THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - March 19, 1875.

THE ice which had gorged on many of the rivers in Eastern Pennsylvania broke this week, doing much damage to bridges and other property.

THE first issue of the Philadelphia *Times*, Col. McClure's new journal, in an article on the mental calibre and services of the Republican members of Congress from this State who retired from office at the close of the recent session, briefly but comprehensively disposes of Charles Albright, formerly of this place, and lately one of the three Congressmen at large, with the remark that "Mr. Albright was an accident of the political patchwork of 1872, and renders his chief service to his country by retiring."

JOHN MITCHELL was re-elected to the House of Commons last week by "the boys of Tipperary." After the election his supporters became exceedingly turbulent and violent towards those who voted for his opponent and who refused to illuminate their houses in honor of the victory. As Mitchell has been declared ineligible, it will doubtless be pleasant amusement for the voters of Tipperary to keep on electing their hero, *ad infinitum*, only to enjoy the pleasure of seeing him refused admission. It is a mere matter of taste, but there is fun in it, and that is what an Irishman delights in.

THE first number of Col. A. K. M'Clure's new d[illegible], the Philadelphia *Times*, made its appearance last Saturday in a very neat and attractive form. It will be a thoroughly independent paper, not espousing the cause, *per se*, of either political party, but will discuss from its own standpoint the leading issues of the day. The editorial department is marked by Col. M'Clure's keen, sharp and aggressive style, which although sometimes severe, is always dignified. Published in the second city in the Union and with its avowed independent position, the *Times* ought to command a most liberal and generous support, and we trust its success as a fearless journal will be fully assured.

THE United States Senate, now holding an extra session after having spent ten days in discussing the question of the legality of Pinchback's election to that body by the Legislature of Louisiana postponed the subject on Tuesday until the second Monday of next December by a vote of 33 yeas to 30 nays. Pinchback now says he will return to New Orleans and procure the impeachment of Kellogg by the Legislature, and that he has evidence sufficient to convict him. We suppose that there is no civilized portion of God's footstool so cursed with thieves and scoundrels as Louisiana is to-day, under the villainous rule of Kellogg, Casey, the brother-in-law of Grant, and their confederates, including this same mulatto gambler, Persey Bysche Shelly Pinchback.

THE following is the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress on the Force bill, on its final passage at midnight of Saturday before the final adjournment. The Philidelphia *Times* declares that the list is worthy of the study of dispassionate men of all parties, and the same paper elsewhere remarks that the record they (the Republican Congressmen from Pennsylvania) made in that revolutionary programme will bar the future political paths of many of them:

Yeas—Albright, O'Neill, Todd, Myers, Negley, Thompson, Farmer, Scofield, Taylor, Curtis, Ross, Smith, Cessna, Packer, Moore, Townsend—16.

Nays—Clymer, Shoemaker, Randall, Stone, Speer, Magee—6.

Not Voting—Beitz, Killinger, Strawbridge, Kelly, Richmond—5.

Mr. Shoemaker was the only Republican voting nay. Beitz, Kelly and Richmond were paired.

THE gain of a Governor and a Legislature in a State usually Democratic is a good day's work for the Republicans of New Hampshire. Flow on, "Tidal wave!"

The above Munchausinism appeared in one of last week's numbers of the Johnstown *Tribune*. Let us see what have been the *facts* in reference to political results in "a State usually Democratic," as the *Tribune* comprehensively puts it. Commencing with the annual election in New Hampshire in March, 1857, and ending in March, 1874, the Republicans elected *fifteen* of their candidates for Governor by majorities ranging from 6,128 to 228, while the Democrats succeeded in interrupting this almost unbroken Republican success at only *three* elections, viz., in 1863, 1871, and 1874. Is a State in which, at eighteen consecutive elections, fifteen Republican and only three Democratic Governors have been chosen, "usually Democratic?" If so, then Allegheny county, which by a mere accident elected ten Democrats to the Legislature last November, may with as much truth be said to be "usually Democratic."

There was no radical victory at the election in New Hampshire on the 9th of March. So far as the Governor was concerned, it was a drawn game, neither party having elected its candidate by the popular vote, even though the Temperance party was run during the campaign as a side show to the radical circus and on the day of the election performed under the same tent with it. It *was* a Democratic and an anti-Grant victory, for the reason that in the last Congress the Democrats had but *one* of the three members to which the State is entitled, and in the next will have two—Jones in the first and Bell in the second district. Another such victory and Grantism in New Hampshire is undone.

AT the Cabinet session on Tuesday, the question of recognizing the Garland government in Arkansas was considered, the discussion being participated in by all the members. As a result of the discussion, the President announced to the Cabinet his determination to recognize the Garland government, and requested that the different Cabinet officers take the necessary steps to inaugurate the same official relations between the various departments of the General Government and the State of Arkansas, as exist between the departments and other States of the Union. The Centennial Commissioners, appointed some time ago by Governor Garland, will be recognized at the Department of State, and the quota of arms due the State can now be drawn.

"Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen!" Last May Grant sustained Baxter as Governor of Arkansas in opposition to the pretensions of Brooks. Late in the summer a convention, which had been duly elected, met to revise the State constitution, and the instrument framed by it was adopted at an election held in October by a majority of 53,890. At the same election A. H. Garland, Democrat, was elected Governor without opposition. Notwithstanding all this, the carpet-bag plunderers in the State, under the lead of Clayton and Dorsey, the two United States Senators, were determined to reverse all that had been done—overthrow the constitution—turn Garland out of office and install Brooks in his place. Clayton and Dorsey are in favor of Grant's third term project, and for that reason he lent a willing ear to their nefarious designs. Before Congress met, a Republican committee of that body, having Judge Poland of Vermont for its chairman, visited Arkansas—took a large amount of testimony in reference to the adoption of the constitution, Garland's election, and the situation of affairs generally in the State, and in the beginning of February made a report in which they declared that the State was peaceful and quiet—that the people were satisfied with Garland's administration, and that no interference whatever, either by Grant or any other branch of the national government, in its affairs ought to take place. Two days after this report was made, Grant, to the utter amazement of Congress and the whole country, sent his threatening message to the Senate in which he declared that Brooks had been lawfully elected Governor—that the new constitution had been adopted by violence and intimidation, and that if Congress did not take definite action in the matter, he would proceed to do so himself. This simply meant that he would put Arkansas through the same mill through which he has compelled Louisiana to pass. The House *did* act, and two days before it adjourned adopted the Poland report by an overwhelming majority. The paragraph at the head of this article tells the sequel. Grant was commanded to halt in his threatened military interference in Arkansas, and although it was no doubt humiliating to him, he has obeyed. Carpet-baggism is now throttled in that State and its people can move onward in peace and prosperity.

WHAT the Pittsburgh *Post* very appropriately terms a most remarkable bill has been reported in the Legislature for the adjustment of the differences between capital and labor. It would take away the breath of a French or Italian Communist. Among its various provisions is one that requires a monthly publication of the entire details of the business of every person, association and corporation in the mining of coal or manufacture of iron or steel, and punishes with fine and imprisonment failure to conform with the inquisitorial requirement. It says when and how coal shall be mined, when and how salaries or wages must be paid, and how much stock an operator or manufacturer may have on hand. A further provision is made for an Industrial Tribunal, which is to be composed of one coal operator, three coal miners, three coal laborers, one manufacturer of iron and steel, three laborers in iron and steel, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who are to adjust all disputes that arise in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The bill, which would fill three columns of fine type, is altogether the most crazy piece of Communism ever offered in a legislative body. How it came to be reported by a sane Committee passes comprehension. The bill should be squelched.

A MINIATURE OIL FARM.—The Meadville (Pa.) *Journal* says: There is being built at Franklin, by the Galena Oil Company, a miniature oil farm for exhibition at the coming Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. It will be a complete and accurate representation, upon a reduced scale, of a section of the oil region. There will be rocks, bluffs, hills and ravines, creeks and rivers. There will be railroads with trains in motion, moved by a miniature engine. There will be four oil wells in the process of drilling, other wells pumping, horses and drays transporting the oily product overland, pipe lines, tanks, a village containing costly residences of the successful operators and the pine-board shanty of the pumper, and in the foreground the Galena Oil Company's works, including tanks, stills, engines, agitators, storehouses, etc. The whole 'farm' will occupy a space of about 20 feet square, and will cost many hundreds of dollars. There will be several small engines to run the wells, drills, railroad trains and refinery. This ingenious contrivance is constructed in sections and can be easily taken apart for transportation.

—The Davis House, a large three story wooden building at Gloucester, Mass., was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Most of the furniture and personal effects of the boarders were burned, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that the occupants of the building escaped with great difficulty. Julia Kelly, an employe, was taken from the second story, but was dead when found, or died soon after. The charred bodies of Hector Skinner and C. Smith, boarders, and Margaret Walton, an employe, were found in the ruins. The office of the Western Union Telegraph Company was burned out. The instruments were saved. Loss $13,000.

MARTIN R. DELANEY, a conservative negro, from South Carolina, recently delivered a lecture on Southern political issues at Irving Hall, in New York, William Cullen Bryant acting as chairman. Mr. Delaney is a man of very respectable ability, and from his own observation has formed an accurate estimate of the odious and plundering carpet-bagger, the scourge of the South. He lives in the same State with United States Senator John J. Patterson, who left Pennsylvania for Pennsylvania's good, and is familiar with his rapacious and infamous career. The following is the substance of the lecture, as we find it in one of our exchanges:

The speaker said that few in the North know anything of the relations of the people of the South. Representations regarding the condition of affairs have been for years made to and believed by the people of the North, but they have been made by interested politicians. Only one who lives in the South is capable of knowing the true position of affairs. It might be objected that the speaker was working in the interests of some party not in sympathy with the Government, and that he was not a true friend to the cause of the blacks. He then referred to the establishment of the *Northern Star* in Central New York, by Fred. Douglass and himself, and to his connection with John Brown's movements as proof of his friendship to his own people. In stating the condition of affairs, Major Delaney said that when the war closed the colored people were the best social element any country ever saw. If at this time the negroes had been properly directed they would have become a political force that the country might have taken pride in. He next spoke of the entirely new relations existing between the late master and slave at this time—a relation so new that neither party knew its own position. The blacks, as a race, knew nothing of politics or the affairs of a free life and so they had to look up to the whites, who naturally advised them so as to secure their own selfish interests.

THE CARPET-BAGGER'S INFLUENCE.

But the men who at last undertook at this time to lead the blacks of the South in their new political life were men who had no interest in the colored people of the South, and no interest in the white people of the South. These men passed themselves off upon the innocent colored people as representatives of the Government, and they taught the blacks that it was their right and duty to distrust and keep down as much as possible the whites. These men stood between the whites and the blacks, keeping them apart, but with their arms to the elbows in the black man's pocket and to the armpit in the white man's pocket, stealing from each. The whites conducted the legislation, of which the blacks were wholly ignorant, and thus these carpet-baggers were continually robbing the colored people. These facts, the speaker said, had never reached the North, because they had been reported by politicians who told not the truth. In regard to the colored man's knowledge of the parties, Mr. Delaney said that he was taught by these men that to be a Republican was to have a license to do anything which would give him an advantage over his opponent. The Major said that during a period of seven years, and until within a year, he did not remember a single political meeting where the colored people did not attend armed as a military band, and were so taught to do by the whites.

SAMPLE LEGISLATORS.

Of the privileges gained by the blacks, he said that shiftless, good-for-nothing ones, who were unable to get any position whatever North, went South to become legislators and law-makers at the hands of these same men. These meddling politicians taught the blacks that Democracy meant slavery and Republicanism meant freedom. Democracy he defined as an institution of the Americans, in opposition to aristocracy and monarchy, and Republicanism as nothing but Democracy carried out. The colored people have learned their faults and bad habits from the white adventurers who have come from the North to mislead them, and their desire now is that this class of men be discouraged from coming among them. Mr. Delaney says that there is no feeling of antagonism between the whites of the South and the blacks of the South, but on the contrary the two races would confide in each other if it were not for the class of poor miserable political adventurers who go down among them. The two races must continue to dwell together, for the blacks represent the labor and the whites of the South the capital. The two must exist together. The idea of a war between the races the speaker pronounced absurd, as there are seven whites to every black, and such a war would lead to the extermination of the blacks. "There can be no war of races; there shan't be no war of races," he exclaimed, and continued with an appeal to the people of the North to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the real facts in the situation, and to discourage the scheming politicians, and acknowledge the position and political importance of the colored people.

The audience frequently applauded Major Delaney, and he was listened to throughout with marked interest.

THE CROSS ON THE WALL.—*Mysterious Occurrence at Cohoes—The Fading Shadow and Ending Life.*—A Cohoes (N. Y.) correspondent of the Troy *Press* writes as follows under date of March 13th: For the past week a story has been current on the street which at first we could not believe. Mrs. Julien Jerome, a French woman, whom all that knew her say had always led a very devout, good life, lived on Main street, and was taken sick about five week ago.—Immediately after a cross appeared on the wall beside her bed, which, all efforts can not obliterate. It first appeared very small and faint, and scarcely observable, but by degrees it began to grow large and appear plainer. Such was the story, and yesterday morning our correspondent visited the house of the sick woman to ascertain the truth of the story. There is no denying it was the cross on the wall, plain and observable to all. The wall is not papered, but is whitewashed, and when the cross first appeared some member of the family took a knife and attempted to scratch it out of the wall, but to no avail. The whitewash was daubed over it with the same result. The woman died last evening, and your correspondent visited the house again. He found the mysterious cross was fading as had the life of the woman who had just passed away. In the morning it looked on the white wall like a strong shadow, black and heavy, but in the evening it was the color of a November leaf. We questioned the son of the deceased woman concerning the case and he substantiated the above. He said that he was continually scratching, attempting to obliterate that mysterious reminder of our Savior's death. True it is, the print of a knife was on the plaster, having worn it off about a quarter of an inch while attempting to destroy the figure. When asked why he did not give it publicity, the son said he thought if he did his house would be crowded all the while, annoying his sick mother (now dead). He also said he told only his immediate friends of it, but somehow it began to leak out from them. The above may be thought by some a romance, but it is a plain, undeniable fact.

Civil Rights Incidents.

TRADED LIKE A WHITE MAN.

[*Memphis Appeal.*]

Scene in a Broad street clothing store, time 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Enter colored troop from the rural regions.—Storekeeper walks hurriedly up to troop and says:

"Well, my colored friend, the Civil Rights bill has passed, and I am now compelled to sell you anything you want, just the same as to a white man."

Colored troop (pompously)—"I know dat."

"Well, now just say what you want. I will have to sell it to you, although I don't care to do so."

"I don't want nuffin."

"Now just look around the store, and if there is anything you want to buy, say so. I'll have to sell it to you, as I am not able to pay the $500 fine. If you haven't got money enough to pay for what you want I'll have to lend it to you, though I hope you don't want much, as I haven't got but a little."

"What's de price o' dem pants?" pointing to a pair of corduroys.

"Seven dollars." (Worth about $3.)

"I ain't got but $5."

"Well, I'll have to lend you the other $2."

And so the trade was consummated. The darkey took the pants, paid $5, borrowed $2, paid that, and went off, owing the store-keeper $2 borrowed money, with the firm conviction that he had made "dat white man" sell him a pair of pants and lend him $2 to boot.

A PECULIAR INTERPRETATION.

[*Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.*]

A conductor coming south on the Utica and Chenango Valley Railroad one evening this week was much amused by encountering a new interpretation of the Civil Rights bill. A colored man got aboard at one of the way stations, and in due time was approached by the ticket-puncher with

"Your fare, sir."

"I don't pay no fah, sah," was the prompt reply.

"Why not?" sharply inquired the conductor.

"Kase, sah, don't the Civil Rights bill give coiled pussons de right to ride on all de cars, sah? I don't pay no fah, sah!" responded the gentleman of color.

The conductor labored like a constitutional lawyer to explain the provision of the bill, and collect fare, but the passenger had fully made up his mind not to pay, and his faith in his own interpretation of his right could not be shaken a particle. It was only when a movement to put him off was begun that he paid under protest. He evidently intends to make a test case of his grievance.

HE CONCLUDED NOT TO INSIST UPON IT.

[*Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.*]

A colored man entered Fisher's barber shop yesterday and demanded a shave.—The proprietor seated him in an ordinary chair. Being seated he was lathered well, the brush occasionally slipped into the corners of his eyes. The barber then, after rummaging in a chest, produced what must have been the father of all razors, and commenced strapping it vigorously. The customer, half blinded by the soap, seeing him handling the small scythe, asked what he was going to do with it, and when told that he was going to shave him with it, said he wouldn't be shaved by any such thing, and hastily rising, seized a towel, wiped his face and left the shop.

A BOY HERO.—*Risking and Losing his Life.*—We have briefly noticed the death of two crackers boys in the coal mines near Scranton. Later accounts of the accident say that the conduct of one of these boys exhibited the highest degree of heroism.

One of the begrimed little toilers, an Irish lad named Henry Welsh, was standing on a step above one of the screens, and desiring to pass to the opposite side set his foot on the screen which was revolving slowly, intending to step off at a convenient distance, but unfortunately his foot caught in the screen, and when he endeavored to step off he was held fast. Knowing his fate he cried out to his comrades. His cries brought to his assistance a Welsh lad about thirteen years of age named John Owens. The little hero, never thinking of his own life, rushed forward to pluck his companion from the jaws of death. He did not realize the danger in the excitement of the moment, did not hesitate to realize it, but when he saw the other lad's terror pictured in his face he ran to his help, and in an unthinking moment set his foot on the fatal screen and sought to pull his companion from his perilous position. It was in vain, he was held too fast, and before Owens could release himself it was too late. The massive machine went round, taking both boys with it and crushing both their lives out against the wood work beneath its cruel weight.

It was the work of a minute. The signal bell was promptly sounded, the machinery was brought to a stand still, but not before Welsh and Owens were reduced to a mangled and disfigured mass of humanity, their heads and some of their limbs dissevered from their bodies. Both boys resided in Hyde Park, where the sad accident has produced a profound sensation. The act of Johnnie Owens in giving his life in the endeavor to save his companion is one of the noblest examples of youthful heroism on record, and deserves to be written in letters of gold. Such unselfish deeds are rare, even among men of more mature mould, and the little cracker boy who with face and hands begrimed with coal dust eked out his living from day to day and met death so nobly, has given a lesson that entitles his memory to world-wide respect.

—On Monday evening, says the Baltimore *Sun*, Jennie, the most promising of the quartet of Hahn babies, on Low street, died of catarrh, and two of the others, Sarah and Mary, are said to be sick. The dead baby was yesterday prepared for burial and laid in the front room. The three little sisters, who are now three weeks old, lay in the crib in the adjoining room, Sarah and Katie together at the head, and Mary, with Jennie's vacant pillow beside her, occupying the other end. Sarah, the one that was delicate from birth, has not thrived, but Jennie seemed to be growing finely until taken sick. Her funeral will take place to-day. Mrs. Hahn, the mother, is well enough to go about the house. She is a comely-faced woman of average stature. Although but thirty years of age, Mrs. Hahn has been the mother of ten children, the first being twins, born when she was seventeen years of age. She was a widow when she married Mr. Hahn.

—In the case of Ann Eliza Young vs. Brigham Young, suit for divorce and alimony, a decree having been made that Brigham Young pay $3,000 for attorney's fees and $500 monthly alimony, and the time having expired wherein the attorney's fees should have been paid, Brigham Young was recently brought before Judge M'Kean and adjudged guilty of contempt and ordered to be imprisoned one day and pay a fine of twenty-five dollars. The course of the court in awarding such a sum to a woman who flagrantly left her husband to become the concubine of a man whom she knew to have numerous other wives smacks of an injustice which will only serve to make Brigham the object of popular sympathy.

The Black Hills.

MORE GLOWING REPORTS—GOLD, SILVER, LEAD AND GYPSUM IN INEXHAUSTIBLE QUANTITIES—THE RICH REGIONS ONLY FIVE DAYS' WALK FROM CHEYENNE—INDIANS WILLING TO SELL TITLE.

CHEYENNE, WT., March 13.—Four more of the Black Hills miners, named Warren, McDonald, Williams and Thomas, arrived at Fort Laramie to-day. They have walked from the Stockade, eight miles from Harvey's Peak, in seven days. They bring fine specimens of gold dust with them. Warren has some that he washed out of two pans of dirt just below the surface, showing grass roots in with the dust, and says they have only dug down to the bed of the rock. In one place water was so plentiful that part of the time they worked waist-deep in it. He thinks that with pumps and hydraulics they can make a hundred dollars a day to a man. He also brings with him

SPECIMENS OF SILVER

that old miners state will yield two thousand dollars to the ton, and say it is the purest they ever saw. He will bring it here to be assayed. He has fine specimens of plumbago, lead and copper, and says there is more gypsum in the Black Hills than ten railroads could haul away in fifty years. He claims also that there are tin mines. A party leaves for Cheyenne to-morrow. Their object is to get provisions, machinery and tools and to recruit their numbers as much as possible, after which they will return from here, which they say is the only practicable route, it being so much nearer than Sioux City, and good roads. He reports no trouble in crossing streams or in finding good water and camping ground every night. He says he can walk the distance easily in five days. The railroads have

REDUCED THE FARE ONE-THIRD

from Chicago to Cheyenne to parties going to the Black Hills. Many strangers are now here, who, it is supposed, are bound for the new Eldorado, notwithstanding the orders from the Government prohibiting them from going. Parties just in from the Indian agencies state that the Indians are anxious to sell to the Government their right to the Black Hills country, but do not propose to give it up without pay.

TWEED TO THE RESCUE.—The New York correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* gives the following reminiscence of Tweed: "It was the year before his downfall, and we were both aboard an eastern train, the Boss *en route* for his home in Greenwich. A freight train was off the track before us, and we were detained in a muddy, barren bit of country over an hour. Some of the passengers got out and walked down the road to the scene of the disaster, where a number of men were clearing the track, amongst 'em, of course, the writer of this, who can never keep out of a muss if there's one to get into. The freight train had not only gone all of a heap off the track, but two cars had collided and crushed between 'em a poor brakeman, who laid that chill spring morning on the side of the road in great agony. Tweed strolled along, but the instant he saw this suffering man he went to his assistance, and in a few minutes he had the poor fellow on a board and a car-cushion, borne between a couple of men on to the next station, where I have no doubt Mr. Tweed looked out for him. Presently the Boss started back to the train alone, and a lady and myself followed leisurely behind. At a point in the road Tweed stopped and then turned out of sight, and when we gained the same point, behold, with his coat off, there was the King of New York, bringing all his weight to bear on the hind wheel of a two-wheeled cart that had stuck deep in the mud of a neighboring road. A cord of wood was neatly piled upon it, an old, feeble man was the proprietor of the concern; the jaded horse pulled in obedience to the lusty cry of Tweed; the old wood-cutter stood behind with a stake, shoving it up against the wheel every time the Boss gave a lift. The mud was soft, and deep, and sticky, and the well-polished boots of the philanthropist were buried in it. His face was red, for he was doing a good bit of muscular exercise. The train was half a mile away and the wreck equally distant. He didn't dream a soul beside the stuck old woodman looked at him, and he was doing a real kindness with the will and vim of a sympathetic Christian heart and the strength of his whole body. Up came the wagon and the Boss pulled his coat from the wood-pile, got into it, clambered the bank to the track, and rolled on to the train."

FORTY-SIX LIVES LOST BY A FIRE.—Particulars of the burning on the 18th ult., of a lucifer-match manufactory, at Tidaholm, Sweden, by which forty-six lives were lost, are contained in a letter received in Dundee, on Thursday, written by an eye-witness. He says: "About 5 o'clock this morning sixty women and children were employed making matches, when in an instant some of the material caught fire, and No. 6 room was in flames in a few seconds. Some of the poor creatures managed to escape, but forty-three, many of them children, were literally roasted to death. Of eighteen young girls who came to work at Tidaholm only last week, no fewer than twelve perished, and their charred remains lie unclaimed by any one. Baron Essen, who is proprietor of all the land and villages around Tidaholm, collected the inhabitants together after the fire and conducted service in the church, which was crowded. The scene was very painful. The corpses lay in a heap near by, and the weeping and wailing of the relatives was distressing. Forty-six bodies were taken out of the ruins while I remained. Match making is a process especially dangerous in Sweden, as all the houses are wood, and once a fire breaks out there is no time to save life or property."

A REMARKABLE DISCLOSURE.—In the course of a recent speech by Mr. Dickey, of Venango, in the legislature, he made a rather remarkable statement which he vouched for as truthful. It was to the effect that three charters granted by the legislature some years ago to pipe and transportation companies had been consolidated, forming a general pipe company, with roving powers, to lay pipes anywhere in the state. The managers of this company had threatened to lay a pipe line direct to Philadelphia from the Butler oil fields, and flaunted their powers in the face of the combination of pipe lines and railroads that now control oil transporation in this state. This brought the latter monopolists to terms, and they were now paying to the persons holding the charters *ten thousand a month, or one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year*, on condition that they would refrain from building pipe lines under their charter. The officers of this corporation, now known as "The Pennsylvania Transporation Company," were Henry Harly, of Titusville, President; Senator Geo. K. Anderson, of Crawford county, Vice President, and Wm. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, ("addition, division and silence,") Secretary and Treasurer.

—A negro girl of Oglethorpe county, Ga., was married when eleven years of age and had a child when she was twelve. At the age of twelve that child was a mother, making the woman a grandmother when she was twenty-four years old.

News and Political Items.

—Senator Andrew Johnson's wife is lying at the point of death, with no hope of recovery.

—They laugh best who keep their laugh until there is something to laugh at. New Hampshire, for instance.

—Rev. S. W. Ziegler of Lewisburg, Union county, has a sleigh in his possession which is over forty years old.

—There is a man in Marysville, Berks county, eighty one years of age, who has never seen a railroad train. He must be blind.

—In Richmond, Texas, there is a very successful negro lawyer named Price. He is a smart fellow, and has gained a great many cases.

—On Wednesday evening a miner named Peter Gallagher, of Scranton, had his head blown off by the explosion of a blast too heavily charged.

—A divorce suit is pending in an Ohio court, the parties to which are aged seventy-four and seventy-two years. The application is based on a charge of adultery.

—Belle Seymour put on male attire and passed for a man for a year, earning a living as a laborer in Memphis. But she got very drunk at last, and her sex was discovered.

—A Pittsburgh girl fell in love with her stepfather and annoyed him to such an extent that he has sent her to Germany, hoping that absence will work a cure of her unfortunate passion.

—A criminal in Augusta, Ga., experienced such agony at receiving a sentence of death a few days since that a large part of his hair turned white during the night which succeeded the ordeal.

—An oak tree near Arnsberg, in Prussia, more than a thousand years old, is about to be cut down by its owner, on account of the inconvenience he suffers from the frequent visits of strangers to the place.

—The postmaster at Kane, McKean county, Pa., has been arrested and held for trial on a charge of tampering with the mail, the specific accusation being that he opened and retained letters which did not belong to him.

—At the auction sale of a menagerie in Lebanon, Ohio, three lions were sold for $2,200, sixty monkeys for $540, an elephant for $5,600, two camels for $860, a zebra for $1,000, two kangaroos for $350, and a grizzly bear for $170.

—At Cotton Hill, W. Va., on Sunday morning, Peter King, Buck McGuire, G. B. Haslett, John Thackery and Hugh Swope were drowned by the upsetting of a skiff in the New river. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

—A terrible massacre is reported to have taken place in Cuba—twenty-two young men, residents of Cienfuegos, having been seized and summarily shot by the volunteer soldiery. Valmaseda's return seems likely to be characterized by fearful atrocities.

—Here's a woman who "raises": Mrs. Morgan, of Giles county, Va., two years ago gave birth to five male children at one time. They are still living, are not the slightest deformed, are of good constitution and as sprightly as well-fed kittens.

—A few days since an octogenarian of Dayton, O., published a challenge for any one of his age to try a foot race with him, and a lady of eighty-one has signified her intention of accepting the challenge, provided the race comes off at some private place.

—Some time ago we announced the birth of quadruplets in the Hahn family at Baltimore. One of them, Jenny, died on Monday afternoon, aged three weeks. Another, Mary, died on Wednesday, and at latest accounts a third one was supposed to be dying.

—A Texas editor suggests to a certain young lady of the village to hold her peace, "unless she can talk without trying, or seeming to try, to shake her chignon off when she wags her tongue. It adds no force to her words, and looks out of place to us."

—The vagaries and varieties under the Civil Rights law are abundant. Two negroes got drinks at the bar of Willard's Hotel in Washington from a white man, and, going afterward to the barber shop, were refused a shave by a man of their own color.

—Miss Lucy Osborne, of New Milford, Conn., whose scalp was torn away by an accident in a machine shop some months since, has had over one hundred pieces of skin taken from her body and grafted upon her head, some of which have retained their vitality.

—The Liverpool *Mercury* of February 27 says: "Ministers are considered to have placed themselves in a position of great embarrassment by their action on the Tipperary election, and it is thought not improbable that the Queen will be advised to pardon Mitchell."

—The teller of the Farmers' Bank of Carlisle has left his home under suspicious circumstances. There are from $6,000 to $7,000 missing. It is supposed that the money was stolen by piece-miel, and it is rumored that it was done to assist his father in his business.

—A very interesting animal, a dwarf elephant, has just arrived in Paris from India. Cawnpore, as he is called, is nineteen years old, but for years has not grown any, and is now only thirty-nine inches in height. He is remarkably intelligent, and performs many tricks.

—Mrs. Oliver Perry Rice of Indianapolis has received from George H. Pendleton a legal opinion that she is heir to an estate worth $68,000,000. The estate lies in Alleghany county, Pa., and its heirship has been traced in direct line to the late Gideon Ritchie, father of Mrs. Rice.

—Wisconsin comes forward with a girl who chopped and piled up forty cords of wood last winter. She is waiting for the snow to go off, when she will put in 200 acres of corn. She attends her father's saw mill at odd spells, and can play the fiddle or shoot a pigeon on the wing.

—A Winona girl was accidentally shot in the leg some time ago, and although the surgeon called upon her daily for a week, and instituted a thorough search, he was unable to find the ball until the girl's mother took him by the ear and pranced him around the room once or twice.

—A Montreal woman forty-seven years of age, and who has been married twenty-two years and had nine children, has just discovered that she has no affinity for her husband, and eloped with a boy not yet nineteen. She carried away property belonging to her husband to the amount of over $7,000.

—A singular coincidence in birth dates appears in the register of a family in Oskaloosa, Iowa. Two children were born on the 12th of January, two years apart, the next on the 28th of January, two years later, and the next on the 8th of January two years thereafter, the latter being the mother's birthday.

—The Rev. Father Saunders, of Atlanta, Ga., in a recent sermom, while inculcating the duty of husbands and wives in remaining always together, alluded to the wife of Senator Gordon as one who personally accompanied him while he was a Confederate General, through all the vicissitudes of his campaigns in the civil war.

—The Salt Lake *Tribune* tells how a game of cards saved ten miners from destruction by a recent avalanche in Cottonwood Canon. They were going up to the mines, and left the trail and entered an unoccupied cabin to play a game of cards, and had barely got seated when the avalanche slid down the trail which they had left, carrying everything before it.

—The first Roman journal appeared 2,000 years ago, and the news was written on white wooden tablets. Pomilex Rufus was the editor. It first appeared once a year, but the public became so for it that Government found itself able to issue the journal daily. Some of the journals are still in existence.

—Three negroes of Franklin, Venango county, recently enticed a simple young German girl, aged about eighteen years, into a lonely room and outraged her person. The perpetrators of the brutal outrage have all been arrested and are now confined in jail. The girl has been removed to the County Home until she recovers.

—The Benedict Arnold house at New Haven is being demolished to make way for a neighboring store. It was built between 1650 and 1660 of brick brought from Holland, and was not only once the home place of Benedict Arnold, but the scene of his marriage. The wood in the building is well preserved, but the demand for curios is very light.

—It is related that a woman living at Dundee, Scotland, cut her throat some two years ago, but her life was saved by the insertion of a silver tube, though respiration has since been carried on. A short time ago she removed the tube to clean it, and, forgetting to replace it, sat by the fire and fell asleep. The result was that she died from suffocation.

—It is a fact not generally known to students of the history of Massachusetts that as recently as 1750 a woman was burned at the stake at Charlestown, in that commonwealth, "on the northerly side of the Cambridge road, about a quarter of a mile above the peninsula." The woman was a colored servant of Capt. John Codman and was burned for poisoning her master.

—The effects of the civil rights bill caused a colored barber of Atlanta, Ga., to shoot himself through the heart on Wednesday. It appears that when the bill was passed, he made a tour of the barber rooms and "demanded the same rights as other men." The result was the loss of his custom, and consequent depression of spirits, which caused him to seek relief in suicide.

—The excitement in Sioux City, Iowa, over the alleged discovery of gold in the Black Hills is intense. Business of all kinds, paralyzed by the grasshopper plague, is reviving. Newspapers, men, women and even children talk of nothing but gold, and it is doubtful whether any amount of military interference can stop the rush of emigration to the gold fields which will soon begin.

—Saturday afternoon an unknown man walked into the planing mill at 37 Bank street, New York, and while the machinery was working, suddenly jumped into it. Before it could be stopped he was cut up in pieces, which were subsequently taken to the Ninth precinct station house. The unfortunate man appeared to be about forty years of age, and was dressed in dark clothing.

—Archbishop [illegible] Bayley, of Baltimore, has been designated by the Vatican to confer the berretta on Archbishop Closkey, who will receive the other insignia of the Cardinalate when he visits Rome. Roncetti, the delegate sent to inquire into Archbishop of New York of his appointment, is also charged with a mission to the Propaganda in regard to new dioceses in the United States.

—At the marriage of Miss Jennie, daughter of Bishop Littlejohn, in Brooklyn, recently, the dresses of the four bridesmaids were of affecey white texture, and gained respectively with apple blossoms, autumn leaves, and wintergreen with berries of holly, to represent the four seasons. The bride was attired in white silk and illusion, and the whole effect of the group was very picturesque.

—The best paid member of the third Congress was Mr. Lawrence, of Louisiana. Thirteen hours before the close of the Congress his contest with Mr. [illegible] was decided, and the House declared he was entitled to the seat Sypher had held for the term. Mr. Lawrence was then entitled to reimbursement for his contest expenses, mileage and salary, which amounted to just $13,000.

—Gov. Booth of California has resigned his office in order to take his seat in the United States Senate. Lieut. Gov. Romualda Pacheco, a native Californian, becomes Governor. He is 44 years old, was educated in Europe; while yet a young man, was elected County Judge in Santa Barbara county where he was born, has been in both branches of the Legislature and has been Treasurer of the State.

—Washburne's moral show exhibits in country villages, and travels in wagons. While crossing the Green Mountains from Ludlow to Rutland, Vermont, a short time ago, the company were snow bound three days in a farm house. The baggage sleigh, which they had preceded, did not arrive, and as soon as the storm had abated a search was made for it. The sleigh was found overturned in a drift, and the bear frozen to death.

—A woman known as Puss Oakley died at the residence of John H. Beckwith, Georgetown, D. C., a few days ago, and left no kin. Her request was not to be buried, and she left. Shortly afterwards Mr. Beckwith's little niece, carrying his child, aged six weeks. She persuaded the girl to give up the baby, and sent her to buy some candy, after which she disappeared with the infant, but was arrested in Baltimore next day with the child in her arms.

—Correspondence form Guadalajara contains the account of an earthquake of more than usual force, which, on the 9th of February, shook a large portion of Northern Mexico. The little town of Cristobal was almost entirely destroyed and seventy dead bodies were taken from the ruins. The centre of this disturbance appears to have been the volcano of Colimbo. The earthquake occurred at 5 a.m., and the terror of the people was increased by the darkness.

—A cable dispatch from Rome, March 15th, says: The Consistory held at the Vatican to-day. Archbishop Manning, of Westminister; Leduchowski, of Posen and Gnesen; McCloskey, of New York; Deschamps, of Malines, and Monsignori Glannelli and Bartolini were made Cardinals. Philadelphia, Boston and Milwaukee were raised to the rank of metropolitan sees. Bishops were appointed to the dioceses of Wheeling, Portland, Hexham and Kingston. An allocution was delivered by the Pope.

—A Papal brief in answer to the address of the German Episcopate has published. It declares that the Vatican decrees contain nothing which alters the rights of the Pope and Roman Catholics, and can afford a pretext for further injuries to the Church and interfering with the election of the next Pope. It endorses the statement made by the Bishops that infallibility appertains to the Church alone, and concludes by urging Bishops to continue to resist and expose error.

—Attention has been called to the fact that as the 4th of March, 1877, falls on Sunday, the inaugural of President-elect and successor will be postponed until the following day. As the terms of President Grant and Vice-President Wilson will end on the 4th, Senator Ferry, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, will thus become President of the United States for twenty-four hours. A parallel instance occurred in 1849, a Sunday intervening between the terms of Polk and Taylor, during which Senator Atchison, of Missouri, was President for a day.