THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Dec. 19, 1873.

GEN. FREDERIC DENT, father of the wife of President Grant, died in Washington City on last Monday night. He had reached the advanced age of 88 years. His remains were taken to St. Louis for interment.

A PAPER containing serious charges against George H. Williams, who has been nominated by Grant as Chief Justice, has been sent to the U. S. Senate from Oregon, where Williams resides. It is now thought he will be rejected.

A BILL repealing the Bankrupt Law passed the lower House of Congress last Tuesday. It provides that cases now in process of adjudication shall not be affected by the repeal, ang that the law, so far as those cases are concerned, should be continued until they are formally disposed of. It also reduces the fees of the officers under the law fifty per cent.

PROFESSOR LOUIS AGASSIZ died in Boston, on Sunday last, aged 67 years. He was a native of Switzerland, and in his own country held a high rank as a Professor of Natural History. He came to the United States in 1846, and in 1847 accepted the Professorship of Zoology and Geology in Harvard University. As a naturalist he was without a rival in this country, or perhaps in the world. As his loss to science cannot easily be repaired, his death will be deplored throughout the United States as a national calamity.

HON. SAMUEL NELSON, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, died suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence in Cooperstown, New York, on last Saturday, in the 83d year of his age. Judge Nelson was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court by President Tyler, in 1844, and discharged the duties of that position until December, 1872, when he resigned on account of his great age and failing health. His career upon the bench was always marked by great ability, firmness, discretion, and the purpose to do justice, and his opinions were always clear and comprehensive. When he was in the full vigor of life his name was more than once suggested in connection with the Democratic nomination for President.—Thus one by one are the great and honored Judges of our highest Court rapidly passing away, and the broad mantles of men who were giants in their day are falling on the narrow shoulders of professional politicians and judicial pigmies, who are not fit to have unloosed the latchets of their shoes.

THE power of *the people* was sternly manifested at the election in the *East* ward of this borough last Tuesday. The political complexion of the ward is Republican in the proportion of about 6 to 1. A prominent citizen of the ward, who, in a square political contest, can and generally does control its Republican vote, was earnest and untiring in his opposition to the new Constitution. That he had a perfect right to stand on that platform and to induce others to do so, we do not question, if his reasons were satisfactory to himself, whatever others may have thought of their force or propriety. And yet, notwithstanding all the efforts of the gentleman referred to, there stood his party friends, fatally bent on the adoption of the new Constitution, and no power on earth, and much less *his* appeals, could drive them from their position. They believed they were *right*, and all the arguments of the mere politician fell harmless at their feet. The ward gave a majority of 58 for the Constitution. It is an instructive lesson to those who will attempt to stand between the people and a purpose which they have deliberately formed.

The Constitution Adopted.

We congratulate the readers of the *Freeman* and the friends of the new Constitution everywhere on the decisive victory that was achieved on last Tuesday. It is safe to say that the people of the State, irrespective of party, have given an emphatic approval to the work of the Constitutional Convention. It is unnecessary for us to publish this week the estimated majorities for and against the Constitution in the several counties of the State. It is sufficient now to say that the aggregate majority in favor of that instrument will not, in all probability, be less than *one hundred and fifty thousand*. We have heard of but *four* counties in the State in which the people have given majorities *against* the new Constitution.

It will be a day long to be remembered in the history of our noble old Commonwealth, and it will form a new departure in the future advancement and material progress of the State. No true friend of honesty and reform in the government of the State will ever regret that he cast his ballot in favor of the new Constitution.

The majority in its favor in Philadelphia is especially gratifying. The force and power of the corrupt rings which have ruled and cursed that city for years were shattered and utterly broken, and a majority of 27,000 in ratification of the good work was the verdict of an honest vote. The upright men of all parties in that city moved in solid phalanx—strong, determined and irresistible—and the infamous and corrupt Philadelphia Ring melted away before the thundering voice of the people as a mist in the glare of the morning sunlight. It was a noble work, achieved on a bright and glorious day, and its healing and beneficial results will be felt and acknowledged by future generations. All honor to the virtue, independence and patriotism of the people. *Their* right to govern is not yet a failure, but by the vote of Tuesday is sanctioned and reassured.

George H. Williams.

The general feeling throughout the country since the death of Chief Justice Chase has been that Grant would commit one of his chronic blunders in the selection of his successor. Their worst fears have been realized by the appointment of the man whose name stands at the head of this article. Grant had a glorious opportunity to meet the popular demand, and he declared on several occasions during the summer that he would do so, and now the nomination of George H. Williams, who has no capacity as a statesman and but little reputation as a lawyer, is the humiliating result. The people asked for bread and our "Second Washington" has given them a stone. He has distinguished himself in this appointment quite as much as he did in the selection of his first Cabinet, an executive feat that startled the whole country. If he could not be persuaded by his true friends to confer the high honor on either Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, or Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, either of whom would have been eminently acceptable to the country, he ought not to have insulted it by the selection of such a man as Williams. A President, however, who could appoint A. T. Ackerman Attorney General was fully capable of making a Chief Justice out of the most objectionable material. At this writing we have no news that the Senate has acted on the nomination, but the presumption is strong that it will be confirmed.

The subjoined article from the Utica *Observer* will show our readers out of what kind of material Grant can manufacture a successor to John Marshal, Roger B. Taney, and Salmon P. Chase:

George H. Williams, of New York, Iowa, Oregon, Washington, and elsewhere, is Grant's appointee for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. If any theorist or doctrinaire among all our readers is inclined to take issue with the people of our State who lately, by an overwhelming majority, decided to preserve the elective judiciary, let him look at Williams and hold his peace. For this is the ripe fruit of the appointive system under the one-man power and the evil influences of gross partisanship. It will stand as a monumental warning to the Empire State henceforth and forever.

The new Chief Justice links to the legal acquirements of a rural attorney the judicial attributes of an average justice of the peace, and the blind but changeable prejudices of a cross-roads politician. Circumstances have conspired heretofore to give him places beyond his deserts, and to lift him above the level of the class to which he belongs. But at each successive stage of his progress he has betrayed the littleness of his nature and the narrowness of his intellect. While he was the creature of an hour, liable at any moment to sink into the insignificance which he graces, his character called for neither analysis nor criticism; but now that he is clothed with the highest judicial honors of the republic, we must needs look at the man before we bow our heads in shame at the reproach which this appointment brings upon the land.

George H. Williams was born in Columbia county on the 23d of March, 1823. He received a common school education, studied law, and removed to Iowa, where he commenced practice. He made an immediate strike for office, and joined his fortunes to the party which happened to be in power in the State at that time—the Democracy. In 1847 he was elected Judge of the First Judicial District. The entire voting population of Iowa then about equalled that of Oneida county now, and Williams' Judicial District numbered fewer citizens than our Second Assembly District. In 1852 he lost his office and cast about for another place. He served as one of the Presidential electors who cast the vote of the State for Franklin Pierce, and immediately after the inauguration of that President he hastened to Washington to claim his reward. After much importunity he succeeded in getting himself appointed Territorial Judge of Oregon. He held the office five years, and then resigned to enter more actively into politics. On the election of Mr. Lincoln, Williams of course became a Republican. Political adventurers of his class invariably float their "principles" in the current of patronage. In 1865, in the general scramble for office which followed Lincoln's second election, Mr. Williams secured the United States Senatorship from Oregon. His term expired in 1871, and he put forth a desperate effort for a re-election, but the feeling against him was so strong that his party was swept from power and a Democrat was elected to succeed him. To heal his wounds the President named him as the successor of Judge Hoar in the office of Attorney-General. There he disgraced himself by his infamous connection with the Louisiana outrage. He did not lack the audacity to acknowledge that what he called his "construction of law" was made for the benefit of the Republican party; but every respectable Republican lawyer in the Senate declared last winter that this "construction" was not only atrocious but absurd. Let us review very briefly that Louisiana business. On the 4th of December, 1872, E. H. Durel, a Federal Judge, issued an order commanding the Federal Marshal to take possession of the State House at New Orleans and garrison the same with Federal troops. He then issued another order, setting forth by name the persons who, by his pleasure, should constitute the Legislature. Every white man in the list was a Federal office-holder, and several of them had not been candidates before the people. These men took their seats under the guard of Federal bayonets, and proceeded to impeach Gov. Warmoth and to instal P. B. S. Pinchback, a State Senator whose term had expired, in the Executive chair. The next day, Dec. 6, Geo. H. Williams telegraphed from Washington that the Government approved this action and recognized none but the usurpers. Williams then proceeded to prepare an "opinion," in which his ignorance of law was poorly concealed by a flood of passionate invective and partisan claptrap.

And this George H. Williams is the man who is to wear the robes of Marshal, Taney and Chase! In the language of a Western contemporary, "it fatigues the indignation," and we have nothing more to say.

THE proposal to increase the national taxes $42,000,000, says the Pittsburg *Post*, is exciting a debate in Congress that is likely to show the workings of the Radical financiers in anything but an enviable light. Mr. Dawes, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was forced to admit that in the present condition of affairs, it was impossible to so limit the estimates for the present fiscal year that an increase of taxation to the extent of forty or fifty millions will make up for the deficiency, and intimates that the necessary increase of taxation will be greater. Dawes thinks that some four millions of dollars of extra salaries might be turned into the Treasury by those who are now drawing them. We never knew before that Mr. Dawes was given to humor. The idea of Radical officials covering in their extra salaries is excessively funny.

PERSONS who have become thoroughly chilled from any cause, may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a teaspoonful of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* mixed in a little cold water, well sweetened.

—A minister of Lock Haven shot a horse for a deer a short time ago.

A Terrible Tragedy.

One of the most shocking tragedies ever brought to light in New England is that of the murder of the Kimball family.—The family consisted of George U. Kimball, his wife and his stepdaughter, the daughter of Mrs. Kimball by a former husband. They resided and kept boarders in a modest-appearing house on the corner of Park and Common streets, Charlestown. It seems that Mr. Kimball arose at his usual hour in the morning, and, as was his custom, proceeded up stairs about six o'clock to arouse the boarders. Up to this time no noise had been heard in the house, and persons who must have been passing while the terrible deeds were being committed, neither saw nor heard anything to attract their attention. At the time he called the boarders one of them remarked that he thought he would lay a while longer, to which Mr. Kimball replied, "You had better come down now."

THE MURDERER TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

A few minutes later two of the boarders went down together, and as they stepped to the door of the parlor they discovered Mr. Kimball standing in the sitting-room beyond, off of which his chamber opened, in his night dress and with a terrible gash in his throat, from which the blood was streaming, while in his hand he held an open razor. Mr. Kimball, on seeing his boarders, motioned for them with the razor to keep back, and, not caring to attempt to disarm him, they ran speedily out into the street to summon the police. In a short time officers Green, Webb and Pearson were found, and the five quickly returned to the house. On entering the sitting-room a horrible sight met their gaze. Upon the floor, in a pool of blood, lay the unfortunate man. He was not dead, for as officer Pearson stepped up to him he attempted to get up, at the same time exclaiming, "D—n you, get out of here, or I will cut you too!" He then fell back, weak from the loss of blood. Officers Pearson and Webb attempted to staunch the flow of blood, but either one of the three cuts would have proved fatal, and in five minutes after the officers arrived he was dead.

THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER SLAIN.

On entering the sitting-room the officers noticed that Mrs. Kimball was still in bed, apparently asleep, but upon investigation, she was found to be dead. There were no marks about her person to show in what manner she had been murdered, except a slight discoloration about the throat.—From this it is supposed that she was strangled to death. The body lay in a natural position, with the hands crossed upon the breast, and the orderly appearance of the bedclothes showed that the murderer sprang upon her while she was in a sound sleep, and that she died with scarcely a struggle. A handkerchief covered with blood stains was found by the bedside, which had evidently been used to gag and prevent her outcry.

Search was then made for the daughter, a young woman of about seventeen years, and on opening the door to her bed-room, a very small apartment opening out of the parlor, another horrible sight met the officers' gaze, which caused the stoutest heart to quail. The body of the girl was found lying across the bed with her throat cut from ear to ear, the head being nearly severed from the body. From the appearance of the bed it is thought that she was awakened before the deed was accomplished, and struggled to save her life, but without avail. This completed the horrible picture, no attempt being made by the murderer to take the life of any boarder.

BAZAINE FOUND GUILTY.—The counsel for Marshal Bazaine concluded his address to the court at Versailles on Wednesday last. He demanded an acquittal and claimed the prosecution was a political one.—The prosecutor in closing the case said a terrible example should be made of the accused as a lesson to the rising generation. Then Bazaine himself introduced a dramatic incident. Before the judges withdrew to determine their verdict, he said —"I have two words in my breast—Honor and Country. I have never been wanting towards this proud motto during my forty-two years of service. I swear before Christ that I have not betrayed France."

After a long deliberation the judges, headed by the Orleans Prince D'Aumale, declared Bazaine guilty of the charges of the capitulation of Metz, and of the army in the open field, without doing all that was prescribed by honor and duty to avoid a surrender, and unanimously condemned him to death, and to be degraded from his rank previous to his execution. The sentence includes the payment of costs and his expulsion from the Legion of Honor. The crowd about the palace where the court held its sittings warmly cheered when the verdict was rendered. After judgment had been given, all the members of the court signed an appeal for mercy, which Duke D'Aumale immediatately conveyed in person to President MacMahon. Bazaine was greatly agitated when he heard the decision of the court.

On Friday President MacMahon commuted the sentence of death against the Marshal two twenty years' seclusion. He is to bear the effects of degradation from his rank, but will be spared any humiliating ceremony. The result of this commutation of Bazaine's punishment will be his enforced residence in a place designated by the government, where he will be under the immediate and constant surveillance of the police during the entire period of his seclusion. He will therefore be, to all intents and purposes, a prisoner, although he will at no time be lodged in jail, or restricted in his daily habits or personal movements. He is to be spared the humiliation of any ceremony in his degradation from his rank in the army, but he has ceased to be a marshal of France or even an officer in her army, and likewise loses his position in the legion of honor, and all the other orders with which he had been decorated.

SENATOR MITCHELL IN MORE TROUBLE.—Senator Mitchell's change of name is making more trouble for him in Oregon, as appears from the following paragraph in the Portland *News* of November 24th: "The Hipple-Mitchell medley has finally got into Court, to the annoyance and perplexity of lawyers and judges. In the Circuit Court of the State, for the county of Polk, now in session, there is a suit of foreclosure pending wherein J. H. Mitchell and J. N. Dolph are plaintiffs and Ezra Scovill, Harlow Harry, et al., are defendants. And now come the defendants and file their plea in abatement, on the ground that there has been a misjoinder of parties plaintiff. They make the point, in short, that there is not any such a man as J. H. Mitchell, and they therefore decline to defend in a suit brought by this mythical personage. The argument of the matter will come up before Judge Bonham, at Dallas, next Monday, and in the meantime the attorney for the defendants is in this city procuring transcripts of the unheard-of, unauthorized, and farcical proceedings, had last summer in the Multnomah county court, for the purpose of adjudging that the man's name was what he said it was. The features in this suit are rare.

EVERY farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intends to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. One dollar's worth will save at least a half ton of hay.

A Dreadful Death.

FATAL RIDE BENEATH A SLEEPING-CAR OF A NIGHT EXPRESS.

A horrible and somewhat singular death occurred in this city yesterday morning.—A young man named John Dana, who reported himself as recently from Lower Canada, was discovered at Atchison, by the brakeman on the St. Joseph and Kansas City passenger train, concealed beneath a sleeping car. He had been riding beneath the car from St. Joseph, having held himself upon the trucks and rested his feet down upon the brake beam. The brakeman advised him to get out of his dangerous position, but it appears that he failed to take his advice. He held on to his uncomfortable position and reached Harlem, opposite Kansas City, in the middle of the night. He was notified that he would not be permitted to ride longer in the truck of the sleeping car, which was to be switched off the Kansas City train and attached to the out-going St. Louis train. He attempted to disengage himself from the truck, and owing to his cold and benumbed condition, was unable to do so quick enough to escape danger. Just as he was crawling across the track the train backed suddenly, and the heavy wheels of the sleeping car caught his left leg, running over it just below the hip.

The brakeman who stood near him says the poor fellow fell back, and uttered no cry while the heavy iron flanges of the car wheels crushed and mangled the thigh.—He was taken up and at once conveyed to West Kansas City, where, through the kindness and attention of the Nugent brothers, his last hours were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The left thigh was mangled and crushed in a most horrible manner; the muscles and flesh were crushed out of the skin in a large raw mass. He said he did not feel much pain; he was evidently so benumbed with cold that feeling was impossible. He vomited some little before his death, but he died comparatively easy. He was a pale, delicately-built man, of about twenty-eight or thirty. He had evidently been suffering from the pangs of poverty, and was in want of the common necessaries of life. In his pocket was found an empty purse, an empty tobacco pouch, and four postage-stamps. He said he was unmarried, had no friends nearer than Lower Canada, and was endeavoring to reach St. Louis. The city physician attended him last night, and will see that the corpse receives decent burial.—*Kansas City Times, Dec. 10th.*

THE SCARLET FEVER—A VERY SIMPLE REMEDY.—Rob't Christie, of Potrero, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, suggests a remedy for the scarlet fever which he avers has invarably proved successful. It is very simple, and lies within the reach of those whose limited means preclude them from employing the services of a physician. It is this: Take an onion and cut it in half; cut out a portion of the center, and into the cavity put a spoonful of saffron; put the pieces together, then wrap them up in a cloth, and bake them in an oven until the onion is cooked so that the juice will run freely; squeeze out all the juice, and give the patient a teaspoonful, at the same time rubbing the chest and throat with goose grease or rancid bacon, if there is any cough or soreness in the throat. In a short time the fever will break out in an eruption all over the body. All that is necessary is to keep the patient warm and protected from draught, and the recovery is certain. Mr. Christie says he has been employing this remedy for many years, and never knew it to fail when proper care was taken of the patient after its application. One family, in which there were five children down with the disease recently, used this simple remedy upon his telling them of it, and every one of the little ones recovered in a short time.

A SPECIAL telegram from Susquehanna Depot, under date of the 12th, inst., says: Seventy children attending school at Oakland, a little village near here, had a narrow escape from suffocation from coal gas on Tuesday morning. The presence of the poison in the air was not known to the teacher until about eleven o'clock, when the smaller children began to drop from their seats to the floor, where the lay unconscious. The teacher then, greatly alarmed, announced the dismissal of the school; but not over half of the scholars could get out of their seats, and the remainder rapidly fell into unconsciousness. As quickly as possible the were dragged into the air and laid on the ground. A few of them revived on getting into the air, but twenty five remained unconscious. A physician was summoned, who succeeded, after long and persistent efforts, in reviving all of them. One little girl was three hours insensible. If they had remained in the school-room but very little longer half of them at least would have been past all relief. Several are yet very sick from the effects of the gas. The foul air was driven into the room by the stove-pipe having by some means been jammed against the back of the chimney, preventing draught.

DEATH OF A LADY WHO DANCED WITH WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Frances M. Burling died in Milford, Pa., recently, aged 96 years. Her maiden name was Hurst. She was a belle in New York society nearly eighty years ago. On one occasion, at a public reception in that city, she was Gen. Washington's partner in a dance. She was on terms of intimate acquaintance with Lafayette, Aaron Burr, Alexander Hamilton, and many of the great men and women of that day. Her personal reminiscences of the early days of the republic were very interesting, she retaining a recollection of the piquant small talk as well as the notable incidents of the time. Burling slip was named after her husband, who was a prominent resident of New York half a century ago, and who owned much of the property in the vicinity of the slip. He removed to Milford many years ago with his wife and daughter, where he died. The daughter, Mrs. Day, a widow, survives her parents. Mrs. E. Cahill, of 17 Park Row, is an adopted daughter of Mr. Day. Mrs. Burling left a large amount of property. Besides her daughter, an unmarried brother, aged 90, survives her.

TAKING TURNS IN BED.—A case of the most abject poverty which, in a measures, serves to show the extremes in which many of the poorer classes are placed, was reported by a police officer at the Home for Little Wanderers a few days since.—The officer, in the performance of his duties, had his attention called to two half-clad children, wandering about the streets with bare heads and feet, in search of cold victuals. On investigation he found that these children had a brother and sister home in bed with no clothes to put on.—When the two became chilled and tired they went home and changed places with the others, who then donned the rags and took their turn at begging. The mother was a widow, and she was obliged to leave the children every day for her work in another part of the city. By her labor she earned $3 a week, two of which she gave for rent of the room she and her children occupied. The family of five were obliged to live on $1 a week and such morsels of food as the children picked up from day to day.—*Boston Advertiser.*

News and Political Items.

—A Cincinnati cook was lately seriously injured by the explosion of a turkey.

—A lady of Lockport died last week of eating four quarts of oysters for a $100 wager.

—Pittsburgh claims the youngest councilman in the United States. He has just turned twenty-one.

—Asher Shaver, of Luzerne county, recently robbed his father of $500 and ran away with a fast female.

—Senator Sumner refuses to act on any of the Senate Committees because he is put on the tail end of them.

—David Story, a saloon keeper on the outskirts of Hazelton, Pa., was murdered on Saturday night. Eight suspected persons have been arrested.

—An engraver in Springfield, Mass., has cut the Lord's Prayer into a piece of copper less than one-fourth the size of a silver three-cent piece, and there is room in the circle for fifteen or twenty words more.

—There is a woman in Iowa who, although possessed of the usual organ of speech, has not spoken for five years. Under a state of religious infatuation she made an oath that she never would speak more, and has so far kept her word.

—Salt Lake witnessed a horrible spectacle on Saturday—the downfall of a French tight-rope walker, who was attempting to cross from the top of a theatre to a private building on the opposite side of the street. He received injuries that are presumed to be fatal.

—The La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat says that a curiosity, in the form of an Indian woman eighty-five years old and thirty-six inches high, is on exhibition in that city. She belongs to the Chippewa tribe, and lives about fifteen miles from Ashland, Lake Superior.

—The Bender family, charged with a number of murders in Kansas, were arrested in Bininngsville, Spartanburg county, S. C., a few days ago. The father and mother are in custody, and the son and daughter, living in North Carolina, are being sought after. The family name is Webb.

—At Carbondale, Ill., on Saturday, John M. Brush, an old and esteemed army telegrapher, while registering his name at the Planters' Hotel, accidentally spilled some ink on the register. This provoked the anger of the clerk and the proprietor, resulting in the latter instantly killing Brush.

—A woman with a baby, on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg train on Tuesday, finding that the car she was in had left the track, and fearing a general smash-up, threw the child out of the window. The child struck upon its head and died soon after. The train was stopped before any damage was done.

—A dispatch from Sheffield, Eng., says the city was visited on Tuesday last by a terrible storm. A large number of buildings and chimneys were blown down, and many persons killed. One immense chimney crushed a building and a boiler house in it. The boiler exploded, killing and wounding several persons.

—The Albany Journal warns lovers of buckwheat cakes that there is an injurious syrup in the market called the "golden drip," made from common starch, sulphuric acid, etc. Its impure character can be detected by pouring a small quantity into a little strong tea, which it immediately turns as black as ink.

—The ship Arabia, from Calcutta for Boston, has foundered at sea. No date is given, but it occurred in latitude 28 North, longitude 63 West. Part of the crew have been landed at Gravesend, England, from the bark Tropic, from Kingston, Jamaica, which vessel rescued them. The remainder of the crew, thirteen in number, were drowned while bailing.

—The Albany *Journal* says: "General W. A. C. Ryan, who met his death at the massacre in Cuba by the Spanish a short time since, was engaged to be married to Miss Gebhard, daughter of a prominent citizen of Schoharie county, and a very amiable and accomplished young lady. The nuptials were to have been celebrated on Thanksgiving day."

—Near Knoxville, Tenn., it is said there is a mule which has been but one time outside of its stable in twenty years, and then it was taken out by the soldiers during the war, and as they could not use the animal, it was immediately replaced. It is said that its hoofs have grown to the length of about 12 inches, turning up at the ends, while its mane reaches to the ground.

—A fire in Modoc city, Pa., in the centre of the Butler oil district, Friday morning last, destroyed about one-fourth of the town. Elsasser, in whose store the fire originated, was mobbed by a crowd of desperate men with a rope, and escaped hanging only by his tears and protests of innocence. There is the greatest excitement in the town, and Elsasser has hid himself.

—Marshal Bazaine was married in the city of Mexico, June 28, 1865, when he was united to Senorita Dona Josefa Rena Azcarate. The civil marriage was performed by the Intendent of the city, after which the Archbishop pronounced a blessing on the happy couple. Maximilian and Carlotta acting as *padrinos*. The bride was a lady of great wealth and beauty, though she was said to be the daughter of a brigand.

—An interesting and perhaps bitter controversy is in prospect between the officers of the Ville du Havre and the Loch Earn in regard to the cowardice and incompetency which is alleged by the latter against the former. Captain Surmont has published in Paris a card of indignrnt denial in reply to the statements of the English captain. The official investigation which is to be instituted will probably clear up the question.

—The Irish emigrants in America have forwarded to Ireland during the past twenty-one years sums of money aggregating more than was raised in Ireland by tax for the relief of the poor by £1,250,000 sterling; and yet the Irish aristocrats and squireens are continually crying out against their legal liability to support the poor. The charity of the Irish-American emigrants should put their nobility to the blush, if it is capable of blushing. The fact of the amount of the remittances is published in English official returns, prepared for the use of Parliament.

—The New York Herald says: Salary stealing is of a piece with the other corruptions in which Republican rule has been so fertile, and the Republican party has not rejected the thieves, even when caught and known. It accepts them all, and must accept as it own the odium of their acts. Of this the composition of the committees in the House is crowning evidence. Democrats took part in the salary theft, and so have no claim to superior honesty, but the Republicans could have prevented it and did not, and it is upon their party the popular indignation must fall.

—Mrs. Sarah Davis, wife of Edward Davis, of McVeytown, died on Wednesday afternoon last, from the effects of a large dose of arsenic which she took on the Saturday previous during mental depression. She did not make the fact known for some days, and thus rendered medical aid unavailing. Her husband it seems was at times addicted to drinking, causing her much trouble, and some weeks ago she threatened to make way with herself unless he would quit it. No one at the time thought she harbored the actual idea, but she must have brooded over it until in an unfortunate moment she yielded to the temptation. She was a daughter of Thomas Cochran, of Wayne township, about 23 years of age, and had only been married about a year.

—Captain Surmont, on behalf of himself and other officers of the Ville du Havre, indignantly denies the imputation of cowardice made against them in relation to the loss of lives at the time of the disaster to that vessel. All the facts show that Captain Surmont acted in a brave, self-sacrificing manner on the occasion, and the other officers performed their duty in the best possible manner. There may have been a confused or wrong order given by the officer in charge at the time of the collision, but beyond that point no charges of a criminal character can with truth be brought against those having charge of the Ville du Havre, at least not from the facts so far made public.

—A family named Moore, consisting of husband, wife and child, passed through Little Rock, Ark., on Thursday last, en route for Texas. When about seven miles from the city, coming to a stream which had swollen, they were advised to deviate from the main road and make a crossing at a point some distance above, which is in an unfrequented place. They reached a point indicated, where the entire family were murdered and their bodies thrown into the stream. The bodies of Moore and his wife were recovered on Sunday. An inquest was held next day which failed to elicit the slightest clue to the perpetrators of this horrid butchery. The child's body has not yet been found.

—There is to be seen at the livery stable of Garvey & Bro., in Baltimore, a singular freak of nature in a Durham bull calf three weeks old, having two front and three hind legs. The fifth leg is as perfectly shaped as the other four, but is shorter, hanging powerless from the calf. The animal is double boned in the hind limbs, having two well formed thigh and knee joints upon each side. The front limbs are naturally formed. The calf is in a healthy condition and full of life. It comes from a farm two miles from Hanover, Pa., and reached Baltimore among a lot of calves sent there for market. It is the intention of the owner to raise the animal, if possible. Barnum will, no doubt, soon be after the creature.

—A horrible story of outrage has become public in the town of Warren, twelve miles from Detroit. A year and a half since a man giving his name as Charles Louis Alton, was employed to teach the Roman Catholic school at Warren, and as sexton of the church, although nothing was known of his antecedents. During this period Alton outraged the persons of no less than eighteen girls of the school, none of whom were over fourteen years of age. It appears the crimes were all committed in the church, which adjoins the school house, and that the fiend succeeded in terrifying his victims to silence for over a year. The neighborhood of Warren is peopled by Hollanders, generally uneducated, and the children are all of that nationality. Alton has escaped.

—Udderzook was brought into court at West Chester, on Saturday morning last, when Judge Butler gave his decision against granting a new trial. He said the first and fourth reasons had been abandoned. He did not doubt the propriety of sending a photograph to the jury to assist in identification, or the letters submitted as evidence. The evidence against the incompetency of Wilson was inadequate, and that against Nichols failed to show any prejudice. The District Attorney moved that judgment be pronounced. Udderzook, in reply to a question whether he had anything to say, said, by advice of his counsel he would say nothing at this time. Sentence of death was then pronounced. The prisoner showed some emotion, while the Judge was moved to tears.

—The captain of an English vessel, on a voyage to Singapore, noticed recently a peculiar white light, such as he had not previously seen during his twenty-six years of maritime life. At a distance of about twice the ship's length ahead, and coming from the southeast, there appeared as it were milky white waves of light; they advanced with great rapidity every moment, and seemed as though they would devour the ship. These waves rolled over the vessel at intervals of two seconds, losing themselves at about twice the ship's length away in the northwest. After a short time they came in an easterly direction, diminishing gradually in size, till towards 11:30 P. M., they disappeared. The light resembled flakes of snow when driven over the rocks by a strong wind, or when in winter a sort of white mist is blown along the gulf stream over the sea. A shuddering feeling was experienced at the sight, and the intense light made the eyes ache.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKY, and DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of naves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. $2.00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $5.00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN,"
New York City.

'74 The Patriot '74

THE HARRISBURG
WEEKLY PATRIOT

contains more reading matter than any other newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its literary excellence is unquestioned, and as a vehicle of State News it is unsurpassed. During the session of the Legislature it will prove especially interesting on account of its full reports of the proceedings of that body:

Terms:

1 copy, one year	$2.00
1 copy, during session of Legislature	75
4 copies, one year, each	1.75
10 " " " "	1.50
20 " " " "	1.25
50 " " " "	1.00

A copy, free for one year, to any person sending a club of ten or more.

THE DAILY PATRIOT,

The only first-class newspaper in Central Pennsylvania, and the only paper at Harrisburg that receives Associated Press Telegrams—$7.00 per annum. During session of Legislature, $2.00.

☞ All subscriptions to Daily and Weekly must be paid in advance. Address

"PATRIOT," Harrisburg, Pa.

1874. The World 1874

The great Democratic Victories in New York, Ohio, Maryland and Virginia, the signal republican defeats in Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Illinois, foreshadow the sweeping Democratic victories of 1874 and the triumphant Democratic President of 1876.

The secret of the triumph already achieved has been steadfast adherence to the principles of the Democratic party. THE WORLD has been faithful to its trust. When false leaders have spoiled parts of the party, it has kept the flag aloft the flag of the Union, and of the Democratic party. That flag inscribed with the mottoes Free Trade and Paying Specie, Money and no Monopolies, Home Industry, Ohio and New York carried to victory, subverting Grant majorities of 51,000.

A new career now opens for the Democracy—more glorious and more important than the past, identified though that be with the founding of the republic, its expansion over a continent, its half century of progress and peace.

The open secret of its future, as of its past and present triumphs, is still a steadfast adherence to the organization, its unflinching fidelity to the principles of the Democratic party, principles never so needful as now to be upheld throughout our National, State and municipal life, to heal the wounds and the desolation of war, to stop corrupt and extravagant expenditure, to limit and localize the powers trusted to the people's servants, to free industries from the fetters of a tariff for revenue only, our trade from the fluctuations of a depreciable paper Currency, and our country from the double plundering of both, and to repair the widespread financial disasters wrought by the Fiscal policy of the Republican party.

The duty of THE WORLD as the organ and champion of the Democratic hosts in the dissemination of political truth, will be fruitful in proportion as THE WORLD is widely read.

We ask Democrats everywhere to aid in scattering the good seed broadcast over the whole land during the period so fraught with the coming harvests.

Where or how can any Democrat more efficiently for the diffusion of the principles of his party, and their triumph as he hopes in '74 and '76, as by procuring new readers for THE WORLD now?

AS A VEHICLE OF NEWS, THE WORLD will no expense, no energy, be spared to maintain its place in the first rank of metropolitan journals. Its fresh, abundant, various news, comprising the whole circle of intelligence, will be discussed in its TRUSTWORTHY ORGAN OF OPINION, with steady devotion to sound principles, private morals, with special knowledge of special themes, and with various and far reaching apprehension of the needs and wants of men and women in their homes, market-places, their workshops and their schools.

The Weekly World

is our great edition (Wednesday) for the country. It contains:

1. THE LATEST PRICES (telegraphed) from the Markets of the United States of Foreign Country Produce, General Produce of every kind, and of Money, Stocks, and Produce in New York and Europe.
2. THE FARMERS' PAGE with all matter for the Farmers' Club of the American World, letters from practical farmers, and the best discussion on profitable farming.
3. A PAGE FOR THE FAMILY CIRCLE, with choice and pure reading.
4. ONE OR TWO FIRST-RATE STORIES, one of the year.
5. ALL THE NEWS in concise form.

The Semi-Weekly World

Contains (Tuesday and Friday) all the matter of the Weekly, one or two first-class stories during the year, and all the current news of WORLD.

The Daily World

Price for one copy for one year (including Sunday edition, $12), begining any day, same rates per month for any period.

The World Almanac for 1874

(Ready about January 1st.)

One copy, post-paid, 25 cents. Five copies, post-paid, $1.00.

Prices, Postage Paid.

If Subscribed for before April 1st, 1874.

WEEKLY WORLD.

For one year, each copy separately 1 copy; 5 copies; 10 copies, and extra copy to club agent; 20 copies, and extra copy to club agent; 50 copies, and Semi-Weekly to club agent; 100 copies, and Daily to club agent.

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

For one year, each copy separately 1 copy; 2 copies; 5 copies; 10 copies, and extra copy to club agent.

TERMS.

Cash in advance. Send Post-office order, bank draft, or registered letter, or money by mail will be at risk of sender.

Additions to club lists may be made at any time in the year, at the above club rates.

Changes in club lists made once a week. Every person receiving club packages, starting a new subscription, edition, post-office, and to which copy has previously been sent.

We have no traveling agents. Specimens, bills, posters, etc., sent free, when required, and ever desired. Address all orders and letters to

"THE WORLD"
35 Park Row, New York.

POSTAGE PAID. Subscribers who remit for one year to the Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly, paid for at above rates before April 1st, 1874, we will prepay the postage.

18 DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE

Pittsburgh Post

The publishers of THE POST take pleasure in again calling the attention of their friends, patrons and the public to the annual status of

THE WEEKLY POST

an eight-page, fifty-six column family newspaper, and without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly political and literary journal in the State.

The stirring events contingent upon the immediate future are of such vast importance that every citizen will be anxious for a concise and true record of current events.

THE CUBAN COMPLICATION

which for weeks have so intensely agitated the public mind will grow in importance when the assembling of Congress and the Spanish session. We shall make it a point to place before the readers of THE POST with a clear, concise and reliable history of events as they transpire, with the latest news up to the hour of going to press.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION

places a new phase on American politics. THE POST will continue to be, as it has been, the fearless, independent, outspoken, straightforward advocate of

Pure and Unadulterated Democracy,

upon the final triumph of whose princip