THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - - April 4, 1873.

THE Senate has passed a bill allowing the several judges of this commonwealth half pay if they retire from the bench after being sixty years of age and having served twenty years on the bench.

A BILL has been reported favorably in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, exempting from the operation of the Local Option law of March 24, 1872, "all manufacturers and vendors of ale, beer and native wines."

A CHARTER election was recently held in Greenville, Mercer county, when A. D. Gillespie, Dem., was chosen Burgess. His majority was sixty-seven votes. General Hartranft carried the borough of Greenville in October by forty-six.

AT the late election in York, Pennsylvania, the Democratic candidate for Burgess was elected by three hundred and five majority. This is an increase of one hundred and twenty-nine over the majority cast for Mr. Buckalew last fall.

THE members of the Constitutional convention have returned to their families, well advanced in wisdom. They meet again after the middle of April, to continue in session until their work is accomplished, which may not be until the dog days.

SENATOR McCLURE has issued a new edict for the organization of a new party for the next canvass, to be known as the "People's Party." It is suggested that at the proper time a People's State Convention shall be called, solely on the issue of State and municipal regeneration, and nominate State candidates, and organize the State for the election of a Reform Legislature.

REFERING to the severe castigation Senator McClure administered to Harry White in the Senate, a few evenings ago, a correspondent of the Chambersburg Repository says: "Aleck performed a surgical operation on the gentleman—dissected him—took him apart, piece by piece. The next morning the fragments were gathered up and forwarded to the Constitutional Convention for amendment."

JAMES BROOKS, the one Democratic member of Congress who was compromised in the Credit Mobilier corruption, is said to be hopelessly ill. His indisposition dates from the time of the investigation of the wretched affair.—But not one of the ten Radicals, who were equally as guilty as BROOKS, has manifested the slightest touch of remorse. COLFAX, who sickened when he smoked a strong cigar, is hale and hearty, and goes junketing about South Bend with admiring and sympathizing friends, bearing GRANT's certificate of good character in his pocket. But who is there to mourn for JAMES BROOKS? Not one.

PRESIDENT GRANT's inaugural message, delivered on the 4th of March, has furnished a prolific theme for "chaff" in the London journals. The patronizing manner in which the President expresses his willingness to assist the Creator in bringing about the desirable ends which he claims the American Government is intended to accomplish, is particularly admired; and the contrast between the American republic as he represents it and the American republic as it appears in the light of the report of the Credit Mobilier Committee, and of the other disclosures of corruption which have recently been made at Washington, is dwelt upon with great gusto by the London writers.

THE Scranton Times correctly concludes that the quadrangle of radical committees which ousted Messrs. DeLacy, Koons, Kisner and Quigley from the seats in the house to which they were lawfully elected by the people of Luzerne county, must either be wrong or Judge Harding could not have been right in his recent decision of the contested election of county officers which involved exactly the same facts and questions of law which came before these committees. If the committees had contented themselves with setting aside the polls thrown out by Judge Harding and with rejecting the votes which the judge rejected, they would have been obliged to declare the democratic representatives from Luzerne entitled to the seats. Either the radical Judge Harding has erred or the radical committees of the house have committed a wrong. The radicals of Luzerne county will please decide which horn of the dilemma they will take.

BEN BUTLER, who was chief engineer of the bill that enabled Grant to pocket an additional $25,000 per annum, and allowed each Congressman to thrust his hand into the treasury of the nation and take therefrom $5,000 extra pay, announced that he intended to quiet all the clamor of the newspapers by addressing a letter to the people of the United States. It is well known, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, that Butler has successfully defended many thieves in the criminal courts, and there was much anxiety to learn what excuse he could render for the action of the President and members of Congress. It is now announced that Butler will delay the delivery of the argument in defence of himself and his companions in iniquity until the popular feeling subsides. Bold as Ben is, he does not care to face the storm of popular indignation which has been aroused. There was a time in this country when the people did not forget to inflict proper punishment upon a Congress which had been guilty of a similar act. Scarcely one of those who voted for or took the extra pay was returned. It remains to be seen whether we have lost the virtue which existed among us a few years ago.

THE Philadelphia PRESS, having recently charged that U. S. Senator John Scott had accepted his share of the salary steal, takes occasion to retract that statement in a subsequent issue, wherein it is declared that Mr. Scott "voted against the new salary bill and has not received the money." Which fact is all very well so far as it goes, but, as the Harrisburg PATRIOT remarks, if he "has not received the money," it stands to his credit on the books of the financial officer of the Senate. What will he do with it? Another question: Will Senator Scott refuse to receive more than $5,000 salary per annum during the remainder of his term? If he intends to take the increased salary in future, he gives the same endorsement of the justice and propriety of the increase as if he had received the full salary voted him by Congress for the last two years. For it will not be denied that if members of the Forty-third Congress are entitled to $7,500 per annum, those of the last Congress were equally entitled to it.

EVER since Grant's re-election to the Presidency the National debt has been constantly increasing. The Treasury officials have been ready with excuses, of course, such as they were, but the people are beginning to look the matter squarely in the face, and to ask why the old time reported decrease is not kept up? That much if not all of this decrease was a fraud and a blind, is now quite apparent. We all remember, says the Philad'a Evening Herald, during the lively times of last year, when the Groton codfish and calico merchant was issuing greenbacks from the Treasury to the tune of $4,000,000 at a pop, "to move the crop," and carry the Pennsylvania October election, we used to have monthly reports about the public debt which were really splendid. The way that debt was reduced, all the way through the year, was a bewildering and delightful surprise—to the spoonies.—Even the London editors were astonished at the wonderfully elastic powers and fathomless resources of the Republic. This sort of thing has all passed away now, and the terrible truth is coming out in little grains every month.

THE constituents of General Garfield, in Trumbull county, Ohio, held a meeting last week, at which resolutions were adopted calling on Garfield to resign his seat in Congress, because of having voted for the salary increase. He replied, explaining that he so voted because having the appropriation bill in charge, and the salary amendment having been tacked on, he was compelled to vote for it, or go against his own bill. Senator Morrill, of Maine, justifies himself by a similar reason. As this will, no doubt, be the popular reply of Congressmen, when questioned on this subject, we will take occasion to say that the reason alleged is as great a swindle as the salary job. No one knows better than they that it could have been kept off from the appropriation bill had they so desired.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

And have you no word for the President who endorsed the "salary job" by signing the bill. Are his skirts clear of the "great swindle"?—POST.

OAKES AMES must have "struck easy" when he fell in public esteem, or he would not have been able to say as witty a thing as the correspondent of the Cincinnatti Gazette credits him with. The following is the story as the correspondent tells it:

"After voting for the previous question (on the Appropriation Bill, which contained the back salary amendment), Mr. Niblack said, as he passed him, just after voting yes, 'So, Ames, you go for the increase?' 'Yes, answered Mr. Ames, 'it don't hurt me, you know. I have nothing to lose now; but, confidentially, this is a bigger steal than Credit Mobilier.' 'How so?' asked Mr. Niblack. 'Well, the men who had that did pay a little something for it, but this is *all steal.*'"

THE WORLD is of the opinion that Mr. GRANT has failed to write two letters confidently expected of him.—He has not complimented Senator CLAYTON on his escape from investigation by the skin of his teeth, neither has Senator CALDWELL been assured over the Executive sign-manual that he carries with him into his retirement the Presidential sympathy and perfect trust. Perhaps the COLFAX letter rather exhausted that vein.

The Early Days of Texas.

BEE NOMADIC TRIBES, SPANISH CHRISTIAN TEACHERS, ANGLO-AMERICAN HEROES, AND CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

The history of the discovery and occupation of Texas is one of absorbing interest. She was the theatre of a drama worthy of the pen of a Macauley to write. Among the many interesting events in her history, none are so peculiarly interesting as the building of the Spanish Missions, the massive walls and gray towers which still stand to perpetuate the name and industry of a mighty past race. The ruins of these cathedrals and churches that yet dot the emerald slopes and lovely banks of the truly picturesque San Antonio river, are mighty monuments pointing back to the discovery and occupation of Texas by adventurous and conquering French and Spaniards. There are thousands of thrilling incidents in the history of this great Empire State of the Southwest which the pen of many a writer would encircle with a halo of glory and romance. How intensely interesting, if portrayed by a Macauley or an Irving, would be the incidents in the efforts of the Latin races to plant civilization among the nomadic, barbarous tribes that once inhabited that terrestial paradise; and most especially startling and impressive would be the history written by such authors of the events enacted by the noble Anglo-American heroes in the drama of '36—gallant spirits who subjugated Mexican anarchy and tyranny and planted the Lone Star Banner, and caused it to wave over the magnificent bays, lakes and rivers, the noble mountains, luxuriant prairies, smiling valleys, romantic forests and fertile fields of Texas.

Lasalle, a French explorer, was the first to land in Texas, in 1680, and the first attempt at a Spanish settlement was made by DeLeon in 1689 near the mouth of the Lavacca river. San Antonio, the oldest town in the State, was founded in 1692. San Antonio, or Bexar, as it is called by the Mexican portion of its citizens, is not only the oldest, but is the most interesting town in Texas. The most interesting objects in the city are the old Cathedral, the church of San Antonio, and the Alamo, the latter being made memorable in the history of Texan Independence as the spot where the heroic Bowie, the brave and eccentric Crockett, and many other noble and gallant spirits, breathed their last. The fall and slaughter of the Alamo, and the treacherous massacre at Goliad, were the most disheartening events that occurred during the whole of that sanguinary struggle. These disasters spread dismay throughout the land by filling the minds of the people with approaching destruction and dissolution, and it was not until the hour of revenge came at San Jacinto, that the cherished feeling of vindictiveness with which the Texans had been excited to almost frenzy was soothed. The victory of San Jacinto had the effect of softening the stern asperities of the fearful struggle.

The old cathedral, the church of San Antonio, upon whose frowning top sentinels were stationed during the many sieges the city stood in early years, still stands, presenting a very antiquated appearance. Upon the grounds in front of the old church, immediately facing the main plaza, is now erected a new church edifice of more modern style—one of the handsomest churches in the Union—a credit to its worshippers and an acquisition to the city. But the most interesting feature in the history of San Antonio and the San Antonio valley is that of the Catholic Missions. The most memorable of these *missions* is San Antonio de Valero, better known as the Alamo. We are indebted to the Rev. Father Johnston, of the St. Mary's church of San Antonio, for a history of this venerable and ever memorable mission. It was first founded in 1703, on the banks of the Rio Grande, under the invocation of St. Francis Solano, but was removed in 1718 to the banks of San Antonio river by order of the Marquis de Valero, Viceroy of New Spain. Upon the removal of the Alamo to San Antonio it was called after the Marquis de Valero. This church was for the use of the Spanish and Creole population of San Antonio.

After the building of the mission of the Alamo followed the building of the missions of Concepcion, San Jose, San Juan and La Aspada. The missionaries, for the purpose of affording protection, established these missions at different points on the river. About two miles below the city, on the left bank of the river, stands the Mission of Concepcion; on the right bank, two miles farther down, is the Mission of San Jose; on the left bank, two miles below, is the Mission of San Juan, and two miles below it, on the right bank, is that of La Aspada.

The object of these missions was the conversion and promulgation of Christianity among the Indians. In the labor of converting the savages and the building of the missions many important incidents occurred which would be of deep interest were there time and space to relate them. The pious Fathers had to commence to teach the savage red man a more acceptable way than his own of worshipping the Great Spirit, as it were, with a bible in one hand and a dagger in the other. At the commencement of their labors to instruct the wild children of nature, the missionaries were forced to be stern, but seldom indulged in severity or cruelty. In their mode of exciting these wild children to do well, or in their punishment of them for doing evil, the treatment to both old and young was mild and parental like. Those who were most proficient in learning their catechism were best rewarded, and their punishment for any moral or religious delinquency was most mild and merciful. At these missions there was a regular government, with magistrates and other officers, but in these little communities, thefts and other crimes were unknown, and bolts and bars were unnecessary.

These ancient churches and fortresses are most substantially built. The walls are of immense thickness, and the style of architecture more pleasing to the eye than is much of that of the present age. The churches and dwellings for the missionaries and converts are surrounded by an immense wall. The fronts of some of the churches exhibit the finest wood and stone cutting to be found in the new world, and it is said not to be excelled by any in the old world. The work on the massive doors and windows of Concepcion and San Jose is of the very finest character. Upon them is seen a superior order of both carving and sculpture work, in the most elaborate designs of apostles, angels, flowers, etc. In all of these ruined missions Mexican families are now making their homes and using the different departments as kitchens, dining rooms, sleeping apartments, store rooms, graneries, stables, and all other purposes. In the rear, and connected with the Mission of San Jose, is a long range of rooms of massive structure, designed for the missionaries, which part of this Mission was, shortly before the late "unpleasantness," taken by the St. Vincent Brothers, of Pennsylvania, who did a large amount of work in repairing and fitting it up for a school. During the war, however, they were driven off, and have up to this time abandoned the work.

Of all these imposing mission edifices, but one, that of Concepcion, is now used for the purpose they were designed by their pious founders. These magnificent and venerable piles are now, with the canals that conducted water to them from the head of the river, with the ditches which everywhere led water from them for the use of the missions and to irrigate the mission lands, in ruins, presenting a sad and melancholy appearance. But it is to be hoped that, although they now present a solemn grandeur, the day will come when their altars will again be surrounded with worshippers and their vestal fires shedding once more their mild and radient light.

To gaze upon these magnificent ruins, where two centuries ago was first planted the standard of the cross, these cemeteries of the dead, where sleep in promiscuous confusion the Spanish Christian and Indian savage, excites emotions which can only be imagined, for they cannot be described. In viewing these grand monuments of bygone days, and reflecting on the progress of events since that time, it presents the question, which was the most virtuous age, that of the period of these missions, when the country was inhabited by numerous tribes of savages, in utter ignorance of the arts and sciences and of religion, or the present age, which is distinguished for its fine morals and mental culture, as well as for its advancement in the arts, sciences and Christianity? If the natives at that time were ignorant of all the accomplishments and virtues above classified, they were also happily exempt from the vices which at the present day corrode and canker what is called civilized life.

Ever revered be the memories of the noble Latin races who subdued nomadic tribes and uncultivated wilds, and planted civilization where barbarism had long reigned; and ever be commemorated the noble martyred Anglo-Americans who first unfurled the Lone Star Flag of independence on Texan soil, and who, in the fierce conflict to free themselves from Mexican bondage, died that liberty might live. *

Denison--Mexico.

Last week we carried our readers over a *bona fide* constructed railway from this place to the city of Denison, and this week we will convey them on an imaginary railway from Denison to the city of Mexico.

From Denison, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad will continue on through Texas *via* Waco and Austin, to Camargo, on the west bank of the Rio Grande, and thence in a general direction due south, *via* Monterey, Saltillo, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, and Queretaro, to the city of Mexico. The proposed extension through Texas and Mexico to the capital of the Aztecs will amount to upwards of one thousand miles more. The Mexican portion of this road is of course only a conception as yet, but will in time be a reality. A railroad between these two points will one day be built, passing through a country the area of which will make five States as large as Pennsylvania, possessing the richest soil and minerals, and ultimately require for its full development 20,000 miles more of railway.

It is not a mere dream of fancy, the continuation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico. Its realization may occur sooner than the most far-seeing can anticipate. Although there are as yet no exact knowledge of the topography of the country along the contemplated route, nor surveys and estimates of the cost of building, yet the project is feasible and practicable. From the valley of the Rio Grande, at Camargo, there can be a road built at a reasonable grade to ascend to the city of Mexico, running through the wealthiest, most populous and productive portion of the country. Passing through the heart of the oldest, richest and most civilized portion of Mexico, it will become one of the most important roads on the continent. Brilliant as is the present of the M., K. and T. road, the completion of the contemplated extension from the Rio Grande river to the city of Mexico will make its future still more brilliant. *

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—TOTAL LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC—SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS PERISH.—A cable dispatch from Halifax, N. S., dated April 1st, says: The steamship Atlantic, of the White Star Line, from Liverpool, March 20th, for New York, running short of coal, made for Halifax. When about twenty miles from port off Cape Prospect, at 2:30 o'clock this morning, she ran ashore on Meagher's Head. She had on board over 1,000 men, women and children. Only 250 succeeded in landing. The remainder, including all the women and children, were lost. The captain and third officer were saved. The first officer was drowned.

On the first receipt of the news of the disaster, a Cunard and a Government steamer started to the assistance of the Atlantic, but the third officer, who arrived here at 2:30 p. m. this afternoon, says that the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

ANOTHER outrage has been perpetrated by the lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Four legally elected Democratic members from Luzerne county have been ousted to make room for four Republican contestants. Luzerne county has always been Democratic by a considerable majority, but one Republican ever having been elected to the Legislature from there, and that was owing to a local feud. Last fall the Democratic members were elected by about the usual majority of 1,300.

It will be remembered that it was in Luzerne county that the United States Assessor, the Collector of Internal Revenue, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and L. D. Shoemaker, the Republican member of Congress, were arrested last fall upon a charge of bribing voters, but having complete control of the courts they managed to hush the matter up. They, however, determined to have revenge by unseating the Democratic members of the Legislature who were active in exposing them, and they have succeeded by means of a partisan Legislature, notwithstanding that the bulk of the frauds were proved to have been on their side.

By the rules of the Pennsylvania Legislature, separate committees are appointed to hear the evidence and arguments in each contested election case, and the decision of each of these committees is final. In the present instance the committees were all packed with members from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, upon the principle that it takes a thief to catch a thief. Of course no other decision than the one rendered was to be expected from such men as Joe Ash, Jack McCulloch, and Bob Tittermary, the leading guttersnipes of Philadelphia. —*N. Y. Sun.*

DEATH FROM SMOKING.—The New York correspondent to the Buffalo *Courier* reports a sad case of death resulting from smoking. He says that for thirty years the victim had been a heavy smoker of the choicest cigars, but in all his other habits temperate and regular, and of excellent constitution—one who, of all men, would have laughed at the suggestion that tobacco was killing him. On Sunday he was stricken with progressive paralysis characteristic of nicotine, and on the next Sunday night he died. His death was most pitiful. First, sight was lost, then speech, then motion of the neck, then motion of the arms, and so on throughout the body, and he lay for a fortnight unable to move or made a sign, save a pitiful tongueless, inarticulate sound, which sometimes almost rose to frantic effort, all in vain, to make known what he wished to say to his family or friends—for his consciousness and mental faculties were left unimpaired till within two hours of the last, to aggravate to the utmost the horror of his situation—a living soul in a dead body. The sense of hearing was left unimpaired, so that he was conscious of all around him, while as incapable of communicating with them as if dead, save by a slight sign of assent or dissent to the question. The doctors were fully agreed that tobacco was the cause of his death.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT.—The Chicago Times publishes a long and circumstantial statement of an extraordinary experiment alleged to have been made by an ex-surgeon of the Prussian army, named Lewis Schultz, now residing in that city, by which he has demonstrated the ability not only of his dog, but his infant son, to live and move under water with as little apparent inconvenience as experienced by amphibia. The waiter asserts that he has himself seen the boy, now scarcely six months old, enter a large bath tub filled up especially for the purpose, and diving to the bottom remain there for several minutes, picking up bits of candy thrown into the water by the father. The dog appears from the account given to be scarcely the equal of the child in his amphibious acquirements, notwithstanding that Schultz with commendable consideration began his experiments with the canine. This may, however, have been due to the accidental priority of birth of the latter. The mother of the boy, it is stated, is not at all pleased with the experiment upon her offspring, and expresses a desire that the authorities should put a stop to it.

PANIC IN A CHURCH—FOURTEEN PERSONS INJURED.—While the funeral obsequies of Rev. Father Macklin were in progress at St. John's church, Trenton, N. J., on Monday morning last, a cracking noise created the impression that the gallery was giving way, and there immediately ensued a fearful panic. In the rush for the exit, women and children were trampled beneath the crowd, which became immovably wedged about the doors for about ten minutes; meanwhile the women and children were being pulled out by the stalwart men. Many presented a shocking sight. An excitement was created in the street, ladders were raised to the church windows, and the people thereby taken out. Many of the clergy, of whom there were some twenty in the church, jumped out of the windows and went to the front door and announced the safety of the building, but without avail. Soon, however the fears subsided, and service was resumed. The cracking noise had emanated from kneeling on a board. Some fourteen were wounded more or less seriously, but none died.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company in giving notice of their proposed additional stock distribution authorized by the late meeting of stockholders, says that each shareholder will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873. Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share. All subscriptions must be made between May 1st and May 24th, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date. The first instalment of 50 per cent. to be made between May 1st and 24th, 1873, and the remaining 50 per cent. on sixty days' notice, in instalments not exceeding 25 per cent, at any one time.—The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder, and new stock can be paid for in full at the time of subscription, if desired.

THERE was an officer who went through nearly all the battles of the Mexican war without a scratch, and was killed by the kick of a mule on his journey homeward before he reached the circle of admiring friends who were preparing to give him an ovation. His name was not Garfield, but there is a General of that name whose experience has been somewhat similar. After storming the heights of Credit Mobilier, and breasting the deadly contents of Oakes Ames' memorandum-book, to be killed by the $2,500 salary-grab is worse than being kicked to death by a jackass. —*Chicago Tribune.*

—The wife of a farmer named Allison, living in Lamar township, Clinton county, took sick in harvest, eight years ago, and has never left her bed since except for a few minutes at a time. She appears to have no well-defined disease, takes her meals regularly in bed and eats heartily. She talks rationally and appears to be interested as usual about all matters pertaining to the farm. A number of prominent physicians, who have examined her, can find nothing but an abnormal desire to lie in bed.

News and Political Items.

—Alabama corn is up.

—A. H. Stephens, one of the heavy men of the next Congress, weighs 91.

—A deed twenty-seven feet in length has been filed in the office of the Recorder of Berks county, Pa.

—Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, wife of the founder of the *Herald*, died in Saxony, Europe, on Monday.

—A marriage took place in Butler county last week and the following morning the bridegroom was found dead in bed.

—The same man has swept the sidewalk in front of the White House for twenty-seven years without raising his salary.

—Pennsylvania's coal mines represent more than one-half of the capital invested in the coal business in the United States.

—Gen. Geo. W. Cass has been elected President of the Northern Pacific railroad. He ought to be Governor of Pennsylvania.

—Sunbury has a boy thirteen years of age who has constructed a stationary engine, said to be a masterpiece of workmanship.

—The next House at Washington will contain four Smiths, four Wilsons, three Williamses, three Clarks, and three Harrises.

—Dan Rice will do the clowning for Spalding & Ryan's circus the coming season. This is the veteran Daniel's sixteenth farewell tour.

—The Illinois Legislature is considering a bill providing that all persons convicted of whipping their wives shall be themselves whipped in public.

—John Staup, who murdered Alpheus Glover in Fayette county last July, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung.

—A little girl was killed in New Hampshire a year ago by a kick from a horse which had been frightened by a dog, and her father has just recovered $1,450 damages from the owner of the dog.

—The Fairbanks, scale manufacturers, borrowed five dollars to make their first scale, and are now worth $5,000,000. Go and borrow five dollars, young man!

—Richard Jenkins, an old and wealthy citizen of Carbondale, is among the mysteriously disappeared. It is supposed that he was foully dealt with for his money.

—The New Castle *Journal* says: "Reports come to us from all sections of the county that the peach and cherry fruit buds were all killed during the past winter.

—Chas. M. Barras, the author of the "Black Crook," jumped from an express train at Hartford, Conn., Monday night, and was frightfully injured. He died early next morning.

—Meadville has an octogenarian who hasn't tasted water for sixty years, and yet he is in the saloon business. He voted for "local option," as he was anxious to know how water tasted.

—Wisconsin has a forlorn damsel, plaintiff in a breach of promise case, who writes in one of her letters, produced at the trial, that she has "shed tears enough over it to run a small sized grist-mill."

—An Allentown man has an Arabian horse which is a living museum. On the left side of his neck is a perfectly-formed Z, on the left hip a dog's head, and on the right side a well formed swan.

—One Jean Manau is on trial at Bordeaux, France, charged with the murder of his father-in-law, mother-in-law, wife, and his two daughters. One of his sons has given evidence against him.

—Two young ladies in a Minnesota town volunteered to nurse the family of a neighbor during an attack of a contagious disease, and both were taken ill, died, and were buried in a common grave.

—Senator John Scott of this State voted against the extra compensation and did not take the money. Senator Cameron voted for it, and immediately pocketed the extra, although he is worth millions and Scott is comparatively poor.

—The Valparaiso (Ind.) *Messenger* has ascertained that it will take 30,000 bushels of oats, at current prices, to pay the annual salary of one Congressman; and that it would require the labor of 15 men and 15 teams to raise such a crop.

—The Alpena (Mich.) Pioneer says: "There is in this city a child aged six months whose grand-parents, named Germac, are not quite 31 years old. We have this from the parents themselves, and we defy this state or the next to beat it."

—The juror who hunted up a litigant and deliberately proposed to secure him a verdict for $100 in money has been found in Indiana, and it is asserted that there is no law to punish such an outrageous offense. The offender is reported to be a well-to-do farmer and worth $50,000.

—The great tornado, that passed over the town of Canton, Mississippi, proves to have been much worse than at first reported.—Dwellings were lifted from their foundations and utterly wrecked, and a large amount of property entirely destroyed.—The loss will prove to be very heavy.

—Two men fell into the railroad cut a short distance above Troy, in Clarion county, on Saturday night week. They were found on Sunday morning. One was found dead, and the other so badly injured that his life is despaired of. The cut is between fifty and sixty feet deep where they fell in, and the bottom is solid rock.

—Two years since a girl 11 years of age was sent to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, in England, on account of a spinal disorder. She was dismissed shortly after as incurable, and returned home, where she fell into a state of insensibility. Since then she has had no nourishment, and the only signs of life about her have been breathing and pulsation.

—Dayton, Ohio, keeps a weather prophet, and he predicts that there will be no settled warm weather this year until June. He says also that between now and then there will be four more snows. The milliners and drapers of Dayton who have brought out the spring styles propose to hold an indignation meeting, and ask Phillips, the prophet, to leave the town.

—The Dresden (Tenn.) Democrat tells a story of a Weakley county man who stole $500 from his mother-in-law and brother-in-law, was found out, executed his note for the amount, and carried his secret four years. The other day he confessed it to his wife, and she immediately drove him from his home and children. The last seen of him he took the cars for Arkansas.

—Bell, the colored man who ran for constable in the Third ward, says the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, was defeated, tho' the ward is strongly Republican. The men who profess to be such great friends of the colored race voted against him. It's all right when they want the colored vote, but when the colored man wants some small office it is all wrong, and they vote him down.

—Mr. Thomas Ellis, a machinist in the employ of Snyder Bros., of Williamsport, has tamed a rat so that it will climb up on his knee and eat out of his hand. The attention of his ratship, which Mr. Ellis calls "Billy," was first attracted by the crumbs that were dropped on the floor by those eating their dinners in the shop, and he gradually became tame, until he is now a very gentlemanly rat.

—The manufacture of rails by a new system which does away with manual labor to a great extent, is to be carried on in a rail mill which is now being erected at Louisville, Ky., at a cost of $500,000. In the process of making the rail, the iron passes through thirteen sets of rolls, without a halt, and is turned over five times for side rolling. The iron is taken from the heating furnace, and transformed into a rail in half a minute.

—Nine hogs, the property of [illegible] ing, of Juniata county, [illegible] the early part of last [illegible] days ago they were found [illegible] where they had probably been [illegible] entire winter. Upon being [illegible] were conveyed to the house of [illegible] They weighed twenty lbs. each [illegible] hundred in November. [illegible] tenacious of life as a Radical [illegible] of office.

—John Thompson, [illegible] State of Maryland, died [illegible] day evening, at Annapolis, Md. [illegible] Judge Mason had been engaged [illegible] a case in court during the [illegible] usual health, and was [illegible] with paralysis at the [illegible] been a member of Congress [illegible] Court of Appeals of Maryland [illegible] tor of the port of Baltimore [illegible] of the most prominent [illegible]

CONSUMPTIVES, [illegible] and wider Dr. Keyser's [illegible] known, the more highly will [illegible] appreciated. Those who are [illegible] disease, and with lungs [illegible] ing the heavy burden of life [illegible] been restored to health by its virtues, will speak [illegible] favor, and behold, [illegible] there is sickness to be [illegible] be restored. We have [illegible] dence attesting its virtues [illegible] of a private nature, which [illegible] manner disclose, but we have a number of published testimonials made by Dr. Keyser [illegible] combined with other treatment [illegible] by the lung tone alone, we [illegible] entitle it to full investigation by [illegible] flicted with any pulmonary disease [illegible] interested in their welfare.

Dr. Keyser's office is [illegible] Pittsburgh, Pa. A pamphlet [illegible] count sent free.

THE APOSTLE OF THE [illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE LIFE OF REV. [illegible]

PRINCE OF [illegible]

BY SARAH M. [illegible]

With an Introduction [illegible] SON, and a fine Portrait. [illegible] ceipt of price. Price [illegible]

[3-28.-2m.] 89 Fifth Avenue, [illegible]

CAUTION.—All [illegible] cautioned against [illegible] with the following [illegible] by us from Wm. [illegible] and left with [illegible] mares, 2 cows, 1 [illegible] horse wagon, 1 spring [illegible] chine, 1 cutting-box, [illegible] straw, 3 pedestals and [illegible] board, 1 Bliss sewing [illegible] barrow, 1 harrow, 1 [illegible] windmill, 1 cook stove, [illegible] lot of horse gears.

March 21, 1873.-3t.*

ORPHANS' COURT [illegible] virtue of an alias order [illegible] Court of Cambria county, [illegible] to public sale, at the house of [illegible] in the borough of Loretto, on [illegible] 12th day of April next, at 2 [illegible] the following described real [illegible] James McGough died seized: [illegible] OF PARCEL OF LAND situate [illegible] ship of Allegheny, county [illegible] ing lands of Bernard [illegible] ry Little, and others, [illegible] 129 PERCHES, about 40 Acres [illegible] ed, having thereon erected a [illegible] TERMS OF SALE.—One [illegible] money to be paid on confirmation [illegible] the balance in one year [illegible] ered by the judgment [illegible] the purchaser. [illegible]

March 21, 1873.-3t.

C. G. K. ZAH[illegible]

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS

NOTIONS, GROCE[illegible]

HARDWARE, QUEENSW[illegible]

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS A[illegible]

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES [illegible] ALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY [illegible]

WOOL AND COUNTRY [illegible]

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR [illegible]

Store on South Side of [illegible]

Ebensburg, Pa.

STORE GOODS at PRIVA[illegible]

And Store House on [illegible]

THE subscribers offer at [illegible] entire stock of merchandise [illegible] their Store House, &c., [illegible] Said property is at St. Law[illegible] ertsburg, and has done a good [illegible] health of the senior partner [illegible] for wishing to sell. No other [illegible] county for a country store [illegible] by the first day of April next [illegible] good man to sell goods for [illegible] speak German and can [illegible] None other need apply. [illegible] given to a good man. Apply [illegible] & SON, at Glen Hope, [illegible]

WM. [illegible]

St. Lawrence, Feb. 14, 1873.

NOTICE.—We have no [illegible] business for us in Cambria [illegible]

STILL UP AN[illegible]

CABINET MAKING AND UNDE[illegible]

Thankful for past liberal [illegible] her desires to inform the [illegible] and vicinity that he still [illegible] ness above named in all its [illegible] street, nearly opposite the [illegible] Substantially made Furniture [illegible] at lowest figures. Coffins of [illegible] or finish furnished on [illegible] als attended to promptly [illegible]

Ebensburg, March 21, 1873.-[illegible]

F. P. TIERNEY [illegible]

LAW AND COLLECTION [illegible]

TIERNEY & N[illegible]

Colonnade Row, Ebensburg.

☞ Special attention paid [illegible] all parts of the United States.

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS.

Gold, Silver, Government [illegible] other Securities, bought and sold. [illegible] lowed on Time Deposits. [illegible] all accessible points in the [illegible] general Banking business transacted.

J. GALLITZIN LL[illegible]

Attorney-at-L[illegible]

Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

F. A. SHOEMAKER. [illegible]

SHOEMAKER & SECH[illegible]

Attorneys-at-Law.

[9-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

GEO. M. READE, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in [illegible] recently erected on Centre street, [illegible] from High street.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in [illegible] J. Lloyd's new building. Careful [illegible] manner of legal business entrusted [illegible] torily, and collections a specialty. [illegible]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, [illegible] at-Law, Johnstown, Pa. Office [illegible] Exchange building, up-stairs, over [illegible] ton and Locust streets. Will attend [illegible] ness connected with his profession. [illegible]

JOHN P. LINTON, ATTORNEY-[illegible] Johnstown, Pa. Office in [illegible] west corner of Main and Franklin streets [illegible] stairs. Entrance on Franklin street.