

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. Saturday Morning, June 8, 1872.

Democratic State Nominations.

- FOR GOVERNOR: CHAR. B. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County. FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE: RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia. JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia. HENRIK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County. Electors to Constitutional Convention: 1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia. 2. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York. 3. WILLIAM HODDER, Columbia. 4. WILLIAM J. BARR, Somerset. 5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny. 6. F. H. GOWEN, Philadelphia. 7. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia. 8. J. B. HENNING, Lancaster. 9. JAMES ELLIOTT, York. 10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango. 11. G. M. JACOBS, Philadelphia. 12. A. L. LAMBERTON, Dauphin. 13. H. H. FURMAN, Greenbush. 14. WILLIAM M. CORBETT, Clarion. Electors-Senatorial: EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland County. GEORGE W. SALTER, of Franklin County. Electors-Representative: SILEN MARVIN, of Erie. JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon. GEORGE F. OF PUBLICITY: 1. Thomas J. Berger, 12. J. Lowenberg. 2. Stephen Anderson, 13. J. McKnight. 3. John Moffat, 14. Henry Welsh. 4. George H. Burnett, 15. J. Stahley. 5. (Not agreed upon), 16. W. W. Christy. 6. Isaiah B. Hought, 17. William F. Logan. 7. Samuel A. Byrnes, 18. F. M. Robinson. 8. Jesse B. Hawley, 19. T. H. Stewart. 9. H. Riley, 20. F. M. Stevenson. 10. John Kookle, 21. George B. Bard. 11. F. W. Gunster, 22. John W. Miller.

Democratic County Nominations.

Assembly-JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown. Reg. and Rec.-JAS. N. SINGER, Jackson Twp. Commissioner-ANTHONY S. A. Clerk-T. P. H. Director-JOHN BLANCH, Johnstown. Auditor-PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

The State Ticket.

The Democratic State Convention did a noble work at Reading. The nomination of CHARLES B. BUCKALEW for Governor, Chief Justice THOMPSON for Judge of the Supreme Court, and WILLIAM HARTLEY for Auditor General, squarely and fully meets the public demand. It is unnecessary for us to enter into a detailed statement of the political record of Mr. Buckalew or of his admitted qualifications for an able, faithful and honorable discharge of the duties of Chief Executive officer of the Commonwealth. That he is a gentleman of pre-eminent ability is conceded by his political opponents—that he is honest and pure, even beyond suspicion, is abundantly attested by his whole public career. No man has ever charged him with dishonor, nor has it ever been said of him, that he prostituted his official position to the base and ignominious purpose of personal gain. His character, therefore, is absolutely invulnerable and his nomination is an apt illustration of the office seeking the man, and not the man the office. Between CHARLES B. BUCKALEW, modest, accomplished and pure, and JOHN F. HARTMAN, the representative of a corrupt, grasping and unscrupulous Ring, there is an impassable gulf. The former is to the latter as Hygieia to a Satyr.

Amidst the lamentable decadence of political morals throughout the land, the nomination of such a man as Mr. Buckalew is as welcome to a tax ridden and plundered people as an oasis in the arid desert is to a weary, exhausted and thirsty traveler, and is the certain harbinger of a bright and auspicious future for the people of the State. When he appeared before the Convention to accept the nomination and in his admirable speech declared "that whatever may be said of your candidate, he is neither to be seduced nor intimidated in the performance of public duty; and that judging by the past, it is likely in the future, when the interest of a class or a clique are upon the one hand, and the interests of the people upon the other, he will stand firmly with that great mass of humanity from which he sprang and with which he sympathizes in every fibre of his being," he simply gave utterance to a sentiment which will meet with an earnest and hearty response. Who will question the propriety of his nomination when the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, a leading Republican paper, eulogizes him in the following strong and truthful language: "During an age of corruption, when many of his colleagues in the State Senate have shamelessly sold the votes and turned legislation into a marketable commodity, he has added defiance to the tempters by whom he was surrounded, deliberately preferring honorable poverty to the sacrifice of the interests of his constituents on the altar of Mammon. During ordinary epochs this would be but slight praise; but State Senators who are at once brave proof and gifted with high abilities are rare products of the tainted soil of Pennsylvania. The nomination that Buckalew has passed through a fiery furnace of corruption without even a smell of smoke upon his garments will add immensely to his strength in the coming canvass."

Mr. BUCKALEW'S selection will prove to be a tower of strength and is a significant demand that statesmen shall come to the front and that political tricksters and demagogues shall go to the rear. The nomination of Chief Justice THOMPSON for Judge of the Supreme Court, was merely registering the plainly expressed desire of the people, and is a just tribute to one of the most learned, pure and upright men who ever occupied and adorned a seat on the bench of our highest judicial tribunal. WILLIAM HARTLEY, the nominee for Auditor General, is a citizen of Bedford county and is represented to be a gentleman of irreproachable character, sound judgment and the possessor of superior business and administrative capacity. He is comparatively a new man in the politics of the State which is a good recommendation, and in the discharge of his official duties he will sweep as clean as a new broom.

The ticket strikes a responsive chord in the popular heart. It is strong, robust and healthy, and by its bright sign in the political heavens the Democracy of the state must and will conquer. Congress protracts its session till the 10th inst. There is to be another struggle to get through the bayonet bill, on which Grant now centres all his hopes of re-election.

The County Commissioners and the Tax Bill.

The editor of the Johnstown Tribune is after the Commissioners again in his last issue. He wants "the people to be up and doing." And he exclaims, in defiant declamation, "Come on, then, ye hirelings and defend your own." If by hirelings he means the Commissioners of Cambria county, we would just inquire how they shall "come on." They are pursuing the even tenor of their way. If there is folly anywhere where to listen to this kind of appeal, any citizen who believes the Tribune is telling the truth can issue another injunction. And then the Commissioners will "come on" in the name of the people whom they represent. Without this the Commissioners cannot "come on."

Our Commissioners have always been sustained by the law. They have never "come out," in other words, they have never brought a suit, and have never lost one. Several injunctions have been issued against them on advice given by such lawyers as the Tribune men, but they have always been the victors.

A few years since the Cambria Iron Company refused to pay any county tax and issued an injunction to prevent its collection. Judge Taylor soon settled that—and the tax was paid. It is true that case cost the taxpayers four or five hundred dollars, as the Commissioners had to follow the case to the Supreme Court, but the spirit that dictates such advice as the Tribune gives, cares not how much the people are taxed if their ends are subserved. Since that again, the Commissioners were compelled, by the flouting of two successive grand juries and the mandate of the Court, to construct a new jail. The Tribune then declared it would cost the people over \$100,000, and would be followed by building a new Court House. It was so heavy in its denunciations that it induced some eight respectable gentlemen who believed it to issue a pair of injunctions, lest one might not be sufficient, against the printer and Commissioners, and these the plaintiffs were compelled, within the last few months, to discontinue at their own costs. This cost the people of Cambria county a few hundred more, but the Commissioners cannot help it.

Now, the Tribune might be satisfied with these experiments. Our tax-payers have quite enough on their shoulders without paying lawyers' fees and other expenses for every trivial and unfounded proceeding against Cambria county through its Commissioners.

As to when the new tax law about which the Tribune is so much exercised shall go into effect, there may well be an honest difference of opinion. The bill itself was passed after it was to go into effect according to its own terms, and when signed by the Governor, (which is all that gives vitality to any law,) on the eighth day of April last, it was a week past the time it should have gone into operation. Whether the Commissioners, who received the law soon after, should comply with the words of this Act and fix the first day on which a literal compliance could be had, or undertake to give it effect according to what they might have guessed was its intention. This is a question on which the best lawyers might differ, and upon which we would much rather take the opinion of Col. Linton, whom the Tribune will admit is an upright, able lawyer, than the opinion of the editor of the Tribune, who, however upright, is no lawyer at all. All the commissioners had to do was to exercise their best judgment—and that they have done.

The real fault rests with Samuel Henry, Esq. He was so lamentably ignorant of his duty in regard to bills before the Legislature (and indeed of all bills excepting bank bills) as to pass a bill to go into effect at an impossible day, if it was intended for last April, and this causes the whole difficulty. He may have thought that the three days of grace, in banking parlance, would cover the error, but in this he was mistaken. In order to show how little Samuel Henry knows about legislation, and how profound is his knowledge of "how not to do it," we here insert the first section of the bill which is now under the guardianship of the editor of the Tribune, assisted by the intellectual Colossus who presides over the editorial columns of the Herald.

"That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Cambria county in each and every year, immediately after the assessment of taxes shall be completed, or in any case the first Monday or A. R. A. in the manner prescribed by law, to cause their clerk to make out a fair duplicate of all sealed real estate and personal property assessed, with the taxes thereon, in a convenient form, and deliver the same to the Treasurer of said county, together with a certificate under their hands, attested by the clerk, duly certifying the same to have been regularly assessed."

The bill passed the Senate on the third of April, which was two days after it was to be put in force by the Commissioners, and they are now denounced and their motives wantonly aspersed because they did not do what Samuel Henry, through his blundering, rendered it impossible for them to do. The Tribune and Herald assume that the law is necessary and that the people demand its execution. How do they know that? The people of the county were not consulted on the subject and not a single petition was ever presented to the Legislature asking for its passage. Without any popular demand whatever, the whole affair was engineered by Samuel Henry himself, who modestly undertook to play the part of a master instead of a servant of his constituents on a question affecting the interests of every tax-payer in the county.

The Commissioners could have no interest in this question. All they had to do was to take the opinion of such counsel as they could confide in, and follow out that opinion. This they have done. But even this adviser has been assailed for the opinion that has been given under the sanction of his professional oath. And Mr. Linton is charged with injustice to Johnstown, because he gives a professional opinion, as is alleged, to the Commissioners. It is the duty of these offi-

cers to consult counsel in whom they have confidence, and it is equally the duty of any attorney so consulted to give his legal view of the question. The interests of Johnstown and Ebenburg, and all Cambria, are precisely the same on this question, and hence what room is there to talk about "selling his birthright for a mess of pottage"? Suppose the Freeman should attack D. McLaughlin, Esq., for his able defence, (we have seen his paper book) of the editor of the Tribune in the Quo Warranto case? Would not the intelligent reader at once discern as?

The possession of a press and types does not warrant attacks upon them for performance of a mere professional duty. We have never done so, and never shall. Our wonder is that a newspaper belonging to the party of "all the deceits," should stoop so low in order to bolster up a false and unfounded accusation.

The personal attack on Francis O'Friel, one of the Commissioners, does not require any notice at our hands. In this county, where the editor of the Tribune and Mr. O'Friel are both well known, and where each is estimated at his proper worth, the vile and unfounded aspersions cast by the former upon the official integrity of the latter will only excite unbounded derision and contempt. Although the editor of the Tribune may be able to bend his bow, he has not strength enough on his arm to impel the poisoned shaft so as to take effect in the object at which it is aimed. It will fail to reach its intended victim and will fall harmless at his feet—"Cease, viper, you gnaw at a file."

Summer on Grant.

The arraignment of the President by Senator Sumner in open Senate is the theme of general comment. It is a bold and withering rebuke of the disgraceful practices of which Grant has been guilty. It is uttered at a time when Radicals ought to heed it most. The object of Senator Sumner evidently was to throw a thunderbolt in the face of the Republic, and to shake the consciences of its adherents. It would shrink back from the work of renouncing a man whose portrait has been thus faithfully drawn by a master hand. But Mr. Sumner's speech comes too late. The men who go to Philadelphia as delegates have been selected with special reference to the work of imposing Grant upon the country for another term. And as their brand and utterance depend upon that result, they will not falter in the work. But the speech of the distinguished Senator will go to the country. It will be the strongest document that will be circulated against Grant. So many of the facts on which the argument is based, are matters of history that admit of no denial. They are fresh in the memory of the people and need no explanation to their genuineness. Heretofore they have been uttered by those who were not of the same party organization as the President, and consequently, were not received as truth by everybody. But now, coming as they do from a distinguished leader of the Republican party, who, as he says, stood at the cradle of the party, and whose loyalty to distinctive Republican principles has been recognized as one of the mainstays of the party—they will receive general credence.

The exhibit which he makes is calculated to astound and arouse the masses. He has collected in a most pointed and striking manner the names of the traitors and strikingly contrasted with the utterances of Washington, Adams and Jefferson on the subject of appointing relatives to office. His gift-giving and bestowal of offices in return for gifts are the subject of special admiration. His retention of military officers about him as private Secretaries, and his placing them above persons in civil life acting in that capacity—his connection with the New York Custom House—his extraordinary acquisition of wealth under the "tanner of Galena at a few hundred a year," he becomes immensely rich in lands, stocks, homes, cottages by the sea and his reputation as a Presidential candidate are all subjects of severe comment on the part of Mr. Sumner, from which he charges that Grant regards the Presidency as a "plaything and a perquisite."

This speech is simply unanswerable. The nomination of Buckalew for Governor, and this deliverance from the distinguished Massachusetts Senator have so demoralized the rank and file that the talk about the necessity of withdrawing the State ticket is becoming louder. A withdrawal of Hart and Allen, would not save the Radical party from defeat. As Mr. Lincoln said, "it won't do to swap horses while crossing a stream." The Democracy with closed ranks are about to move forward to victory. Let no Democrat fall to be in line.—Chamberburg Valley Spirit.

SKIDOO are thoughts of such pregnant meaning conveyed in words so few and terse as those we quote below, taken from a conversation held with Judge Black by a correspondent of the Washington Capital. Speaking of the present condition of affairs under Grant's administration, Judge Black said: "As we gain our liberties through revolution, it is a popular error to suppose that they are lost through violence. The loss comes from slow, subtle, and insidious encroachment that first rots, and then it seizes, as the box comes before we are wakened to the danger of going, and then comes revolution and blood to regain what we have willingly parted with. Now the revenues of the government are used to enrich incorporated monopolies, legislatures are owned by railroad companies, senatorial chairs are openly sold to the highest bidder, our courts are packed and corrupted, the Presidency fought over by factions, while the people are ground and trampled by law, and ranged as to rob from labor to enrich the capitalists, and we suffer from hard times that come of bad government. How much longer this will be borne God only knows; but sooner human nature is greatly changed, sooner or later there will be resistance."

The office-holders convention which met at Philadelphia on Wednesday last, renominated Grant for President. This was a foregone conclusion, for the reason that it was a public necessity with the radical party that it should be made. The smiling face of Schuyler Colfax was very badly damaged by the nomination on the first ballot of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. This was an act of base political ingratitude, for Colfax has always stooped as low as any other prominent radical in the country to promote the interests of his party. He is a far abler man than Grant, and as they have both been loyal in their political life, and their political debt they should not have been separated.

Brief Biographical Sketches of our Candidates.

HON. CHARLES B. BUCKALEW, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Buckalew is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Columbia county on the 28th of December, 1821. He is therefore in the fifty second year of his age. He is of French descent, his ancestors having emigrated to this country on the occasion of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His family was not wealthy, and therefore his boyhood was passed in a school the experiences of which admirably qualified him for a public career. Having adopted the profession of the law, he was admitted to the bar of the House and made a very excellent impression as a presiding officer by his knowledge of parliamentary rules and his firmness and impartiality. In 1830 he was a Presidential elector, and for six years he sat in the District Court as presiding judge. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and served until 1851, when he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for fifteen years, in 1857, and is now again a candidate through the expiration of his term by limitation. Judge Thompson, although an ardent Democrat, has always commanded the respect of the bench of all parties, and in private life he is much esteemed as a warm hearted, cultivated, and genial gentleman.

WILLIAM HARTLEY, ESQ., THE CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

William Hartley, Esq., of Bedford county who was nominated on Friday by the Democratic State Convention for Auditor General, was born and raised in the county in which he still resides, and is now forty five years of age. He has never held a political position, or taken a prominent part in any political movement until his election as a delegate to the present State Convention. His early youth was passed on a farm, and at fifteen years of age he became a student at Mechanicburg College, from which he graduated with high honors. From the time of his graduation until the year 1863, he was engaged in the hardware business. In that year he made a tour through the oil regions, purchasing a large quantity of land, and became the pioneer in developing the same at Parker's Landing. He has since been entirely engaged in the oil business, and has long been one of the heaviest producers of this important staple. His income now varies between five hundred and one thousand dollars daily. He is a man of fine education, thorough business qualities, and is especially well-versed in relation to the charters and business of the great railroad corporations of the State. Mr. Hartley was originally a Whig, but joined the Democratic party during the administration of Buchanan, with whom he was on the most intimate terms of friendship.

A STRANGE STORY.—The Washington Patriot prints the following:

There figured during the exciting war times in Washington a man named Purdy. He was an officer in a regiment of New York volunteers, and took part in quite a number of battles. His mother, it is stated, was a cousin of Ex Secretary Seward, and through him he received his education. In the summer of 1863 he was sent to Washington on an important mission by the command of his brigade. While here he gambled off his own money, besides several thousand dollars delivered to him by members of his regiment to be delivered to the friends. Becoming desperate, he forged Ex Secretary Seward's name to a check for \$4,000, and received the money on it from a well known and esteemed citizen of Washington. The check was immediately left the city in disguise, and after many narrow escapes from arrest reached Omaha. He spent all the money he had in a few months, and went to Denver. He next turned up in Santa Fe, and married the daughter of Manuel Zapata, one of the wealthiest ranchers in New Mexico. One of his wife's brothers desired him to start a mining operation, and in a difficulty between him he killed his brother-in-law. It appears that after living with his wife a few months, and wandering into Nevada, he also murdered her, after first securing all her property in his own name, and then made good his escape on the Western plains. He was finally arrested near Lake Superior, by United States officers; but as they were bringing him into camp they were surprised by a party of twenty armed men, who demanded the prisoner, and he was delivered up. He was by them taken a short distance from the road, and after a hasty examination, sentenced to be shot. Half an hour was given him to prepare for death. He acknowledged that his object in marrying the woman was to possess himself of her property, and that his intention was to kill her when he learned that she had exposed his operations to her father and brothers at Ogden. After giving a short account of himself, he told the party to finish him as soon as possible if he had any message to send to his friends, he said that he would "send a patch from hell and let them know." He was shot and buried on the spot, and this terminated the career of Purdy.

Acme of Art.

When a Medicine can be found which, when received into the stomach, and becomes digested and assimilated, and forms a portion of the blood, and adds to that blood the plastic properties which it needs, it is the perfection of medical art. In this way Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE meets the general indications so thoroughly in all cases of pulmonary disease, and adds to the blood those elements which the human system needs in its course of change, and to the same time the supplies needful to such reparation are promptly in their place. The old and worn-out fecula is removed, and whatever of morbid material is lurking in the blood is discharged or antidoted. The principle of cure by Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE carries with it not only the sanction of experience, but also the sanction of science. It has restored thousands to health who were hastening to consumptive graves. Sold at the Doctor's Great Laboratory, 167 Liberty street, at \$1.50 per bottle, or four bottles for \$5.

HABITUAL constipation leads to the following results: Inflammation of the kidneys, sick and nervous headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite and strength; all of which may be avoided by regular in your habits, and taking, say one of *Parson's Purgative Pills* nightly, for four or six weeks. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT may be used to advantage where any Pain Killer is desirable. In cases of severe cramps and pains in the stomach, it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, THE CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. James Thompson, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, who was on Thursday nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for the vacancy on the bench created by the expiration of his own term, received also and accepted the nomination of the State Labor Reform Convention held at Williamsport on May 7, and has been presented to the people for re-election by many of the leading members of the Philadelphia bar, without regard to party affiliations. He was born in the town of Middlesex, Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1806. He received a good education, and after leaving school entered a printing office for the purpose of learning the type-setting. He did not remain at the case very long, however, but commenced the study of law, and in 1828 he was admitted to the bar. His talent and energy speedily gained him a good practice, and turning his attention to politics he was twice elected to the Legislature—in 1832, 1833 and 1834. During his last term he was Speaker of the House and made a very excellent impression as a presiding officer by his knowledge of parliamentary rules and his firmness and impartiality. In 1830 he was a Presidential elector, and for six years he sat in the District Court as presiding judge. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and served until 1851, when he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for fifteen years, in 1857, and is now again a candidate through the expiration of his term by limitation. Judge Thompson, although an ardent Democrat, has always commanded the respect of the bench of all parties, and in private life he is much esteemed as a warm hearted, cultivated, and genial gentleman.

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News of the Week.

The cash value of farms in Pennsylvania, as fixed by the last census, was over one thousand millions of dollars. A man in Gardner, Maine, was recently run between two rollers only four inches apart, in a paper mill, and has got round again. A large portion of the village of South Salton, Madison county, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, the 31st. Loss, \$20,000; partially covered by the Mercers' National Bank of Boston. He has been committed for trial in the case of the Mercer county Ohio Court of horse stealing, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, attempted to cut his throat in the Court room, but only inflicted a flesh wound.

—Robert J. Thurman, convicted in the Mercer county Ohio Court of horse stealing, attempted to cut his throat in the Court room, but only inflicted a flesh wound. —Florence Scheldel, of Richmond, Ind., 109 years old, has just obtained \$10,000 from the War Department, the back pay and pension of her late husband, who was a Revolutionary soldier. May she live long to enjoy it.

—The fact that Johnson diminished the public debt in a greater degree than Grant has done in the same time, is a fact—Whether of importance or not, it is well to remember it, when the monthly publications are set up by the Grantites. —The residence, barn, and out buildings of Frederick Douglass, at Rochester, were destroyed by fire on Monday night. The library and about \$100 of furniture were saved. The family was absent. The fire originated in the barn about midnight.

—B. George Brown has written a long letter endorsing the Liberal nomination for the Vice Presidency. The letter endorses the Cincinnati platform, and elaborately presents the views of the Liberals on national affairs, but contains no new points worthy of special notice. —Jacob Small, of Litz, Lancaster county, owns a lady's solid silver waist chain, weighing one ounce, and measuring thirty-six inches in length. It has been in the possession of his ancestors, in Hesse Darmstadt, town of Warrsch-Stadt, Germany, for a period of three hundred and sixty years.

—That child with its stomach full of pins has made its appearance this year at Renata, Indiana. It is only four months old, and has one hundred and seventy pins of various sizes, which have been ejected from its little stomach. Of course it is a great mystery not only how the pins got into the child but how they got out. —James Gordon Bennett, Sr., died in New York on Saturday, June 1st. He was the founder and proprietor of the New York Herald, and was in his eighty-fifth year, when failing health induced him to retire from the active management of the paper. He was in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

—A boy named McAleer, aged 13 years, employed in the third story of the Armstrong cork factory, Third avenue, Pittsburgh, through an open hatchway to the floor, was killed by a fall, and would have been crushed to death but for the fact that he alighted on a bale of cork. As it was he sustained severe injuries about the head and face and was severely stunned. —The Courtland (Alabama) News of Saturday says, on Thursday a fearful storm swept over the western part of the county, doing considerable damage to property. The tent of the Queen City Circus was blown down and three actors were severely injured. A falling tree crushed in a cabin, seriously injuring three persons. Great damage to timber and out-buildings is reported.

—John McLean was murdered at Decatur, Ind., on Tuesday, by a man named Zimmerman, a man for, as he claims, being in criminal intimacy with his wife. The shooting occurred near Zimmerman's house, and the presumed guilty party was detected by him. Three shots were fired. The first ball passed through his head, and was sufficient to kill him; two other balls passed through his body, and he died instantly. Zimmerman was himself up and was committed for trial. McLean was a leading citizen, engaged in the dry goods and clothing business, about forty years old, and a bachelor.

—The Pittsburgh Post of Friday says: Yesterday morning a man named Carl Schmidt, a resident of the Twelfth ward, while engaged in cleaning the roof of his house, fell a distance of twenty-five feet to the pavement below. He landed on his feet, and, strange to say, was unharmed, and immediately resumed his work on the roof. About four years ago Mr. S. narrowly escaped death by being thrown under a train of cars, the wheels of which shaved his head so close to cut his hair close to the scalp. Mr. S. walked away from the scene of the accident as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. From present indications Mr. S. may be set down as accident proof.

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