LEPHSBURG, PA., sections Morning - Pebruary 14, 1873.

Death of Ex-Governor Geary.

The sudden and tragic death of Ex-Gov. John W. Geary, which occurred at his residence in Harrisburg, on last Saturday morning, while at the breakfast table, has called forth an expression of deep and genuine sorrow throughout the State, irrespective of party predictions. It is honorable to our nature that all the bitter political aspirations of the past have been buried in his grave. He was born at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, in December, 1819, and was therefore in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death. He received a liberal education at Jefferson College, at Cunnonsburg, in this State, and subsequently followed the profession of a teacher: then became a clerk in a wholesale store in Pittsburgh, and for a few years afterwards angaged as a civil engineer in Kentucky. He came to this county (Cambria), about 1843 and acted as clerk to John Snedgrass, Esq., of Westmoreland county, who was then Superintendent of the Allegheny Portage Rail Road, an institution which in the days of its successful operation exercised a powerful and controlling

anence over the politics of this county. In 'Sin he resided at what was then known as the Summit, now Summitville, and in the fall of that year, the war against Mexico having been declared, he raised a company of volunteers for the war, known as the "Highlanders," and marched them to Pittsburgh, the point from which the Pennsylvania troops were to embark on their perilous undertaking. He was there elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, William B. Rob. erts, of Fayette county, being its Colonel. About the time of the capture of the city of Mexico by General Scott, Col. Roberts died, and Geary was elected by the Regiment his successor. It cannot with a due regard to the truth of history be said that his career as an officer of that war conferred any marked honor or distinction upon Col. Geary. We make this statement more in sorrow than in anger, and because, knowive him well, we are conscious of the truth of our statement. After the close of the war he returned to this State, but did not again take up his residence in this county, and in 1849 he was appointed by President Folk Post-Master of San Francisco and was afterwards elected Alcalde or Mayor of that city. Again returning to his native State, he was appointed by President Pierce Territorial Governor of Kansas, and | went to New York and speculated, in conheld that position until he was succeeded | nection with the Senator, in liquors. by Robert I. Walker, during the adminis-Mr. Pomeroy were very friendly when he tration of Mr. Buchanan. It will thus be left Washington in 1865. He went to Erie, seen that prior to the breaking out of the | Pa., remained there two years and removed late rebellion his career had been an event- to Sharon, Pa., where he now resides .ful one. He entered the late civil war as of forging the Ross letter last December, a Colonel and 1 rose to the rank of Brigadier on the 21st, when his attention was called General. His military services caused the to an item in the Pittsburgh Commercial. Republican party in 1866 to select him as its candidate for Governor, although he himself still claimed that he was a Democrat, as he had always been. He was elected, and was re-elected in 1869. It is not necessary that we should discuss the merits of his administration, as this is neither the time nor place to enter on such a task. Doubtless he was like most other public

men and had his good as well us his bad

qualities. He was well known in this coun-

ty, where he has many friends who hold

his memory in high respect. He was bur-

ied yesterday in Harrisburg with the cere-

wealth. Peace to his ashes. THE Italian-Spanish fizzle is at an end. King Amadeus has abdicated the throne. and by the very decisive vote of 259 to 32 the Spanish Cortes decided in favor of a Republic on Tuesday night last. The will of the people is now law. As the Philada, Age pertinently remarks, this is the mill of the Gods grinding slowly but surely. When Prim called the people of Spain to arms for the expulsion of the Bourbons, he promised them a Republic. They drove the Bourbons from Spain. They kept faith with Prim, but he cheated them. Then came his machinations in favor of a foreign prince. He seated Amadeus upon the throne of Spain in opposition to the will of the people, and met his death for his treachery. Since that time the Republican party have steadily gained ground. They acted wisely but firmly. They ran into no mad excesses. They followed no hairbrained theories. They hoisted no flags act supplementary to an act entitled 'An over an impracticable form of government, act to grant peusions,' " as provides "that They shot no priests, butchered no men for their political opinions. They were calm and resolute. They demanded a Republic. They insisted upon home rule, not that of a foreigner, placed on the throne by tricks and falsehoods. In the Cortes the Republican party broke down one ministry after pension now on file which is barred by the another. No matter who espoused the cause of Amadeus, they met the same of this act, upon satisfactory parolevidence, fate-defeat. At the same time the mass. as in other cases. es in the rural parts of Spain supported their advocates in the Cortes with heroic. It is now declared that the abolition of lie by a heavy majority in the Cortes .- will be a serious blow to the country press This opens a new era in the history of in particular and to many dailies in the Spain. Henceforth her fate is in the hands city as well. It is also said that this privof her own people, not those of strangers. ilege was allowed to be cut off by the franktions of Europe.

THE WORLD ALMANAC.-The best ansion of every one is the World Almanac for 1873. This work contains the correct returns of every important election that was held in the United States during 1873. No

sylvania Legislature.

Uncle Jake Ziegler, editor of Ziegler's debate in the Constitutional Convention upon the alleged enactment of the Credit-Mobilier by the Pennsylvania Legislature for the paltry sum of \$50,000, after it had been refused incorporation by the legislatures of New York and New Jersey, makes the following explanation:

The allegation made by Mr. Boyd, that \$50,000 were expended in procuring the charter from the Legislature is an entire mistake. We do not believe there was one ollar expended for any such purpose. One thing is certain, beyond even the semblance of doubt, and that is, neither Gen. Duff Green, Hon. David R. Porter, nor ourself ever gave a dollar to either Senators or Representatives for their yote in the passage of We were the three persons who haped the bill and had it presented to the Legislature; we advocated it on the broad merit of being the most feasible means of uniting the Atlantic and Parific sea-boards by rail; developing the rich mineral resources of the people, and advancing the interests of the country generally. After we had passed the bill, we went to Philadelphia and organized the company. The war broke out and the whole matter was lost sight of. Daff Green was in the South attending to a sick wife and shut out from all communication with the North. Hon, David R. Porter was in Harrisburg and in feeble health. We vere engaged in contributing all our feeble ability to put down the rebellion; and so in the midst of the confusion, incident to the then existing state of public affairs, the cks, papers, &c., were taken to New York, and there, together with the charter made the basis of the whole villainous proceedings which Congress is now engaged in investi-gating. We were induced to sell our stock \$275 under the representation that the project would never amount to anything in the then condition of the charter. Subsequent to the sale, we were informed that our thirty paid up shares, together with the stock subscribed, would have realized \$1,-We do not believe one dellar was even offered to pass the bill by the New York or

Another matter. The idea of fleecing the government of the United States, by the obilization of its credit in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, was conceived by the New York parties, and by them carried to such extent as has forced Congress in the business.

POMEROY'S LITTLE GAME. - A Topeka Kansas; special to the St. Louis Globe con-

tains the following: Edward Clark, recently rendered notorious by being charged with having forged what is known as the Ross letter, written some years ago, in which Mr. Pomeroy proposes to obtain a contract to furnish provisions to Indians on the condition that he should share the profits, who is a lawyer, and is brother-in-law to Schuyler Colfax, came to Kansas in 1854, and remained here six years. In 1859 he went to Washington on business, and was in partnership with Mr. Gaylord, a brother-in law of Pomeroy. They separated, and Gaylord

He first learned that he had been accused He at first supposed that he was not the person intended to be charged with the crime. He soon after received a telegram from Mr. Pomeroy desiring him to meet him in Pittsburgh. He declares that at that meeting Pomeroy attempted to bribe im to sign a letter stating that he (Pomeroy) knew nothing of the Ross letter. He refused so to sign, and came to Kansas to get satisfaction for the injury that had been done to him. He says he received \$2000 from Major Downs, Pomeroy's agent, to induce him to leave the State, but did not leave, preferring to apply the \$2000 on his own account for damages. He had sent Pomeroy word that he would settle for \$10,600, and if it was not forthcoming would bring suit against him for slander monies appropriate to one who had filled and libel; would also sue J. B. Stewart the highest executive office in the Common- and O. A. Stevens. He had always borne a good character. He regards the statements of Senator York as a partial confirmation of his own, and a slight vindication of his character. His manner, and the straight-forward, plausible story which he tells, persuade to conviction.

> R. Milton Speer, who is laboring zealously and faithfully, not only for the interests of the people in general, but for the welfare has recently presented and secured the passage through the House or the rollowing much needed bill in regard to soldiers' bounties, which bill is now before the Senate for confirmation or rejection :

A BILL to repeal that part of section six of the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act supplementary to an actentitled 'An act to grant " as limits the time in which for other purposes.

claims for pension may be granted, and Be it enacted, &c. That so much of section six of the act approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An no pension claim now on file, unless prosecuted to a successful issue within three years from the passage of this act, and no claim hereafter filed not thus prosecuted to a sucessful issue within five years from the date of such filing, shall be admitted without satisfactory record evidence from the War Department to establish the same," be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and any claim for section hereby repealed may be granted and allowed within two years from the passage

- - - O - D - D courage and devotion. The end of all this he franking privilege takes with it the was the resignation of the Italian King of free exchange of newpapers with one an-Spain, and the establishment of a Repub. other. If this be the effect of the law it She can now work out her own destiny .- ing bill as a measure of spite against the Brave, devoted, self-sacrifeing Spaniards newspapers for their almost quantimous adwill now give laws, ordinances and policies vacacy of the abolition of the franking to their native land, and Spain will kap privilege. Be this as it may, the free exinto a commanding position among the na change of newspapers has never been a burd in to the department, and there is no necessity for cutting it off. Its benefits have accrued to readers as well as pubnual and one that should be in the posses cheapest means by which the news of all

The Credit Mobilier and the Penn- The Story of the Credit Mobilier.

sons would understand the drift of the Damocrat, Butler, Pa., in referring to the Credit Mobilier investigation much better if they could only get a clear idea, to start with, of the origin of the Credit Mobilier, and of the manner in which it became con. rected with the Union Pacific railroad. It is perfectly true that an intelligent notion of this first step is necessary to a full appreciation of all subsequent ones; and it is also true, fortunately, that, though the whole story would be a very long one, the facts necessary for the purpose just alluded to can be put in tolerably brief compass:

Something like twenty-three years ago our legislature at Harrisburg granted a charter to a certain "fiscal agency," in which the most prominent figure was Mr. Duff Green. The heirs of Mr. Duff Green sold this charter, after his death, for a small sum to Mr. G. F. Train and others, by whom its name was changed, under legislative act, to the "Credit Mobilier." Under this and its former title various acts regarding it were passed; but it is enough to say that the company was financial in character, and, as need hardly be added, it was not originally formed for the object to which Mr. Oakes Ames afterward utilized it .-For, it was more than a dozen years later that during the Winter of 1872-63, Congress passed the first transcontinental railroad company, anthorizing it to hold a hundred millions capital and granting the right of way, heavy additional land grants in alternate sections along the proposed road, and, finally, a large government loan in six per cent. bonds for the construction of the road, the amount per mile varying in different sections according to the estimated difficulties of construction. Liberal and almost lavish as these provisions were, they proved to be inadequate to achieve the obect, probably on account on the uncertainties of the war then prevailing, which made capital timorous regarding investment in a new enterprise of such magnitude, in times so perflous. It was found, as Mr. Oakes Ames has testified, practically impossible to procure the enormous amount of paidup capital which the act of incorporation ew Jersey Legislatures. The Legislature required. Congress, therefore, in the of Pennsylvania was the first importuned Winter of 1864-65, let down the bars, and, for its pussage, and they did it without the payment of a dollar. while it relaxed the stringency of its own safeguards on the one hand, it offered much higher inducements to capitalists on the other. It doubled, for example, the quantity of the land grants, and made its own claim for the reimbursement of its loan only a second mortgage, thus allowing a first mortgage to be inserted prior to its own, on which contractors for the construction of the road could rely with more se-

Mr. Ames, a congressman of large fortune, accumulated in business, who had become greatly attracted by this gigantic railroad project, now devoted his energies and fortune to pushing it through. For the purpose of securing the great benefits, while avoiding the great risks of the undertaking, he devised the plan of constructing the road at a large profit, under the name of a suc. ... company who should also have such controlling in fluence in the Union Pacific R. R. Company as to pay themselves handsomely out of the enormous congressional grants. The directors of the latter company were prohibited by law from being interested in contracts for building the road. He accordingly purchased the franchises of the Credit Mobilier (which seemed as good for his purpose is any existing corporation, having large general powers), and the Union Pacific company then proceeded by indirection (through a convenient subterfuge) to award to the Credit Mobilier the contract for constructing the road, and even transferred to it the profits on a part of the road then al-

ready constructed. This was the way in which these two enterprises became connected. How, then, did the congressional scandal arise? In the first place, as we have already hinted. the managements of the two companies were, for all practical purposes, one and the same. There were some trifling individual exceptions, but the leading spirits, and the great stock-holders, such as Oakes Ames, Oliver Ames, McComb, Durant and Alley, were, at different epochs, found in both companies, so directing each as to dovetail with the other. The Washington lobbyists and jobbers, getting a little inking of this secret connection, agitated in Congress for adverse legislation, apparently for the purpose of extorting black-mail. To counteract this inflennce, and to make congressmen disposed to legislate favorably an arrangement was made for the sale of Credit Mobilier stock to congressmen, at much less than its market value, which stock Mr. Ames says he "placed where he thought it would do the most good," So matters went on till McComb and Ames quarrelled, when the former filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court of our State for the recovery of the value of two hun-Our talented young Congressman, Hon. dred and fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, which McComb alleges he had paid for, and which Mr. Ames, in reply, said

that he had "placed" as already stated. From this part start the congressional of the soldiers of the republic inparticular, investigations, which, as we need not explain, have resulted in a full exposure of the congressmen concerned in the matter. The first suspicious point in the "purchase" of Credit Mobilier stock by various congressmen from Mr. Ames was that it was acquired at less than half its market value, and that dividends on it, amounting to two or three times the price paid by them, came back in the form of cash and Union Pache stock in the course of fifteen months. while in all cases a cash dividend of 60 per cent. was paid within 10 or 20 days of the purchase, accompanied, Mr. Ames says, with his personal assurance that the dividends were so large as to require no paying up in money of the stock. It was only long after, when the case came before the courts, that the members protested their innoconce of suspecting that there was anything wrong about the matter or auy effort to influence their legislation .-We may add that the testimony given before the Wilson Committee a day or two since shows that the profits of the Credit Mobilier company were upward of \$35,000,-000 on building the road. No wonder that the stock was considered lucrative at the time when congressmen took it, and took it with what some of them now have the assurance to claim was a sort of child-like innocence, never dreaming that it was anything more than an every-day business in-

A BIT OF ROMANCE .- Mr. George Stephens is a successful business man of Pittstions, and Ella broke the engagement .-Stephens ti en went to Pittsburg, where he became the proprietor of a large manufactory. On Thursday last, he visited Newark, N. J., and in passing through one of the mills his eye met that of a young lady who was working at a loom. He pretended not to recognise her, but when the girls came from the building when work was done Stephens was waiting. He addressed the girl as Ella Morrison. Her father died THE NORTHFLEET.

A correspondent suggests that many per- FULL ACCOUNT OF THE TERRIBLE DISASTER -A SCENE OF HORROR AND DESPAIR. The London Times of January 25, pub-

lishes details of the terrible disaster to the

Northfleet, from which it appears:

At half-past ten at night the Captain and others were alarmed by a cry from the offiper of the watch : "A steamer is right into us." The captain and pilot rushed on deck, but before they got there the steamer er had run into the vessel, striking her amidships, and cutting her below the water mark. The carpenter reported her nearly half full of water. The pumps were started promptly, and the crew worked hard at them for some minutes, but when it was found that the water was rapidly gaining a panic seemed to seize both crew and pasengers, and the officers could not keep the latter in check. A crowd of men and women had rushed up from their berths, many

only half clothed. The passengers bad mostly retired, but few were undressed .-The noise of the collision is likened by one of them to a peal of thunder, and such was the violence of the shock that those standing were knocked down. It appears that the steamer rebounded and came a second time in collision with the Northfleet; water began to pour in, and in a very short time the passengers' quarters were swamped. The women were slower to rush on deck than the men, and many were not in a condition to go till the water rose threateningly around them. No one on board the steamer was heard to speak, although loud and eager shouts from the Northfleet must have made her crew aware of the terrible danger that existed. She backed for two or three minutes and then steamed rapidly away and was soon out of sight. For half an hour the scene on the deck of the Northfleet was appalling .-Women shricked, men cursed and swore and fought their way towards the boats, whilst the captain and first mate roared out commands to keep back and allow the women to get to the side of the vessel, but apparently without success. Rockets were fired and blue lights burned. The gun was loaded, but the screw of the ramrod became detached from the handle and the piece could not be discharged. Signals of distress were seen by several vessels, but appear to have been regarded as signals for a oilot, for no assistance was rendered .-Meanwhile the scene on deck baffles description. The captain, finding the men determined to leave the vessel, went below. armed himself with a revolver, and ascending the poop, declared his determination to shoot the first man who tried to leave the vessel before the women were saved. The first boat launched was lowered by a number of passengers, by cutting the ropes. There being no ladder at hand, the only way of getting into it was by leaping or dropping some twelve or fifteen feet. As there was a terrible rush toward the boat, the scene was one of distressing confusion, and a man and boy fell into the water and were drowned. The officers did all they could to force the men who first got into the boat to leave it, that the women might be saved, but to no purpose. Even firing with a blank cartridge, as is supposed, at first, was unavailing. About thirty persons having got into the boat it out off with not one of the crew in it. Another life-boat was launched, when another man got into it and was ordered to leave. He refused, and the captain shot him in the calf of the leg. Captain Knowles placed his wife in the boat and said to the boatswain, who had already got in : "Here is a charge for you; take care of her and the rest, and God bless you?" Wringing his wife's hand he bade her good-bye saying : "I shall never see you again." It is impossible to describe the panic that raged all the time. Heartrending scenes were witnessed on all sides. One of the passengers seeing the Captain's wife in the boat threw his own wife in, tossed the baby to her and entered the boat himself. A little girl was thrown into the boat by her father, who tried to save the rest of his family, but the seething, maddened crowd pressing towards the side of the vessel prevented, and with his wife and wo other children he west down with the l-fated vessel. The engineer, who made antic efforts to save his wife and children, as jammed between the cook-house and e gunwale, and received such dreadful inries, that, though afterwards rescued, he in a precarious state. Only two of the seven boats aboard were launched, owing no doubt to the panic, and one was serious ly injured as the tackle was cut and the

question of moments. The quarter-deck was still crowded by men, women and children, some crying, swearing and praying. The captain and pilot were together, and the latter was heard saying: If you want to save yourselves make for the topmast, to which many people rushed. In a quarter of an hour a tug picked up the second boat stances of this most remarkable incident with thirty occupants, and then steamed | are as follows : for some time round the spot, where about three-quarters of an hour after being struck. the Northfleet went down head first with awful suddenness, with 227 souls on board. At that moment the first boat was 100 yards nd the second only twenty or thirty from the vessel. The first boat, after landing the women, put out to the scene of the wreck. and saved five men trying to swim to shore. A lugger took off the occupants of the second boat -thirty-four passengars and a pilot. The cutter rescued a pilot and ten men, who having gone down with the vessel, rose to the surface and clung to the | iron pipe, about 8 feet high and 16 inches in maintopmast rigging. The vessel lies in eleven fathoms of water. The survivors saw something moving, when he turned say the captain displayed the greatest be- over the pipe and found the missing turroism, maintained presence of mind from key, still alive, but too weak to resist capfirst to last, strove hard to put an end to the panic, and did his duty bravely to the end. for forty-two days. Water and food was He was at the last mement going across the at once offered, but it refused to eat. Its have one side printed in the cities and the deck in the hope of enabling some of the mouth was then opened, and water, bread other at home. crowd crushing round the boats on that and butter forced down, and it is now pickside to get away from the ship. The sur- ing corn again. Its weight before convivors say other boats got adrift when the | finement was about 12 pounds, and now it ship sunk, and express the belief that if the | weighs but 51 pounds. passengers had allowed them to be properlowered at least one hundred more lives could have been saved. Unfortunately the women could not climb the masts, although we did all in our power to help them .-Consequently, all the women and children. with the exception of the captain's wife and another, and two children, were drowned.

boat fell into the sea. When the second

beat had got off, it seemed to become a

A MONSTROUS VILLAIN. - A Boston desburg. He came originally from New York fessed a frightful series of crimes. He during the day. The break on the whim, of the mud, and it is estimated that 100,000 State, and a few years ago, while clerk in says that in 1858 he stole away and killed which raises and lowers the bucket in an Orange county store, he wood and was a little niece in Derry, N. H., aged five .- mines not supplied with steam power, betrothed to Ella Morrison, a farmer's in 1861, he cut the throat of a girl of four- was held in its place by a rope. This had hundreds of years ago the beavers built a daughter. For a year all was well, but teen years in Augusta, Me., (for which ananother young lady received trifling atten- other man died in prison.) In 1865 he killed Isabella Joyce, aged fourteen, and her brother, John, a boy of twelve, in Bussey's is charged with a similar crime upon a wotwelve, in Northwood, N. H.

Death of Very Rev. Wm. Storrs.

INCIDENTS OF HIS LAST ILLNESS, MITC.

The Very Reverend William Starrs, D. D., Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Arch-Diocese of New York, died at the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry street, on Thursday morning at eight o'clock. Apparently his last illness was of brief duration, but it appears from the statement of his physicians that disease began its ravages some months ago. During the forty years of his priesthood, the Fath er, while performing the heaviest mental labor, has been in the habit of taking little or no physical exercise. Some two years ago he began to show unmistakable symptons of exhaustion, and during the intense heat of last summer, after a fatiguing round of attendance upon school and other anuiversaries, he was so worn and weak that total rest and a trip to some watering-place were ordered by his physician. Accompanied by Father Drumgoole, he visited Long Bragch. On the night after their arrival his companion, waking, found Father Starrs lying in a half-stupor, which finally passed away with a copious and cold perpiration. Stimulants were at once adninistered, and the attack did not recur. At the end of two weeks Father Starrs was apparently much better in health, and reurned to the duties of his diocese. Two weeks ago alarming symptoms of exhaustion reappeared, and for one day he was unable to attend to his duties. Still no great danger was apprehended, and no physician called in. On Friday week the trouble came again, and Father Starrs was compelled to keep his bed. Dr. Rorke was summoned, and ordered total rest.-Bishop Lynch visited him on Saturday night and asked what word he should take pounds. o the Archbishop. The sufferer replied You need say nothing ; I am betternow. Indeed there was not much pain; only a restless uneasiness as the worn system gave way. Between Saturday night and Tuesdayafternoon the Father was rational spoke freely with visitors, and made his final ousiness arrangements in anticipation of the end. Archbishop McCloskey visited him Tuesday evening and during their conversation the first symptoms of delirium were manifested. The sufferer spoke incoherently, and such of his words as seemed connected were too plainly indicative of a wandering mind. He seemed to think himself in attendance at some meeting and asked Dr. Rorke if it were not time to go home, and whether they should take a stage or back. At last he fell into an unasy slumber, and from that time until his death on Thursday remained half-unconscious, responding in monosyllables to repeated questions, but in a dreamy, indifferent way. Still it was not unbroken stupor, for he recognized the Archbishop Wednesday morning by a pressure of the hand, though he was unable to converse otherwise than by monosyllables. From this condition he passed into death with no word and only a restless half turning to one

His fame as a theologian had spread beyoud the limits of his diocese. He was recognized as one of the leading men in the Church in America, and the bishopric of Savannah, Ga., as well as those of several other places, was offered to him. This promotion he steadfastly declined from a sense of his duty towards his parishioners in New York, and to the sisterhood over which he presided. His splendid execulive qualities, however, were made available in the Vicar-Generalship of the rich diocese of New York, an office second in anthority only to that of the Archbishop .-When Archbishop Hughes died, Father Starrs acted as administrator of the affairs. of the archdiocese, and continued in charge until the appointment of Archhishop Mc-Closkey. He was also, during his lifetime, theologian in the general councils of the Church, first in 1858 and again in 1866 .-During his long career in the ministry, Father Starrs won, not only the high approbation of his superiors and the admiration of his other co workers in the Church. but also the confidence and appreciation of the humblest of his people. When he was pastor of St. Mary's Church he was oftenest to be found laboring among the poor and relieving their material as well as their spiritual wants. How greatly he was beloved was shown in the numbers of this class of the people who were crowding his door-steps Thursday afternoon and evening. His loss will be mourned by

Catholics throughout the country. A FASTING FOWL .- A Turkey Forty-Two Days without Food or Water .- One of the most remarkable cases of sticking to life without food or water, says the Reading Eagle, came to light this morning at the works of McHose & Co., of this city, by which a turkey was unknowingly held prisoner for 42 days, not having tasted food or water during the entire time. The circum-

On the 23d of December last, McHose & Co. bought some fifty odd turkeys for Christmas presents to their hands, (which presents they have made regularly for the last five or six years.) These turkeys were att put into a stable, and in the evening were presented to their men. One, however, was missing and it was supposed that the party supplying them had made a mistake in the count, and no search was made. This morning one of the hands, Howard Fisher, went into the stable in search of something, when he heard a noise in a sheet diameter, standing upright. He looked in, ture, having been without food or water

FALLING ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE FRET DOWN THE SHAFT OF A MINE of their neighbors. To exorcise 11e v AND STILL ALIVE AND WELL.-Christmas eve at the Julian Mines furnished one of the most remarkable incidents in all the annals of curious casualties. Charley Fox is one of the owners of the San Diego Ledge. Their shaft is sunk to the depth of one hundred and seventy-five feet. On for the past seventy-five years, was recent patch reports that Franklin B. Evans, who the afternoon of the 24th of December he is now under sentence of death for the took his place in the bucket to go down to murder of Georgiana Lovering, has contible lower level. It had been raining freely and of the best quality, began to rise our become very wet, and, of course, relaxed dam on the site of the present one, and its tension. Fox had hardly taken his that the water caused the destruction of place in the bucket before he went careering like lightning down the sheer drop of covered, and the subsequent preservation woods, near Boston. In 1872, June 10, he 175 feet. The break was absolutely use- of the logs. less, and down, down hurtled bucket and man found dead in the woods near Fitch- man, bumping now against one side and burg, Mass., and during the same year he now against the other, until finally both struck the two-inch planking which covered the vast assembly that they had taken in about \$600 that day—more money, he venmurdered Georgiana Lovering, a girl of struck the two-inch planking which covered His confession in regard to all these pieces, and poor Charley plunged through crimes is brief and indefinite except as to the two-inch planking, as though it had the Joyce children, which was made to been pasteboard, into the well. This was soon after he went to Pittsburg, and she Deputy-Sheriff Henry A. Drew, who are six or eight feet deep. He sank to the hot-large portion of the andience were church soon after he went to Pittsburg, and she Deputy-Sheriff Henry A. Drew, who are was left penniless. From Orange county she went to New York, thence to Paterson before he committed him to Exeter jail, bis commades who were working in the level. The province is that and Newark, working her way alone. Mr. and seven days before Evans revealed the although Fox was negtry thoroughly jarred. George Stephens and Miss Ella Morrison secret of the murder of Georgiana Lover- although Fox was pretty thoroughly jarred ency. A few Sundays after he preached

News and Political Hems.

-A resolution has passed the House, at Harrisburg, agreeing to adjourn on Thursday, the 27th of March. -Jas. Henry Hogg was married to Miss Elinor Bean in New York last Sunday.-

Pork and Beans are in order of course. -A Welsh company is about to be organized at Seranton to purchase land in Alabama for the purpose of settlement.

-Hon, S. S. Woods, of Lewistown, at one time President Judge of the Millin, Suyder and Union district, died on the 5th. -Glass barrels are to be used for the transportation of petroleum in order to save the heavy loss from evaporation in ordina-

-Brigham Young it is said ordered a carload of scabs shipped by express from Boston to Salt Lake City. He is going to vaccivate his family.

-A Montreal dentist has recovered \$400 in a suit for breach of promise of marriage, against the fair and false daughter of a well-to-do farmer. -A wealthy Illinois farmer cut his throat

the other day, and his nervous heirs began to think he would recover, because it took im ten hours to bleed to death. -A lawyer of repute, named Godfrey, Great Bend, Kan., has lost both feet,

his right arm and part of his left hand from frost-bite during the recent intense cold. -Virtuous Caldwell declines to be put under oath touching the charge against himself. He thinks his word is as good as

his oath, and the country agrees with him. -On the 6th inst., the wife of John Finn, of Catawissa, gave birth to triplets; two girls and one boy. The boy weighed eleven pounds, and the two girls thirteen

-The President was so much pleased with the car catures of Mr. Greeley, exccuted by Nast during the campaign, that he is taking an active part in a pecuniary testimonial to that artist.

-John C. Breckinridge, of the late Southern Confederacy, has been invited to deliver the oration before the literary societies of the Princeton College at the annual commencement in June next.

-Eight barrels of whiskey have been on trial in the Des Moines courts for three years, and the supreme court, although a temperance body, has lately tried it and pronounced it worth a new trial in the -Titusville claims the champion pretzel-

eater. He consumed thirty pretzels with one glass of whisky, one glass of beer, four glasses of water and a fourth of a pound of butter, in 294 minutes, just after a hearty breakfast. -A terrible collision took place Saturday

morning on the North British Railway, near Dunbar, about twenty-five miles from Edinburgh, by which nine persons were instantly killed and several severely injured, some of them fatally. -The old wall of the Ferguson Honse, at Kansas City, Mo., fell on Sunday, crush-

ng a frame house adjoining, and killing Mrs. Donahue and her daughter and Miss Kiley, and fatally injuring another daughter. A child, 2 years old, escaped injury. -The doctors are not quite sure whether a young lady of Indianopolis is dead or not, and the family, instead of keeping her at home, have put her in an open coffin in a nice cool place in the receiving vault of

the cemetery, where they got see her every day. A new phase of the epizootic has made its appearance, only those horses being attacked who had the disease before. symptoms are like those of paralysis or apoplexy, the horses attacked falling dead n their harness. Two cases are reported

form Corry. -A dispatch from Ironton, Ohio, states that on Saturday night, the 8th, the towboat Petrel struck a log near Hostelville and turned over and flowed down the stream. Captain McIlhaue swam ashore but was so thoroughy chilled that he died shortly afterwards. Three of her crew

were drowned. -The Pomeroy Investigating Committee met at Topeka, Kausas, on Priday last, and the drift of the testimony was decided y against the accused. Representative York corroborated his former testimony, and made additional disclosures. Report ers were excluded from the hearing at this stage of the proceedings.

-The boiler of the agricultural works of Yates Brothers, near Havana, Illinois, exploded on Saturday afternoon, the 8th, demelishing the building in which it stood and some others adjoining. One of the proprietors was forced through the blank partition and terribly mangled, and his prother was badly scalded by the steam Neither are expected to recover.

-Unexpectedly to the public, and his re latives, too, for that matter, the post-mor tem examination of the remains of ex-Governor Geary discloses the fact that the sudden death of the late State Executive was not caused by heart disease, nor the affect tion of any other vital organ. Nervon prostration, say the physicians, suddenly snapped asunder the thread of life.

-Children suffer terribly from ear-ache when there is a simple and generally certain remedy. Take a piece of fat, sall pork, and make a plug half an inch long in such a shape that one end will fit in the ear like a cork, the other end large enough to keep it from slipping in. It gives relied in a few moments. If the piece is likely to drop out, tie a handkerchief over the -The bill abolishing the franking privi

lege has passed both houses of Congres . Nothing in the law will interfere with the free transmission of papers in the come in which they are printed; but they must be printed entirely in the county where published to retain this privilege. Thus is a discrimination against newspapers that which is n mounced by

-The genuine Salem article of witch craft has been revived at Sullivan, Me. where a father, mother, and four children have been frantic for some four weeks ove the supposition that their house is infested by witches, whom they declare to be some spirits, they have broken up nearly all the furniture and dishes, and vary the exercise by shooting at imagined devils in the ap ple trees near the house.

-An old bog swamp at Embden, Me. on which nothing but bushes has grown ly overflowed for mill purposes. Soon afte the pond was raised large pine logs, sound feet of prime lumber will be saved from this strange source. It is supposed that the forest, with which the bog was then

-Just at the conclusion of a recent cireus performance in a North Carolina town. the clown stepped forward and informed tured to say, than any minister of the gospel in that county would receive for a year's Sexaron Wallace will please accept of the Burds for regular files of the Legislature at the publisher of the World with a regular to forward a copy to your address.

A few Sundays after he preached the same community, and made a strong appeal for missions, when a collection was pressured on Friday, and started for process and broken ankie was the only in the same community, and made a strong appeal for missions, when a collection was pressured on Friday.

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Loretto, Feb. 7, 1873.-68

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Fallen Timber, Feb. 1, 1873, 31-