THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - January 30, 1874.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE JAMES THOMPSON, one of the purest and most upright men that ever did honor to a place on the Supreme Bench of this State, was taken suddenly ill while arguing a case before that body in Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon last, and died in a few minutes thereafter.

THE remains of Napoleon have been laid to rest, amid impressive ceremonies, "in the soil of France," in the little chapel provided by the liberality of Victoria at Chislehurst. The expectation of yet removing them to the banks of the Seine, and placing them beside the remains of the Great Emperor, under the dome of the Invalides, is evidently cherished by the Empress and Prince Imperial.

IN the House at Harrisburg, on Saturday, a petition was presented from a society of the Seven-Day Baptists asking that they be permitted to pursue their daily avocations on the first day of the week, the present Sunday, and observe Saturday as a day of rest. The petition is referred, and it is not thought likely that our extremely moral Legislature will call it from committee to take action on it.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL is utterly opposed to any change of the law abolishing the franking privilege. Should the act of last session be repealed there are not less than three hundred thousand volumes of the Agricultural Report for 1872 waiting free transmission by mail. To this immense lot of agricultural literature about two hundred thousand volumes more of the report for 1873, not yet printed, are to be added in case the franking privilege should be restored.

JEFFERSON DAVIS having in November last styled ex-Senator Foote a "constitutional liar," the latter gentleman retorts by slinging the epithet of "calumniator of honest men" against the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, and the prospects of a duel as a solvent of the troubles existing between the gentlemen are thought to be rather promising. Should a duel really be fought and Mr. Davis fall in the encounter he would probably take rank in history as that celebrated "last man" so much talked of during the late unpleasantness.

THE contract for the State public printing was on Tuesday awarded to Messrs. B. F. Myers & Co., of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, who were the lowest bidders, their bid being 50¼ per cent below the rate fixed in the act as the basis from which the bids should be estimated. The contract is for three years. We congratulate the energetic proprietors of the *Patriot* on their success in the matter, wondering at the same time, however, that the quality of honesty should have been found to have lodgment in the Legislature to even the extent of the giving of a single crumb from the Republican table to a Democrat. Some good can come out of Nazareth! Exit Singerly.

INTELLIGENCE has reached us of the death in Central Africa of Dr. Livingstone, the great explorer. His body has been embalmed, and is on its way to England. The Doctor has been the subject of a greater number of obituary notices than any other known man, all which he lived long enough afterward to read himself, providing the current literature of the day penetrates into Central Africa; so that we are not without hope that even this report may prove incorrect. If the advices be confirmed, however, his death will be mourned as a world-wide calamity, for one-half of a long lifetime was by him devoted to the opening up of an unexplored country to the benefits accruing from Christianity and civilization.

MR. MCCREERY made a rattling speech on Louisiana affairs in the U. S. Senate on Monday. Speaking of the difficulties encountered by the negroes of that State in securing the right of franchise, he said:

"A portion of Red River where there was a great bend, some forty miles around, came back within four miles of the point where the bend commenced, the neck of land being only four miles across. The negroes to vote must go all the way around by water, and therefore lost five days in going to and returning from the polls, it being located at the upper side of this neck of land. Were white men subject to the same inconvenience? Certainly not. They took the direct line across the neck of land, went to the polls, voted and got home again before dinner."

This, he continued, was a fair sample of the much quoted *wrongs* the black man was competed to undergo in Louisiana.

THE question of the repeal of the local option liquor law will come before the Legislature during the present session, and already large and influential delegations belonging to the liquor leagues of the State have made their appearance at the Capital, fully armed with the necessary facts and figures to prove that the law as it now stands is a delusion and a snare. It is preliminable, the provisions of the new Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, that a fat corruption fund will also soon become visible in the lobby, and the prospect to susceptible solons of a divvy in the ducats may work a reversal of the avowed judgment of the Legislature two years ago, as manifested on the passage of the local option bill. The record of that body on the vote is printed, and it will be an interesting study to note how many of those who then voted *aye* will on this occasion say *no*. Our member, Mr. Henry, we may mention voted *no* on the first occasion, and should he now see fit to adhere to that way of thinking, it will not necessarily mean that he has fobbed some of Fred. Lauer's greenbacks. We may refer to this subject again. At present we content ourself by saying in general terms that we are unalterably opposed to the enactment of sumptuary laws of whatever grade, class or character.

The Present Duty of the Democratic Party.

Democratic principles, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, are coeval with free government; they were the living cause of the change from the present or monarchal system to the government of the people. Free government is founded on them, and the superstructure will surely topple over whenever these principles are undermined or destroyed. No people are fit to be free who are not capable of maintaining them; and when they are lost or overshadowed by men in power, free government is gone. The leading Democratic principle is that men can and should govern themselves, by laws of their own making, and through officers of their own selection. The converse, which of late years has made such alarming encroachments, is that certain men in office can much better govern the people than the people can govern themselves. This is the modern Radical doctrine; and it has been the practice as much as possible; and it was rapidly running our country into a despotism.

A cardinal feature of the Democratic doctrine is strict economy in the administration of government. Another prime feature is strict accountability of all officers; accountability to the people. This has been terribly disregarded during the extravagant reign of Radicalism.

Another feature is, to grant no more power to officers or government departments than is absolutely necessary to secure proper government; and not to submit willingly to usurpation of power by the people's servants.

Another feature is, to hold the military absolutely subordinate to the civil authority; whereas since the war, the Radical theory seems to have been, that the people could have, by permission, as much license as the military power chose to allow them, and no more; especially in the Southern States.

These, and others cognate to these, are the principles of the Democratic party. All men, by whatever name they may choose to be designated politically, who advocate these are Democrats, in our understanding of the term.

The object of the Democratic party is to bring back our government, national and State, to the original principles upon which alone true self government must rest. To remove from official positions all individuals, high or low, who oppose themselves to these principles, or who, for selfish or ambitious ends, do not hesitate to deride and defy the people, and by their conduct say, "you are not capable of governing yourselves; we know how to govern you, and we propose to do it." The primary object of the Democratic party is to get rid of all such men; and in their place to put honest officers who will respect the Constitution, and conform carefully to its requirements. This is what the country needs; the removal of demagogues, and the substitution of fair men willing and able to represent the real wishes of the masses of our population, and not merely those of a rich minority.

The duty of the Democracy is, then, perfectly plain. We must adhere unflinchingly to our organization. A party without well defined, living, acting organization, cannot succeed. No petty considerations should be permitted to enter in and divide us. Men are nothing; excepting so far as they may be ready to advance the great principles for which our party has always contended. All men of every party willing to support sound Democratic principles, can unite with our organization in the present effort to bring back the action of our government to its true normal condition. It is folly to look to any other political organization in the present emergency for the requisite political strength to bring about the needed reforms, which are of such vast moment to the interest of all our citizens of every shade of politics. The reform must begin with the primary elections. It is plain and simple. Elect honest men; men who are not too selfish or too aspiring; but who will look first to the welfare of their constituents; to the general weal.

If the Democracy will be careful in their primary elections, and in all their nominations to chose honest men who heartily desire to see sound economical government take the place of the present loose system, the result must be beneficial. It is better to suffer defeat with proper candidates, than to achieve victory with rascally nominees. Liberality of feeling and action are essential to harmony and to success.

It should not be forgotten, that it is not merely the exercise of brilliant talent that is required to administer government; steady honesty of purpose is of indefinitely more value. It is astonishing to see how in these better days this important consideration has been overlooked. Whenever a people like ours shall depend upon the flashy, superficial, brilliant men as guides, they will meet with just such results as we now have upon us in our national affairs; boundless extravagance, and confusion worse confounded. Give us good, honest, substantial men.

MR. COWLES, a distinguished mail robber of Iowa, being a connection by marriage of Mr. Colfax and having always been faithful to the party, telegraphed to Mr. Colfax, says the *World*, to become surety on his bail, but that gentleman declined on the ground that he knew nothing as to the guilt or innocence of Cowles. This strikes us as an eminently ungrateful and ungracious act on the part of the Great Whitewashed. Mr. Colfax is referred to the eighteenth chapter of Matthew and the parable of the two servants, one of whom, after having been forgiven for a Credit Mobilier transaction amounting to 10,000 talents, went out and handed over to the officers a fellow-servant who robbed the mails of an hundred pence. Mr. Cowles had better apply to President Grant.

A BILL has been introduced in the U. S. Senate providing for the payment of pensions to Mexican soldiers.

The Supreme Court—Its Past and Present.

The Baltimore *Gazette* has taken the trouble to look up the present and past history of the Supreme Court. The record does not show, as many would suppose, a preponderance of Southern Justices, or that Democratic Presidents have shown in their appointments an undue partiality for that section. Of the original five Judges appointed by President Washington three were Southern men, and of the ten of his appointment but four were from the North. John Adams appointed four Judges—all from the South. Mr. Jefferson appointed but one Judge—William Johnson, of South Carolina. President Madison appointed no less than six Judges, of whom four were Northern men. Mr. Monroe named but one—Smith Thompson, of New York. John Quincy Adams' only nominee was Mr. Trimble, from Kentucky. General Jackson made but three appointments, two, McLean and Baldwin, from the North, and one, Judge Wayne, from the South. President Van Buren had a perfect "sheaf" of judicial appointments, no less than five vacancies occurring during his single term; and he, a Northern man and a "Free Soiler," appointed all Southern Men—Barbour and Daniel, of Virginia; Catron of Tennessee, and Smith and McKinley, of Alabama. To John Tyler, of Virginia, we owe Samuel Nelson, of New York, and to the slave-owning President—James K. Polk—Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, and Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania. Even Mr. Polk's rejected nominees, of whom there were several, were Northern men. Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts, was Mr. Filmore's solitary appointment, Judge Campbell Mr. Pierce's, and Judge Clifford Mr. Buchanan's. It was reserved for Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party thoroughly to sectionalize the Federal Judiciary, and for General Grant to keep the rule of geographical exclusion. It is but fair to say that for Mr. Lincoln there was the excuse of an actual state of war, which made Southern or pro-Southern selections impossible. Nor could he be expected to keep vacancies unfilled until peace should restore his capacity to do justice to the whole country. It is but fair to add that while nothing could be worse than President Lincoln's minor judicial appointments—his Underwoods and Busteeds—his selections for the Supreme Court were in the main very creditable.

To General Grant, Congress gave the privilege of two new appointments, and death has added two more. Every one of these appointments has not only been from the North, but three of them from the limited and compact regions of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.—What the financial, the political reasons for the choice of Judges Strong and Bradley at that juncture were, it is quite unnecessary to say. And now we have a Northern Chief Justice. Of him, in our ignorance, we have not the least disposition to speak unkindly. If there be any truth in the rumor that, out of personal feeling to General McClellan, who was a sort of Ohio man, he voted for him in 1864, and against Lincoln, we do not think the worse of him for it. It would prove him to be not of the Ben Wade type. One qualification we sincerely trust the new Chief Justice does possess—that which was so eminent in Marshall and Taney—the power of presiding, the innate dignity which Chief Justice Taney possessed to a greater degree than any man we ever knew, which controlled without murmur or dissent, the Bar and his colleagues.—Puisne Judges often need a check rein; the Bar oftener still. We trust that Chief Justice Waite may distinguish himself in this direction.

J. WILKES BOOTH'S ROMANCE—A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* writes: "Several years ago, when John P. Hale was here as Senator, his daughters were among the most admired of all the belles. They lived in elegant style at the National, and entertained with a great deal of vivacity all who visited them. The youngest was really a very pretty, fresh, piquant girl of eighteen or so. Of course there were a great many admirers, and among them the actor John Wilkes Booth was the most devoted to Miss Eighteen. You perhaps remember Booth's appearance, a handsome, dark, melodramatic fellow, and among a certain set here he was a great favorite socially. At night he played his Charles, in Schiller's 'Robbers,' and Miss Hale was always at the play, with boquet and smiles for him. In those days who could guess the sad sequel to a romance of love that promised bright enough? I remember a night when the hotel was a blaze of light. The guests were giving a 'hop' for their friends, and between the waltzes every one was good-naturedly gossiping at the devotion of a couple who walked up and down the rooms, and were apparently oblivious of place and surroundings. They were a very attractive pair, he tall and dark-eyed, she fair and sweet as an English rose. There were some who caviled at her choice; the father must be wild to permit such an alliance, they said—the daughter of a United States Senator to marry a play actor. But the many to whom the young girl's sweet face seemed excuse for any infatuation, looked with indulgence at the little drama of the 'old, old story.' I remember too well another night, just the eve of two days later. We were at Ford's old theatre. Again a blaze of light, and music and a crowded house, to look on at Laura Keene in the 'American Cousin.' How many times have you heard the story of that night, too dreadful to talk of even? The sudden pistol shot, the uproar that followed, and in the figure that sprang from the President's box I saw the lover of two nights ago, and knew that even as he whispered in that young girl's ear he was planning this dreadful scene. In Wilkes Booth's pocket was found the picture of his betrothed, and she wrote of the assassin that she would marry him at the foot of the gallows. Such devotion hangs like a divine fragrance about our recollections of this wretched, mistaken man, and though it cannot blot out, yet surely let it dim a little the horror we rightly feel at his work."

THE Hon. Heister Clymer has written to the Reading *Eagle* a letter in which he explains the reasons which induced him and his friend, the Hon. S. S. Cox, to vote against the Salary bill as it passed the Senate. These reasons, in brief, are that the bill which has become a law has restored the odious mileage system; that it did not reduce the salary of the President either for the existing or future terms; and that it made no deduction of salary from the 4th of March, 1873. Mr. Clymer desires to place himself on record as in favor of economy, retrenchment and reform; and believing the doubling of the President's salary to be the greatest of all grabs, the restoration of mileage an outrage, and that the reduction of members' salaries should have been made to take effect from the beginning of the legal existence of the present Congress, he voted against the bill as the only practical way of showing his opposition to the objectionable features contained in it. We think our readers will agree that the views of Messrs. Clymer and Cox on this subject are sound.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE Democrats have recommended A. K. McClure for citizens' candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia.

The Siamese Twins.

Dr. Hollingsworth, of North Carolina, who was formerly the family physician of the Siamese Twins, has furnished the following additional information concerning them:

The bodies of the twins are now in an embalmed state, and can be kept in perfect preservation for a long time to come. So wary are the members of the two families that the bodies are placed in a position from which they cannot possibly be approached without their knowledge.

The wives of Chang and Eng have positively refused to allow a post-mortem examination, but they wish to consult first with their children, several of whom are in distant parts of the State. One of the daughters, a very consumptive person and whose life seems to be nearly run out, is strenuously opposed to the post-mortem, and, owing to her peculiar bodily condition, the other members of the family are very reluctant to do anything so exceedingly disagreeable to her.

Every inducement that can be offered will be brought to bear upon the daughter and all the rest of the children, with the view of securing a study so beneficial and so curious to medical, physiological and psychological science. Every effort will also be made to have the examination take place where the best medical skill and authority can witness and take part in the post mortem.

The Doctor seemed to speak as if the families were exceedingly suspicious, and had taken every precaution to prevent any gratification of unlicensed scientific curiosity. Dr. Hollingsworth has left a representative at home from whom he daily expects correspondence, which will inform him of the final decision at which the members of the family arrive. A great deal of interest is manifested by the local medical fraternity, and the hope is entertained that the post-mortem may take place here.

The bodies are now buried beneath their house, but are in a state of preservation. They are being guarded by the family, and cannot be removed without their knowledge and consent. No funeral services were held over the bodies, as they have not been permanently buried.

NEW YORK, January 25.—A dispatch from Mount Airy, North Carolina, says Doctor Rom Hollingsworth, who attended the Siamese twins, is of the opinion that the death of Eng was not caused by any vital connection or artery passing from one to the other through the ligament that united them, and believes there was no such vital connection through the ligament, because he has attended the twins when one was sick and the other in good health, and there was as much as twenty beats difference to the minute in their pulsation. The bodies, after being embalmed, were placed in a coffin and encased in a large tin box, which was soldered and made air tight. All was then put in a large wooden box and packed in charcoal and made secure, and placed in the cellar of the house. It is reported that the bodies will be disposed of at an enormous price to some museum or medical college, or placed on exhibition. This is to be subject to the decision of the members of the family. The charge is made that a veil of mystery has been thrown over the deaths of the twins, and the real cause of the disease suppressed for the purpose of obtaining possession of the bodies for the above stated object.

A dispatch from Greensboro says Dr. Joe Hollingsworth, a brother of the doctor who attended the twins, while *en route* for the North, stated that his mission was to dispose of the dead bodies of the twins on the most favorable terms he could negotiate. The sum asked for the privilege of a post-mortem examination is stated to be from eight to ten thousand dollars.

THE *Herald* brings out an interesting circumstance connected with the appointment of Chief Justice Waite. It seems that he was first nominated by S. L. M. Barlow, of this city, some six months ago, and that in appointing him President Grant has followed Mr. Barlow's advice. There is nothing wrong in this; and indeed it might be well for General Grant and for the country if he would oftener draw counsel from the same source; but the fact tends to strengthen belief that in 1864 Mr. Waite voted for McClellan. We dare say such was the case. We suppose that it is indisputable that not long before that election he was in full sympathy with a most estimable class of men then known as Copperheads, who, while they believed in maintaining the integrity of the country, strongly disapproved of many measures which Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton were then putting in force. These measures were freely denounced at the time by such men as Mr. Barlow, Judge Thurman, the present Senator from Ohio, Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Seymour, of New York; and unless we are greatly mistaken Mr. Waite at that time shared their views, and was perhaps even more extreme in his feelings than some of them. This makes it all the more remarkable that he should have been appointed Chief Justice on the suggestion of Mr. Barlow, and that Mr. Thurman should have been the principal advocate of his confirmation in the Senate.—*N. Y. Sun.*

REMARKABLE SURGERY.—The Green Bay (Wis.) *Gazette* notices a remarkable case of opthalmic surgery recently performed by Dr. C. E. Houghman, of the Milwaukee Eye and Ear Infirmary, on a citizen of Green Bay, Mr. C. E. Eames, now in his seventieth year. Mr. Eames had been blind for five years with cataract of both eyes. One of his eyes had been previously operated on, and the cataract successfully removed, but inflammation subsequently set in, producing such intense pain that the eye had to be removed. The other eye was operated on by Dr. Houghman, the cataract removed, and the sight restored, but, on the tenth day after the operation inflamation set in with such intolerable pain that Mr. Eames begged the doctor to remove the eye. The doctor first punctured the eye with a needle, but without effect. He then performed an experiment of his own—that of lancing the eyeball. About half a teaspoonful of coagulated blood followed the withdrawal of the lance. The relief to the patient was instantaneous, and Mr. Eames is now at home in perfect health, with eyesight completely restored after five years of blindness. The *Gazette* speaks of this operation on the eyeball for the removal of matter causing inflammation as original with Dr. Houghman, and of Mr. Eames as the first recorded subject of it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Jackson (Miss.) *News* tells how General Jackson got his title of Old Hickory. He says he got the story from Captain William Allen, a near neighbor of the General, and who messed with him during the Creek war. During the campaign the soldiers were moving rapidly to surprise the Indians, and were without tents. A cold March rain came on, mingled with sleet, which lasted for several days. General Jackson got a severe cold, but did not complain, as he tried to sleep in a muddy bottom among his half frozen soldiers. Captain Allen and his brother John cut down a stout hickory tree, peeled off the bark, and made a covering for the General, who was with difficulty persuaded to crawl into it. The next morning a drunken citizen entered the camp, and, seeing the tent, kicked it over. As Jackson crawled from the ruins, the toper cried: "Hello, Old Hickory! come out of you. bark and jine us in a drink."

News and Political Items.

—A communist paper is projected in Chicago by the commonest sort of good-for-nothings.

—A school-house in Chester county, Pa., is salubriously situated in an abandoned grave-yard.

—One thousand men have been discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the past week.

—Griffin, Ga., lately received cards for the wedding of a lady of sixty and a blushing bridegroom of twenty-one.

—Waynesboro, Pa., boasts a haunted distillery; which is just the place where one would naturally look for spirits.

—The City of Middletown opens the Connecticut campaign by giving 212 majority for a Democratic Mayor, the first of that stripe elected in fourteen years.

—The reader is at liberty to believe it or not, as he pleases, that a peach tree in Missouri, being transplanted to a new soil, has taken to producing white plums.

—Oxford, Mass., is spoken of as the paradise of old folks. In that quiet hamlet there are 130 persons over 70 years old, and 85 of these live within one mile of the post-office.

—It is claimed for Staurt Mace, a young man of Moulton, Iowa, that he is constructing the smallest steam engine in the world. Its cylinder is to be the size of a grain of wheat.

—A locomotive on the Greenville railroad exploded its boiler on Saturday night, sixty miles above Columbia, killing the engineer, John Lane, and mortally wounding the colored fireman.

—It is better to be burned after one is dead than burned to death. In Milwaukee lately the corpse of a woman named Martels was burned to a cinder, the candles surrounding it being toppled over.

—John Foreman and Mrs. Snyder, the Butler county poisoners, were sentenced on Saturday last—Foreman to four years and eight months, and Mrs. Snyder to two years and six months' imprisonment.

—It has been ascertained almost to a certainty, that the man found drowned at Harrisburg on the 11th inst., was Patrick Gallagher, a peddle who disappeared from Ridgway, Elk county, a month or more ago.

—A thousand men it is stated are out of employment at Brady's Bend in consequence of the failure of the Brady's Bend Iron Works. A great deal of suffering is experienced by the families of working men.

—A case of linked law long drawn out is reported from Greenboro', Vt., where a writ six feet in length by actual measurement was served the other day. It is not mentioned how many officers it took to serve it.

—Three boys were drowned in a pond at South Brooklyn on Saturday. A sheet of water was frozen over, and the lads were disporting themselves on the ice, when the latter broke and the boys were precipitated into the water.

—While a passenger train from Edinburgh for Glasgow, Scotland, was running at a great speed, on Monday morning last, it came in collision with another express train. Sixteen persons were killed and a number severely injured, and several cars demolished.

—The two negroes who were accused of the crime of murdering an old farmer named Behm, near Middletown, in November last, were yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree. Their trial had been progressing for several days past at Harrisburg.

—Hon. Asa Packer narrowly escaped serious injury last Monday evening at the Bethlehem depot of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. As he was stepping from a car the rear car of another train was backed against it. He was thrown down, but was fortunately seized by a bystander and drawn out of danger.

—Miss Nellie Grant's nuptial engagement is one of the leading topics of Washington society. It is reported that she will marry in the spring a young Mr. Sartons, a son of a sister of Fanny Kemble.—At the same time Col. Fred Grant will marry a daughter of Henry D. Cooke.

—At Box Hall, near Sittingbourne, in England, some laborers while digging recently found a Roman coffin, containing a few bones, a beautifully twisted wire gold ring, and some wooden square-headed nails. The coffin was in tolerably good condition. The field in which it was found was at one time a Roman cemetery.

—In Pittston, Pa., a miner, as he was returning from work, was shot dead in the main street by a man who had evidently been waiting for him. Some half dozen persons witnessed the cold blooded murder. The assassin, revolver in hand, threatened to shoot any one who interfered with him, and made good his escape.

—Two men named John Gallagher and Thomas Jeffries met with a horrible death on Thursday last, at No. 8 Colliery, near Summit Hill, Pottsville. They were engaged at the time in driving a gangway, when at least twenty car loads of coal fell upon them. They remained under the debris for several hours.

—In Galveston, Texas, on Saturday, J. B. Helm was placed on trial for the murder of John Ferguson. Owing to the absence of important witnesses the proceedings were stayed, when a son of the murdered man approached the prisoner and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. Young Ferguson was taken into custody.

—A sensation has been produced in Pittston by a marriage that recently took place in a cemetery of that place. The parties are said to have come from New York, and were married with their hands joined across a grave. It was rather a singular matrimonial taste, but the parties of course had a right to do it that way if they wanted to, and nobody need object.

—A New York millionaire, by the name of James Costello, has died at the age of sixty-four without ever having learned to read or write. He could not sign his name to his will, and had to make his X mark. He was a day laborer at the start. He leaves $2,500 to buy a burial lot, build a vault and erect a monument to his memory. All the rest of his estate he leaves to his wife.

—Friday morning last three men went out upon the Niagara river, duck shooting. Their boat was capsized by a sudden squall, and the men were thrown out, but gained a footing on the ice, floating down the river. They were pursued five miles by the Grand Island ferry tug "Ada;" two were rescued badly frozen and much exhausted. The third, Joseph Grioux, slipped from the ice and was drowned.

—An old woman named Hall who died in Gloucester, England, the other day, on her deathbed confessed the murder of her husband four years ago. She said that he was standing on the deck of his boat on the river Severn one evening when she struck him with a boat hook and he fell into the river and was drowned. The story is corroborated by the fact that Hall's body was found in the Severn at the time indicated under suspicious circumstances.

—A fact is a fact, and all facts are worthy of attention. The Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., ex-President of Harvard College, stated at a recent temperance meeting in Portland that, in an experience of fifty years in various places, he had never seen so many young men intoxicated and staggering through the streets as he had seen in Portland during the last six months.—Nobody will question the veracity of Dr. Hill, or his capacity for close and conclusive observation.

—Mary Brown, a factory girl at Gloversville, New York, was so deeply wounded because of her inability to disprove a charge of stealing thread from the mill, that, protesting her innocence, she took poison and died. In her dying letter to her father she says: "I am in the hands of the Lord, taken through enemies for the sake of revenge. Bury me by the side of my sister, and place a stone at my head with the simple words: 'Her sister Mary, who died of a broken heart, age twenty.'" There is not the slightest doubt now entertained that she was, as she asserted, the victim of a malicious conspiracy.

—The most remarkable instance of mortality in a single family that probably ever occurred has recently taken place in the vicinity of Binghampton, N. Y. On Sunday, Dec. 28th, Mr. and Mrs. Holiday celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of their wedding at Downsville, Delaware county. At that time sixteen children of the family, of which Mr. Holiday was the eldest, were all living, and fourteen brothers and sisters of Mrs. Holiday were also in good health and present at the anniversary. Since then the entire number, thirty—all, in fact, excepting Mr. and Mrs. Holiday—have died.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.) thinks the President uttered "a great truth with startling emphasis" when he made the remark that "it is time for the Republican party to unload," and adds: "The daylight has been long coming, but now it seems to have set in upon the Administration with very desirable brilliancy. Louisiana has been a terrible load for the Republican party to carry, and nobody should have been surprised if the party had been swamped by it altogether. It looks a heavier load than ever the country supposed it to be, in the light of recent developments."

—On Sunday morning, the 18th, Mrs. McCrum, who lives on Parsons street, Kalamazoo, Michigan, gave birth to a pair of twins. The two were weighed together in a basket in which they were carefully placed, and their net weight was *one pound and ten ounces each*. They are perfectly formed, lively, and all right except in size. They are likely to live, and so is the mother. She is the parent of several children, some of whom are grown up. The house where the children are has been besieged by persons anxious to see the little human beings. They are kept in a little box of cotton batting, and are the tiniest little dolls ever thought of.

—Miss Carroll, of Maryland, a granddaughter of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, petitions Congress for $5,000, for services rendered the Union cause during the confederate war. She was faithful among the faithless, and underwent many trials and hardships, rendering active aid to the Washington authorities. Colonel Scott, then Assistant Secretary of War, Hon. Ben Wade, President Lincoln, and Secretary Stanton, have all favored her claims, which were reported on by a committee in 1870, but could not be acted upon before adjournment. Miss Carroll is now in reduced circumstances, and her case is deserving at least of careful examination.

—The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Princess Maria of Russia, was celebrated at the Winter Palace of the Czar on Friday last, with all the pomp and pageantry of royalty. When Nellie Grant marries the blue-blooded Englishman, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, we may expect something similar at Grant's Summer Palace by the Sea. But what will the blue-blooded Englishman think when he finds out that his bride was born in the backwoods of Missouri, and was brought up to the cultivation of beans, hacheling flax and milking cows? Of course, this is to Nellie's credit as a Democratic American girl, but what will the blue bloods think of it? We fear that they will regard her pedigree is "deucedly vulgah."

—A reminiscence of the Siamese twins, from the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette*, of August 10th, 1831: "Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, were arrested on a warrant for breach of the peace at Lynnfield, on Monday last, and bound over to their good behavior, and to keep the peace in the sum of $200. They had been stopping for a few days at Lynnfield Hotel, enjoying themselves fishing on the pond and shooting in the woods, with a young Englishman as an attendant. They were much annoyed by the eager curiosity of visitants, who disturbed their intended seclusion. Colonel Elbridge Gerry and a Mr. Prescott, of Stoneham, went toward them in a field, but were warned to keep away. Irritating words followed, and the twins, after firing a blank cartridge, struck the Colonel with the butt of a gun. Hence the arrest, trial and sentence."

—The trial of M. Page McCarty at Richmond, Va., for the killing of John B. Mordecal in a duel last May, was concluded on Saturday evening, and the case given to the jury at seven o'clock. In a few minutes the jury returned for instructions as to whether they were required to find a verdict of murder in the first degree or acquital. The Judge instructed them that they were not so required, and also instructed them as to the various degrees of murder and manslaughter. At nine the jury returned a verdict of involuntary manslaughter, and fixed the fine at five hundred dollars. The council for the defense asked for a suspension of judgment, and moved to set aside the verdict. The prisoner was bailed in one thousand dollars. Previous to the instructions by the court, the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for murder in the first degree.

A CORPSE BLEEDS AT THE MURDERER'S TOUCH.—The Columbia (S. C.) *Union* contains the following account of a murder which was committed in Orange county, on Friday, the 9th inst. Jeffrey Heisey and Russell Wilson had some difficulty that morning about a place which Heisey bought for $6,000. He had just returned home and was sitting down at his house with a woman and two children when he was shot through a crack in the window. The wound was a horrible one, shooting the whole under jaw away and throwing the tongue on the floor. The woman and children were wounded. Mr. Helsey died almost instantly.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he was shot by Russell Wilson, who is now in jail. The old idea, that if the murderer would place his hand on the corpse of the murdered man the blood would flow, was tested on this occasion, and we are reliably informed that the coroner required all the jury to lay their hands on the body. When Russell Wilson touched the corpse, twenty-four hours after his death, the blood flowed full and free from the wound. On the following day, while the Rev. Mr. Guigard was delivering the funeral service over the grave of the murdered man, the premises of the minister were set on fire and utterly destroyed.

AN Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the rheumatism; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most. "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner 'er me."

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER, AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE PRICES At E. J. MILLS' CHEAP CASH STORE Are not over, but rather more than ever. DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Notions, GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN. In this "Neck o' Timber" A complete and elegant assortment of goods now in store will positively be sold at closest margin. Country produce at the market prices taken in exchange for goods. Satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. High st., opt. near Centre street. E. J. M. Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned offers at private sale the FARM of 110 Acres, including road allowance, situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, on the road leading from Ebensburg to Williamsburg, and about 3 miles from the Pa. R. R. Station at the Gap. There are about 60 Acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and watered, and in a high state of cultivation, with a thriving young orchard thereon. The improvements are a new Frame BARN, 40x60 feet, a Log House, and other outbuildings. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, residing on the premises. JOHN & E. P. ROBERTS. Jan. 16, 1874. Williamsburg, Pa.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PA. John Fitzharris, - Proprietor. HAVING leased and refitted the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will always be found at the Table at all seasons. The Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the accommodations for travelers will be found unsurpassed. Every effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased to recommend the house by proper attention to their comfort. The scale of prices the proprietor has adopted will be found low. Give me a call. Ebensburg, Jan. 2, 1874.

Summerhill Property FOR SALE. ONE LOT OF GROUND situate in Summerhill, in the village of Sonman, and known as the Grove property, fronting on the Pa. R. R. and having thereon a substantial TAY-ERN STAND, 30 feet in front by 45 feet deep, with a large Sample Warroom attached, and a large lot of ground adjoining, together with the tract of land on the same lot, containing 11 large roomed dwelling houses, and containing 11 large roomed dwelling houses, and containing 11 large roomed dwellings. The above property is in good order, and will be sold cheap to a good purchaser. Any person desiring a property should call and see the above property and examine the premises. The owner is about to move to the West, and will sell cheap. Summerhill, Jan. 2, 1874.

JAMES F. MILLER, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties. Persons wishing to purchase or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their advantage to call on the undersigned. Correspondence with business men solicited.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY. HAVING introduced new machinery in the Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture cloth, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, SATINETS, BLANKETS, STOCKING YARN, &c., &c. Wool taken in exchange for work or shares. Mill near the Foundry. T. M. JONES. Ebensburg, Feb. 21, 1873-tf.

NOTICE.—In the Common Pleas of Cambria County, September Term, 1873.—MATILDA, next friend, H. KINKEAD, vs. Subpoena in Divorce.—Returnable To the Respondent above named: You are hereby required to appear at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the county of Cambria, on the first Monday next, to answer the complaint of the above stated complainant. HERMAN ROSENSTEEL, Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 9, 1874.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Estate of THOMAS ADAMS, late of Chest township, Cambria county, deceased. Letters of Administration on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Chest township, Cambria county, by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. ANN ADAMS, JOHN WEAKLAND, Administrators. Clearfield Twp., Jan. 9, 1874-6t.

ESTATE OF DR. W. W. JACKSON, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased, late of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. EMMA JACKSON, Administratrix. Jan. 23, 1874-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John A. Litzinger, Administrator of the estate of John Litzinger, deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on Friday, the 6th day of March proximo, when and where they may attend if they think proper. All persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. J. MILLS NEALON, Auditor. Ebensburg, Jan. 9, 1874.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received a large assortment of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, in the East Ward, Ebensburg, such as Bonnets, Hats, etc., which she will sell cheap for cash. Dress making done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP, High street, opposite Colgan's Hotel, West Ward, Ebensburg. M. SULLIVAN, Proprietor. Saddles and Harness made, repaired and all other work in the line done in the best manner, on the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates.

NOTICE.—The Account of Jno. Myers, Committee of Peter Myers, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office of Cambria county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1874, if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary. J. K. ROBERTS, Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 9, 1874.

STRAY HOG.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Allegheny township, some time during October last, a small black and white Hog. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay for this notice and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. P. K. DUNGAN. St. Augustine, Jan. 12, 1874.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice to all persons not to trust my wife, Elizabeth, on my account, as I will not pay her debts contracted after this date. She has left my farm in Clearfield county, and I forbid her the premises. P. K. DUNGAN. St. Augustine, Jan. 12, 1874.

WANTED—THIRTY MORE STAVE ME