, and worked in secret by night and on patents, and applied for one on his process, which was granted September 4, 1860, the claim being for a combination of damaged flour, potash lye, or lye from bardwood ashes, nitre, common salt, and sulphate of zinc, for case hardening iron. In 1867 he patented an improvement on the above named process. In 1868 he took out another patent on an entirely new process, which consists in the use of raw limestone, charcoal, black oxide of manganese, sal soda, common salt, and pulverized rosin, combined, for converting iron into steel, which Koyno, was a lake eight versts in length is now widely used, and from which he has

No less than twenty-three of the leading worth 1,500 roubles a year. A few railways in America now use this process, under license from the patentee, for hardening the links, guides, pins, and nuts of locomotives, effecting, we are told, no less a savaded the locality. After two or three the lost motion consequent upon the wear of The inventor has already received for li-

censes under his patent of 1868 \$29,650, and has just sold the remainder of his patent in America for \$45,000.

A FEELING RETORT. - A Boston paper having remarked that "South Carolina now feels the first turn of the Executive thumbscrew," the Savannah News replies: "Fold your arms, gentlemen of New Eng-

land-Democrats of the North, fold your arms, and quietly look on. Watch the turning of supposed that the limestone and chalk the 'thumb screw'-and calmly witness the tortures of the helpless victim. Speculate and theorize about the wrong and the right of the proceeding, the necessity of excuse for such fice for the current year. Will the next Legislature look into this little affair and ascertain whether or not Mackey has made the treasure whole? This is the made the treasure whole? This is the made the treasure whole? This is the mountain the size of his foot. From the two forms the following as the receipts for the relief of the Chicasas the receipts as the receipts for the relief of the Chicasas the receipts as the receipts for the relief of the Chicasas the receipts as the receipts for the relief of the Chicasas the receipts as the re &c., \$896,708; aggregate receipts, \$1,- night, by a robber, who, after asking for Union could not exist 'half free and half slave.' first time, we believe, that Mackey has

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News of the Week.

-Forty-one cases of school slate were recently shipped from Danielsville, Northampton county, to Japan.

-The Democrats of Potter county elected their candidate for Sherifi at the late election. The only one in eighteen ute to the relief of the sufferers by the late fire

-Mr. David Swayne, residing near London Grove, raised the past season a Monitor potato which measured nearly 8 inches in length.

-Rosenzweig, the notorious malpractitioner of New York city, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, on Saturday, for having caused the death of Miss Alice Bowlsby, of Patterson, N. J. -Dan Rice is on another "farewell

tour" throughout the State, with his circus establishment. With the exception of John B. Gough, Dan is the greatest farewellist this country ever produced. -Jacob Stoltz, a German, hung him-

self in the Allegheny jail on Friday. He had been imprisoned for abusing his wife, He accomplished his destruction by the that our Sunday schools will, to a ch agency of a strap which he had about his spond. You may be assured of the up-

-J. D. Gill, of Meadville has attained a monstrosity in the vegetable line in the shape of a 17 pound beet the circumference of which is two feet four inches. The Crawford Democrat is responsible for

-A family in New York, embracing three daughters and a son, will have a very unusual occurrence take place shortly. All the daughters and the son are to be married on the same day, and within the same hour, at the same place.

-Near Salem, N. H., a boy was gunning. A woodchuck ran under a haymow; the boy fired at it, when the mow took fire and this was communicated to a barn, and then to a dwelling, all of which were essential to the progress of the work, he entirely consumed. The woodchuck es-

-Deputy Sheriff Irwin, who was convicted of taking illegal fees from the Sheriff's office ir Philadelphia, and sentenged by Judge Paxson, October 21st, to pay a fine of fifty dellars, and undergo an imprisonment of two months, was pardoned by the Governor on Monday last. -The gallant General Robert Ander-

son, of Fort Sumter fame, died at Nice, Erance, on Thursday last. In the history of our great war Anderson's name will always stand out prominently for his prompt and heroic defence of his country's flag at the first outbreak of hostilities. -Brigham Young and his son, Joseph

A. Young, have been indicted for murder. in having ordered the killing of Richard Yates, and warrants for their arrest have been issued. Several other prominent Mormons are to be arrainged on the charge of murder, and those who can get away are speedily fleeing from the officers of -Eogene Lamott, a Frenchman and

an emigrant on his way west committed suicide at Pittsburgh at an early hour on Monday morning last. He came from Five Prizes \$500 Baltimore and was en route to New Orleans. He got up early, went out on the railroad track and shot himself. He fell on the track and a train passed over him. cutting off his legs. -Mrs. Sarah Parker, the wife of

Thos. Parker, living near Shawneetown, was afflicted for some time, about two months ago, with frequent spasms. Just as she was recovering from one of these tits, four snakes, some ten or fourteen inches long, crawled from her mouth, and sought a hiding place among the hair of her head. These the doctor secured, but a fifth one went back in her stomach .-The woman has since died.

-The fire in Chicago swept through the German Cemetery, burning all the wooden head-boards, destroying all vaults, and burning all the dead bodies in their coffias. In the large receiving vault some twenty bodies were totally consumed. In some instances the fire burned a foot deep into the ground. Some women were overtaken in the Cemetery by the rushing flames, and barely escaped by plunging into the lake near by.

-Brigham Young is said to have fled the country, or at least the Territory of Utab, in order to evade arrest upon an indictment for a murder committed some years ago. The action of the federal courts in finding Hawkins, the polygamist, guilty, and sentencing him to undergo an imprisonment of three years and pay a fine of five bundred dollars has caused terror in mormoadom, and will doubtless lead to the complete extirpation of the odious system.

-The Relief Society of Chicago, in reply to numerous inquiries from persons who cannot well send money, and wish to contribute articles, say that noths ing is now so needed as beans, potatoes and onions. The Sanitary Society say the people must have these articles if they are to escape sickness. Straw beds, of the usual size for two persons, are also needed. The Relief Society are now feeding 40,000 persons, and have few vegetables on hand and but little coming.

TERRIBLE RIOT AT LOS ANGELES. - San Francisco, Oct. 24 .- A terrible riot is going at Los Angeles. A fight having occurred in the Chinese quarter, Officer Bilderson attempted to arrest a Chinaman for shooting another. He was resisted, and he called on Robert Thompson, a citizen, to assist him. The Chinese on both sides of the narrow street opened fire on both of them. Mr. Thompson fell, shot through the breast, and died immediately. Officer Bilderson was shot through the shoulder, but succeeded in getting on horseback and escaped. A Mexican boy, named Juan Jose Manderes, was also shot through the leg. A mob soon collected, and the greatest excitement prevailed .-They attacked the whole Chinese quarter and were resisted by the Chinese. Five hundred armed men surrounded the Chi-nese quarter to prevent any from escap-west corner of Main and Franklin stre ing. Fifteen Chinamen were hanged by ond story. Entrance on Franklin street the mob and their houses set on fire. The fire was, however, extinguished.

A cable dispatch dated 6 P. M., says that order at Los Angeles has been partial to the contemporary of the pot. Co lections and all business lutrusted in him will be promptly attended to.

had his fingers burned. He deserves no sympathy and none will be felt for him. Irish in this country at \$1,857,779; of sympathy and none will be felt for him. Germans, 1,690,533.

The census gives the total number of distributed, the balance remaining on hand. Irish in this country at \$1,857,779; of sympathy and none will be felt for him. Germans, 1,690,533.

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PENNSYLVANIA SUNDAY SCHOOL RELIEF TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :- ALLEGE ing of the Executive Committee of the State Subbath School Associa day, it was unanimously resolved to set page

the following movements: We propose that the scholars of all the Sur schools of our State be called upon to cor

in the West and North west. We suggest that at least one of the fi Sabbaths in November (which one, to determined by Sunday school superingula and pastors in each locality) he'set apart which to gather these collecti

Jas W. Weir, Esq., of Harrisburg, Co. of the Harrisburg National Bank, will a Treasurer of this "Sunday School Relia For To him the sums collected may be remitted drafts or post-office orders. Acknowledgment will be made of the acontributed by each school, by mane, if

in the official documents of the Association in some such other way as may be deen County secretaries of organized pasters of the churches, men of the tre rents, superintendents, teachers, and all school people, are hereby invited and my lend their active co-operation in the co-We shall not say one word to commen-

cause. You know the need. We are not n the exercises of the trust assumed as the benefactions bestowed will be wise tributed in the most needed directions, sone not forgetting, in the claims of the great the suffering that has come upon the towns and villages of the North western The hopes that we centre in the S.

school children of our State we feel sare w not disappoint as in this matter. Will you LEAD THEM in one of the grandest opports for the exercise of a practical benefities By order of the Exemples C. GEORGE A. PELIZ.

State Sunday School Storetan I. NEWTON BARRE. Editor Sunday School Time Philadelphia, October 17, 1871.

and pasal discharge of a brownish cole in horses, may be checked at once by a lineal use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Parley



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