

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN. EBENSBURG, PA., Friday Morning, - Sept. 26, 1873.

The Johnstown Tribune of Monday last, in its remarks on the letter of Mr. Scanlan, states that, although that gentleman is now in favor of repealing the Local Option law, he voted for it at the last Spring election in this county. We are authorized by Mr. Scanlan to say that there is no one word of truth in the statement made by the Tribune—that he not only voted against the law, but exerted all his influence in inducing others to oppose it.

The Johnstown Voice of last Saturday, in a long article on the approaching county election, full of wise saws and modern instances, advises John T. Harris, the radical candidate for Sheriff, to withdraw from the canvass—and save himself for a future, more propitious opportunity. We suppose this is what it calls backing its friends, for which the chief of police of Johnstown will consider himself highly flattered. Why is Harris specially selected as a fit victim to be offered up on the altar of radicalism? Are his chances of election any more gloomy than those of the rest of his radical colleagues on the same ticket? A common political grave is yawning to receive them all.

It is a matter of profound gratification to know that the Democratic Executive Committee of Philadelphia have repudiated the legislative pretensions of the corrupt and infamous Sam Josephs. Both he and David Sullivan claimed to have been regularly nominated in the third legislative district. The whole question was referred to the City Executive Committee, and that body, after having heard the parties, their proofs and allegations, have decided that David Sullivan and not Samuel Josephs was fairly nominated. Josephs refuses to submit to the action of the committee and has appealed to the radicals in the district to sustain him.

It has been a matter of deep surprise to the democracy of this district could consent year after year to be dishonored at Harrisburg by such a graceless scoundrel as Sam Josephs. It has always been his boast that he could not be defeated in his district, and now is the time to determine that question. Mr. Sullivan is represented to be an honorable man and entirely competent, and if the democrats of the district have any personal pride they will elect him, and thus rid themselves of a corrupt tool of the ring as ever disgraced a seat in the legislature.

It will be remembered that, some time last April, Captain Tyson and a number of the crew of the Polaris, who had become separated from that vessel in the Arctic regions after the death of Captain Hall, and had managed to subsist on a floe or field of ice floating southward for nearly six months, were rescued on the coast of Labrador and brought to Washington. The government immediately dispatched two vessels, the Junia and Tigress, to search after those who had been left on the Polaris at the time of the separation. This expedition proceeded to where Capt. Tyson and his companions had last seen the Polaris, and ascertaining from the Esquimaux that the ship had been abandoned last winter in a sinking condition—that the crew had built a hut and wintered on the coast—that last spring they built two boats out of pine boards taken from the cabin of the Polaris, and had sailed southward as soon as the ice opened.

Intelligence was received by cable a few days ago from London announcing that on the 20th of July they were found by the English whaling steamer Ravenserg, twenty miles south of Cape York, and afterwards transferred to the Arctic, which arrived at the port of Dundee, Scotland, one day last week. They were thirteen in number, were all well, and would be sent to the United States by the first opportunity. When they arrive the difficulties connected with the ill-fated expedition,

which led to the separation of the crew, will no doubt be more satisfactorily explained than they have yet been. It is to be hoped that this disastrous experiment in Arctic discovery is the last which the government will undertake. All such projects are useless and chimerical, and any glory that may be achieved is sure to be purchased at an immense cost and at a criminal sacrifice of human life.

HENRY SCANLAN'S LETTER.

Below will be found a letter addressed by Henry Scanlan, Esq., democratic candidate for Assembly, to Mr. Charles Vovinkel, of Johnstown, on the question of a repeal of the Local Option law, and also in reference to amending the Act for the collection of taxes in this county. It will be seen that Mr. Scanlan meets the question of the repeal of the Local Option law squarely and explicitly, and without the use of any red tape.

The position of the democratic party on what are known as prohibitory laws is plain and easily stated. It denies, for various reasons not necessary here to mention, the right of the legislature, whether by a majority, a two-thirds, or a three-fourths vote, to dictate to the people what they shall eat, what they shall drink, or what they shall wear. Hence it may be assumed as undoubted truth, that if the democracy had the Executive of the State and a majority in each branch of the legislature, neither a Local Option law nor any kindred measure would now be found on the statute book. A bill may be offered at the next session for the repeal of the law, but with a radical Governor and a radical legislature it will fail of success. It is a species of paternal legislation which has become a specialty with the radical party—a business which it will never relinquish until the people deprive it of all political power.

Prohibitory liquor laws, wherever they have been tried, have resulted in disastrous failure. Massachusetts has experimented with them in all their depths and all their shoals, and her legislation has utterly failed to accomplish the intended purpose. Hon. Wm. Gaston, recently nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor of that State, in his letter of acceptance, uses the following emphatic language in reference to the practical operation of prohibitory legislation in that strong republican commonwealth: "An experience of twenty years under what are known as the prohibitory laws has proved that they cannot accomplish the great and beneficent purposes for which they were enacted. They have not diminished the evils which were designed to destroy, but they have brought with them, a train of attendant evils which have disgraced the administration of justice and have tended to corrupt the public morals."

That the Local Option law of this State has signally failed to accomplish the purposes of its most earnest advocates in counties where it exists, seems to be conceded. It will run its brief race, and will then give way to some new and untried experiment by the party now in power.

The views of Mr. Scanlan as to a desired amendment to the present tax law, which he specifies, will meet with general concurrence. The proposed change would not affect the general details of the law itself. Here is Mr. Scanlan's letter:

MR. VOVINKEL--Dear Sir: On my return home on Saturday I found your letter of Sept. 10th, 1873, awaiting me. You desire to know whether, if elected to the Legislature, I will vote "for the repeal of the Local Option law now in force." Believing in the right of every voter to inter-rogate candidates as to their views, I cheerfully reply. And as my views have been asked on another question in which all the people of the county are interested, I prefer making a general reply. It is my desire, not to misrepresent, and as the misrepresentation, this reply is published in the Johnstown and Ebenburg papers, as I wish to deal fairly by all the voters of the county. Not having sought the nomination, I can well afford to be defeated, if my views do not meet with those of the people whose candidate I am. First, then, if elected, I should vote to repeal the "Local Option" law. Like Thos. Jefferson, "I have sworn upon the altar of my country eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man. I trust my life has been temperate, but I am not willing to legislate temperance upon others. As well might I oppose the smoking and chewing of tobacco, or prescribe to my fellow citizens what they should eat and wear, or what church they should attend. Honestly and sincerely believe that our present license law, if carefully and fully enforced, is better than any scriptural law that can be devised; and my information from "Local Option" counties strengthens that belief. Secondly, I have also been questioned as to whether I will vote to repeal the law for the collection of County and State taxes by the Treasurer of the county. I answer, no! But I should vote for extending the time of payment to a later period, when the farmer, upon whom the burden of tax-falls heaviest, shall have time to realize from his crops the means of discharging them. As the law now stands, the five per cent. gained by corporations and wealth must be paid by the farmer. This addresses you publicly, having little faith myself in private pledges. They are easily made and easily broken. I may add that I am obliged to you for your kind inquiry, as it enables me in my answer to speak to many whom I shall not be able to meet before the election, owing to pressing private business. Very Truly Yours, HENRY SCANLAN. To Charles Vovinkel, Johnstown.

JOHN D. THOMAS. We regret that this gentleman has seen fit to go over to the enemy—not on account of any injury he can do the Democratic ticket, but because of the injury it must do himself with all right-thinking men of both parties.

1st. When a candidate presents his name before a nominating convention he is bound, if he has honor, to support the candidates chosen by that convention.

2d. Mr. Thomas has held office conferred on him by the Democratic party, and if he had gratitude he would support the nominees of that party.

3d. He has abused with the utmost bitterness every Democrat that ever voted for Sam. Henry, or any other Radical; therefore, if he had consistency, he would never desert the Democratic household.

Yet, if actions speak louder than words, and we are fain to believe they do, Mr. Thomas has neither honor, gratitude or consistency, and he gives the lie to his entire past life when he avows his determination to vote the ticket presented by a party he has uniformly abused more than any other man in Cambria county.

As to Mr. Thomas' boast that he will "make every relative he has vote the Radical ticket," we can only say that his worthy father, who was naturalized into the Democratic party, and his intelligent and respected brothers, brothers-in-law, and other kindred, are each and every one as competent judges of their political duty as he is, and we have no fears but that they will perform it honestly.

His further assertion that many of his former friends are with him in his change is simply untrue. He has not and cannot control a single Democrat in Ebenburg or vicinity, where he had three out of the seven delegates who supported him in the late county convention, to vote against the ticket.

In thus alluding to the defection and antecedents of Mr. Thomas, who has thrown off the truthfulness of the Democrat and adopted the falsehood of the Radical, we speak not in anger but in sorrow; and, in parting company with him, pledge ourselves that, whatever he does or says in the future, he will never receive the abuse from Democrats that he has received from and heretofore bestowed upon his new found friends and political associates. In the meantime, however, it is a common sentiment, very freely expressed, that if Radicalism can manage to get along with Mr. Thomas, the Democratic party will do its "level best" to get along without him.

THE "EBENBURG RING."

For the last four or five years the Radical journals of this county have indulged in unceasing abuse of the "Ebenburg Ring," but since the Democratic nominations they have not said "Ring" once—a fact which may be accounted for by still another fact, and that is that Sam. Henry, only a few days ago, put himself in charge of the chief of the "Ebenburg Ring," in the vain hope that his cause would thereby be aided among the Germans in Johnstown. John D. Thomas, the Ring-master, is now Sam. Henry's "right bower," and that might not be the case had the old and exploded falsehoods about the "Ebenburg Ring" been refreshed and reiterated. All which shows the sincerity of the Radicals in their long-continued abuse of the "Ebenburg Ring." When they can use the "Ring," or any part thereof, they swallow it with a gusto, Poor House and all.

Only last week the Herold had an article against the Poor Directors for permitting lime to be lost on the farm, but it forget to say that this occurred during the reign of John D. Thomas, now the bosom friend and noisy supporter of Sam. Henry. If the county was wronged in this particular, John D. Thomas permitted the wrong to be done. Now Sam. Henry endorses John D. Thomas, and John D. Thomas endorses Sam. Henry. Par nobile fratrum.

No one complains of the present Poor House officials. The excellent condition of that institution under its present efficient steward, is praised by all; and the Tribune, the ablest and fairest Radical paper in the county, speaks in the highest terms of its management, and only complains that the Directors are too saving of the county funds.

In conclusion, we do not assert that any of the charges which have been made by the present friends of John D. Thomas, are true. On the contrary, we deny them as emphatically now as when they were first made; but in taking him and making him their leader, they must take him subject to the burden they themselves have placed upon him.

Don't forget to register on or before Saturday, Oct. 4th.

THAT DEFALCATION.

On the 16th day of April last, says the Pittsburgh Post, we published a speech which had been delivered by Mr. Orvis, of Centre county, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on the 8th of that month, which was received with much interest, and distinctly and quoted from the official records of the State to prove it—that by some means the very large sum of two millions, six hundred and seventy-four thousand, one hundred and five dollars had disappeared from the State Treasury. Notwithstanding this plain and direct charge of fraud, uttered upon the floor of the Legislature by one of the members of that body, no man arose to reply.

Those of our readers who took the pains to go through Mr. Orvis' speech will doubtless remember that his figures are—all of them—taken from official communications of the Auditor General to the Governor at Harrisburg; from the Messages of Governor Curtin and Governor Geary; from the reports of the several State Treasurers, from Auditor General Hartranft's Reports, and from the proceedings of the Commission of the Auditor General, in the latter case when it came up in judgment against the very men who made it.

Premising that Mackey's defense, instead of taking up Orvis' figures, derived as they are from official data sent to the Legislature by himself and his Testimony as an officer in office, re-states the account in a manner which creates the necessary impression that he has drawn largely upon his imagination for his facts, we proceed to state the principal points in the article.

Commencing by a statement of some importance, that in a review of the evil deeds of the last Legislature the Commercial placed the name of Mr. Orvis at the head of the list of the few members of the House who had labored for the promotion of a point well taken, and which proves that its recent attack upon that gentleman is the mere spleen of the unscrupulous politician—it refers to the fact that all of Mr. Orvis' figures and statements are ignored, that only one of his statements is brought out to be the one which he gave to show that would have been the result of an honest administration of the Treasury, but which was not actually correct because of the defalcation in question.

The speech of Mr. Orvis was made officially as a representative of the Common Pleas, and his facts and conclusions should have demanded the immediate attention of the officials charged with the duty of ascertaining and exhibiting to the people the full list of reported suspensions as far as can be ascertained; and we only ask the public shall give to the subject a deliberate and candid consideration. If Mr. Orvis is correct, Mr. Mackey has no right to continue the course of the Treasury, and the ring he represents should be broken. If it is not correct the officials implicated should make full explanations and exhibits to the people in accordance with a private one with Mr. Orvis, but one between the managers of the Treasury and the whole people of the State.

A Full Vote and Victory.

The approaching election affords an opportunity to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to recover their long lost control of the politics of the State. Three hundred and fifty thousand Democratic voters have it in their power to reduce the Commonwealth to the status of a Republic, and to restore Democratic government to the people. There are about seven hundred thousand voters, all told, in the State, half of whom are Democrats. The rule of the Treasury ring has disgraced at least twenty-five per cent. of the voters of the Radical party to such a degree that they will either not present their votes at the polls, or cast their ballots for the Democratic ticket. It is a safe estimate to place the vote which will be polled for the Democratic ticket at not less than three hundred and fifty thousand votes at the approaching election. Mr. Booklenow last year received upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand votes, when at least fifty thousand Democrats failed to put in an appearance at the election. Five years ago three hundred and twenty-one thousand votes were cast for Charles E. Boyle, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, in his message of 1868, only reported \$2,917,975.25 as being on hand from that source. Will Mr. Mackey tell us what became of the \$1,292,281.68, which the Governor was evidently ignorant of—the Treasurer "guessing" it was not in the Treasury.

The Commercial itself admits that only \$2,125,975.85 was on hand at the end of the account of the public debt, in 1857 and 1868. It further admits that all payments on that account since 1868 have been paid out of the Sinking Fund. As the difference between the money received on the bonds and the amount of the debt, that fund paid into the Sinking Fund, pray what has become of it? It amounts to \$2,227,614.23—where is it? It surely is not in the Treasury, for your partner (Mackey) reports his balance on hand to be \$1,482,455.61. Who has stolen it? Mr. Mackey reports that from 1867 to 1872, inclusive, there were \$22,929,798 paid out of the Sinking Fund. The Auditor General reports the expenditures from that fund during the same period at \$22,712,977.88—but has become of the difference, amounting to \$217,720.42? He tells us, "It gives a defalcation apparent from even the figures of the Commercial itself, amounting to \$2,455,384.35, which added to the \$1,482,455.61—the unaccounted Chambersburg certificates—\$2,637,840.36—makes Mr. Orvis' figures precisely!"

The Commercial substantially admits the following statement to be correct: Public debt Dec. 1, 1866.....\$35,662,032 16 1872.....25,000,000 00 Chambersburg certificates.....2,637,840 36 Agricultural College bonds.....500,000 00 Total authorized debt....\$39,429,800 67 \$9 far we agree with the Commercial. Now it is equally indisputable that to pay this debt the State Treasurer has had since December 1, 1866: From the Sinking Fund.....\$10,992,662 54 Principal of new loan.....23,000,000 00 Interest and premium on new loan.....353,258 12 Money which has disappeared from the Sinking Fund, and has not been accounted for.....207,770 12 Total.....\$34,553,690 78

Had this money been paid on the public debt, as the law required, the balance remaining unpaid December 1, 1872, would have been \$24,868,110.29, while on that date the outstanding debt actually was \$27,303,494.64—a difference of \$2,435,384.35. If to this we add the not dissipated deficit in the interest account of \$750,405.49, we have \$2,585,792.74, which has disappeared from the Treasury during the last six years. Where has it gone?—Mr. Mackey still refuses to tell.

These are the official announcements of Gov. Geary to the Legislature; they were set forth in the speech of Mr. Orvis, and yet our neighbor skipped them—guessing, we presume, that he had better not notice them. They were doubtless furnished to the Governor by the Auditor General and the State Treasurer.

In conclusion the Patriot says, and we quote its words in full: "During all this time Governor Hartranft was Auditor General, Commissioner of the Sinking Fund and Special Loan Commissioner. In the latter capacity he was required to sell the new loan and to apply the proceeds to the payment of the public debt. As Commissioner of the Sinking Fund it was his duty to apply the moneys received into that fund to the same object. As Auditor General it was his duty to see that his approval to any other application of any part of either of these funds, and no use could be made of them without his official sanction. Let the parties to these transactions who are still in the enjoyment of any part of this great outrage upon the taxpayers of Pennsylvania.

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INDIVIDUAL BANKERS AND BROKERS IN NEW YORK.

George B. Alley & Co., Beers & Edwards, Brown, Wadsworth & Co., Theodore Berdell, W. E. Connor, Jay Cooke & Co., Day & Morse, Fish & Hatch, Fitch & Co., Fenner & Bellinger, Greenleaf, Norris & Co., Hay & Warner, Edward Haight & Co., Eugene J. Jackson, Lawrence Joseph, A. M. Kidder, Kenyon, Cox & Co., Ketchum & Belknap, Jacob Little & Co., W. G. Moorhead & Co., Miller & Walsh, Perce & Co., Myers & Co., Marvin & Brothers, Thomas Reed & Co., E. D. Randolph & Co., S. H. Smith & Seaver, Saxton & Rogers, Tausig, Fisher & Co., Vernon & Hoyt, W. H. Warren, White, DeForest & Rathbone, Whittemore & Anderson, Chase & G. White & Co., Williams & Bossert & Co.

CORPORATIONS IN NEW YORK.

Bank of the Commonwealth, National Trust Company, Union Trust Company. FAULTS IN PHILADELPHIA. Charles P. Bayard, H. B. Phillips, E. W. Clark & Co., C. C. Deane, J. W. Taylor, J. Douglas, Henry L. Fell, Gelbhorn, Bond & Co., T. C. Knight, John P. Lloyd, Geo. H. North, J. S. & H. E. Yerkes, Union Banking Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Spitzer & Co., John H. N. Y. Horace C. Spurr, Mass. Franklin Banking Co., Chicago, Ill.; Tausig, Fisher & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Powell & Co., Williamsport, Pa.; H. J. Morse & Co., Toronto, Canada; City Savings Bank, Burlington, Iowa.

There was a heavy gale in South Carolina and Georgia on the night of the 17th. The storm along the Gulf railroad was fearful. At Thomsville much damage was done, and one woman was killed. The washing away of a culvert during the storm resulted in a terrible accident to a freight train. The engine and five freight cars were plunged into a swamp, and the engineer and two firemen and a train hand were killed.

A strange fatality has attended the family of David Sublette, of Indiana. In 1857 a daughter was murdered by her husband, for which the son-in-law was hanged. Two years ago a son George was killed by the same man while lying drunk on the track. Shortly after that time another son was killed in the same manner. A year ago another son-in-law was shot and killed, and now, last of all, a few days ago, a son was found murdered a short distance from the family residence.

MRS. SURRATT--A Murder Which No Person Will Forgive.

Mrs. Surrott, of St. Louis, Missouri, is the cause of much sympathy and a sorrow in her reminiscences in regard to the murder of Mrs. Surratt. That it was a murder is now admitted. The only point is, who is responsible for it? Was it a murder of military officers, who held a court-martial over her, or was it a murder of a private citizen, who held a court-martial over her? It having been denied that Mrs. Surratt was in chains while in the presence of her court-trial before the military officers, Mrs. Surratt states that she was present at a board of chains which was held at the residence of Mrs. Surratt, and that she had occasion to move. All the reports of the pretended trial are to the same purpose, and will be found by reference to the journals of that time which gave accounts of the proceedings. There is not the slightest ground for the statement of the military officers, that the greatest malefactor has their shackles knocked off when they enter the precinct of a court. But this, in fact, was no court. The prosecuting attorney or judge who presided over it, without the prisoner's representative, to consult with it upon any contrived point of law or of fact.

Not only was Mrs. Surratt manacled when she was before the "Round Robin" of the military officers, but when she was executed it was at a time when she was a prisoner under the periodical laws of womanhood. As Donm Platt has well said, she lost her life because she kept a boarding-house. John Wilkes Booth boarded there. He was intimate with her son. That son was tried before a military court, and was only accused as his representative, was much more innocent. She could never have known anything about the murder of Lincoln. Booth conceived the idea of killing him after twelve o'clock on the day of the assassination, and was a countryman, would not have been convicted. Her conviction was a lawful and murderous act, and when we put it only echo the opinion of General Benjamin F. Butler.

The United States Treasury Secretary, Mr. Surratt will be like the execution of Jane Grey and other innocent victims of British cruelty in the dark ages.—Cincinnati Enquirer

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—The failure of Jay Cooke & Co., which occurred on the 14th inst., has created a great excitement by some twenty odd others in New York, and ten or fifteen in Philadelphia, and quite a number in various other parts of the country. The Cookes failed because they were carrying the bonds of the Northern Pacific railroad, and were hoarding their capital invested, and which bonds could not be negotiated. The general business interests of the country will not suffer as in the panic of 1857, when the State banks were in an unusual condition. It is even thought that this failure will result in a boom to the country, as it will sweep out of existence the leaky and doubtful houses and enterprises, and leave the healthy ones in operation. It is also believed that the crisis has passed, and that the worst has been realized.

The following is a full list of reported suspensions as far as can be ascertained: Individual Bankers and Brokers in New York. George B. Alley & Co., Beers & Edwards, Brown, Wadsworth & Co., Theodore Berdell, W. E. Connor, Jay Cooke & Co., Day & Morse, Fish & Hatch, Fitch & Co., Fenner & Bellinger, Greenleaf, Norris & Co., Hay & Warner, Edward Haight & Co., Eugene J. Jackson, Lawrence Joseph, A. M. Kidder, Kenyon, Cox & Co., Ketchum & Belknap, Jacob Little & Co., W. G. Moorhead & Co., Miller & Walsh, Perce & Co., Myers & Co., Marvin & Brothers, Thomas Reed & Co., E. D. Randolph & Co., S. H. Smith & Seaver, Saxton & Rogers, Tausig, Fisher & Co., Vernon & Hoyt, W. H. Warren, White, DeForest & Rathbone, Whittemore & Anderson, Chase & G. White & Co., Williams & Bossert & Co.

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These afflictions, and the sufferings arising from disease of the kidneys, are the cause of much grief and sorrow to many families. It is a great blessing when a child is born healthy, and free from all defects of the body. It is a still greater blessing when a child is born with a strong constitution, and is able to resist all the attacks of disease. It is a still greater blessing when a child is born with a strong constitution, and is able to resist all the attacks of disease. It is a still greater blessing when a child is born with a strong constitution, and is able to resist all the attacks of disease.

On a canal boat, near Rosedale, Green county, on the 19th inst., an attempt was made to commit a rape upon a white woman. The darkey was at work on the boat at the time, and the husband of the woman was on board. The darkey attempted to lay hands on the woman, and at once she ran to her husband. The darkey knocked the man down with a club, when the latter drew a pistol and shot the former twice in the shoulder and leg.

Scenes and Political News.

A "home" made car is now in use on the Pacific railroad for the accommodation of the Pacific coast. A happy couple in Northampton, N.Y., recently completed the 6th anniversary of their marriage. A boy by the name of Warren was instantly killed, at Rock Hill, S.C., by the explosion of a boiler.

Thomas H. Walker, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant, who was once the owner of the Philadelphia City Hotel, died on the 18th inst. His wife will receive.

An unknown man was killed on the 18th inst. while attempting to rob a woman of her purse. The man was found with his hands full of tobacco and buckshot was fired at him. A strange fatality attended the family of David Sublette, of Indiana.

The American schooner "L. E. T. St. John," N. Y., on the 18th inst., arrived at New York from the East. A whole family named Kelly, of the name of Kelly, was killed on the 18th inst. on a charge of embezzlement. A large quantity of money was found on the premises and several persons were arrested.

Six men were burned to death by a fire in Yellow Jacket, N.Y., on the 18th inst. The bodies were recovered. The bodies of Louis Louisa, James B. Watson, Brodway, J. S. Nadeau, and G. B. Mudo.

An engine of a passenger train was wrecked on the 18th inst. on the Erie Railroad. The engine and two cars were overturned. The engineer and two firemen were killed. The passenger car was filled with people, and many were injured.

High Armstrong, of the Erie Railroad, was killed on the 18th inst. by a falling car. The car was full of passengers, and many were injured. The engine was also wrecked.

Two Louisiana railroads were wrecked on the 18th inst. The engines and cars were overturned. The engineers and firemen were killed. The passengers were injured.

A fire at Burlington, Iowa, on the 18th inst., destroyed two and a half acres of lumber. The lumber was piled up on a hillside, and the fire spread rapidly. The loss was estimated at \$100,000.

The New York Post, published a list of names of individuals who were reported to have been suspended from office. The list included names of prominent men in the country.

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We believe that we have treated patients laboring under these afflictions, and any other physician in the world who does not hesitate to say that we have greater percentage, by our method, than any other.