THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - April 9, 1875.

NEW YORK city experienced an unusually severe snow storm for the season on Wednesday last.

CINCINNATI was not behind Connecticut, and doubled her Democratic majority of last year. Reports from all parts of Ohio, where elections for city, town and township officers were held, indicate that the State will give not less than 25,000 majority next year.

THERE is a difference of opinion in Ohio and Connecticut as to the fitness of circus managers for mayors. In Bridgeport they elected Barnum and in Cincinnati they defeated Robinson. As both these gentlemen were Republican nominees, the Harrisburg *Patriot* thinks it may be safely assumed that they were chosen specially for their connection with the "ring."

NOW it is reported that the Pope is coming to this country when it becomes certain that he cannot longer remain in Rome. Then indeed is the end of the Republic drawing nigh, for we cannot but incline to the opinion expressed by the Pittsburgh *Post* that we could stand a coffee colored King from the Cannibal Islands, but never the Pope. It would be safe to bet, however, that he never puts in an appearance.

THE Treasurer of the United States, Francis E. Spinner, has resigned and will soon retire from office. He has held the position since 1861 and leaves his department with clean hands. He is of German descent—was born in Herkimer county, New York, and for many years was a leading Democrat in his section of the State. A hundred years hence, if a greenback of the present day should chance to be in existence, his signature will be as great a puzzle then as it is a wonder now.

GRANTISM and the third-term project met with a disastrous and overwhelming defeat at the election in Connecticut on Monday last. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans re-elected Ingersoll (Democrat) Governor, by a majority of about 7,000 over the Radical and Temperance candidates, secured a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and gained two members of Congress, making the delegation stand *three* Democrats to *one* Radical in the next, instead of *three* Radicals and *one* Democrat, as it did in the last House of Representatives. The coalition throughout the State between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans seems to have been complete and to have been carried out in perfect good faith. This concert of action between two political organizations having precisely the same common object in view, and the splendid result achieved, is an example which may be profitably imitated by other States, and will be unless the worst counsels prevail. Col. McClure, in his Philadelphia *Times*, speaking of the result, says: "It is the death-knell of the third-term pretensions, or it is the death-knell of Republicanism, and it may be both."

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* sets up the following claim in behalf of Simon Cameron:

> He was one of the few men who comprehended the correct proportions of the rebellion. His great sagacity recognized the fact that neither 75,000 men nor ninety days' men would suffice to establish the supremacy of the Government. When General Cameron became Secretary of War he urged upon Mr. Lincoln the necessity of providing for a long campaign. Instead of calling for one hundred thousand, he proposed to put a million of men under arms.

It is scarcely necessary at this day day to discuss Cameron's foresight of the magnitude of the rebellion. He adopted the rose colored prophecies of William H. Seward, who regarded it somewhat in the light of a big row at a Donnybrook fair, and constantly predicted its end within ninety days. The far-seeing view now claimed for Cameron is manifestly an afterthought and has no foundation whatever upon which to rest. He became Secretary of War in 1861, and was banished from office and sent into political exile at St. Petersburgh by President Lincoln in 1862. Before he retired from the Department, he made a visit to St. Louis in reference to the prosecution of the war in the southwest, and either going or returning met General Sherman at Louisville. In a conversation with that officer he asked him how many troops he thought would be required successfully to resist and put down the rebels south and east of Kentucky. Sherman replied that in his judgment it would take at least two hundred and fifty thousand men. Cameron returned to Washington, and in view of Sherman's conversation with him expressed his belief that he was insane. This interview between Cameron and Sherman was published all over the North, to the great injury of Sherman, and, as will be well recollected, it was a subject of serious discussion by the proper authorities at Washington whether he ought not at once to be removed from his military command. But it was not done, and the sequel proved that he was correct. Cameron never dreamed of urging upon Mr. Lincoln the necessity of providing for a long campaign and for putting a *million* of men under arms, but, on the contrary, regarded General Sherman as a fit subject for a lunatic asylum because he had expressed the opinion to him that at least *one-fourth* of that number would be needed to conquer the rebellion in the Southwest alone.

Randall and the Speakership.

It is an old adage that times change and men change with them, and its truth was never more completely illustrated than in the position occupied to-day by nine-tenths of the Democratic papers in this State in reference to the Speakership of the next Congress. It is only a little more than two years since the Congress then in session disgraced itself and shocked the moral sense and propriety of the entire country by enacting the back-pay swindle, and every one will remember what a universal shout of honest indignation it encountered from Maine to Oregon. The Radical party had been so long and so consistently engaged in the work of plundering the people in a thousand different ways, that even this last and most flagrant assault on the public treasury did not call forth either from its leaders or its press as vigorous and general denunciation as its enormity deserved. This was owing to the fact that Grant himself was enabled to pocket one hundred thousand dollars under the extra pay clause. The Democratic press in this State, as well as in every other State, was almost a unit in opposition to it, although in assuming that position it would necessarily be compelled to strike many of its own supporters. The Democratic State Convention of that year, which met at Wilkesbarre, passed a resolution denouncing it in manly and and indignant terms, although Samuel J. Randall, who was then Chairman of the State Committee, vainly attempted to organize the convention in a way that would prevent any decided and outspoken rebuke of himself and his Democratic colleagues in Congress from this State who had voted for it, putting forward for that purpose one of the most brilliant and promising young statesmen in the Democratic ranks, Hon. R. Milton Speer, whose only political sin was the acceptance of the salary grab, against which his vote is recorded, for chairman of that convention. After all this, which is fresh in the recollection of every one, the singular spectacle is presented to-day of the Democratic press throughout the State, with a few honorable exceptions, being engaged in bolstering up the pretensions of this same back-pay statesman, Samuel J. Randall, to the Speaker's chair of the next national House of Representatives. Their execration of fraud and plunder two years ago assumes the shape to-day of abject flunkeyism to the man whom they rightly charged with having assisted in robbing the treasury "with unwashed hands." The very organs of the party that always claim to be the Democratic fingerboards at political cross-roads are vociferous in the humiliating work and at the same time in proclaiming their own shame. They claim that Randall ought to be elected Speaker because at the last session he exhibited great tact and parliamentary skill in obstructing the passage of the Civil Rights and Force bills. We do not underestimate his pluck and good services in that direction, but are weak enough to remember that when the salary grab was the question of the day in Congress, they were exercised with equal vigor in its favor. Above all, we cannot forget that the Democratic party was then and still continues to be opposed to the bold and shameless robbery. We know full well that our voice is powerless, but we will at least preserve our consistency, while the men who run the Democratic machine are shouting hosannas to Randall and stultifying themselves and their party by advocating the election of one of the chief supporters of the extra pay iniquity to the Speaker's chair by a Democratic House of Representatives. When that happens, as it seems likely to do, Democratic denunciation of a Congressional fraud ought forever aftercease.

GOV. HARTRANFT has at last been constrained to issue a proclamation commanding all lawless assemblages in the coal regions to disperse, though he has been beseiged with appeals for troops. A year ago on the first dispatch announcing a disturbance at Susquehanna Depot he hastily ordered a division of soldiers to that place under command of Gen. Osborne. This military force remained at Susquehanna Depot under arms for eleven days, though there was not the slightest disposition to disturb the peace and though the citizens of the town indignantly protested against the employment of the militia. This useless military expedition cost the treasury $16,000.—Fortunately at this time the caution of the politician prevails over the instinct of the soldier, else the entire coal regions would be filled with our gallant militia. It was no doubt hard for the braves who are in command of militia companies and regiments to lose such a good opportunity for distinction in a campaign against the miners. But the exigencies of the political situation cannot be disregarded, and Governor Hartranft is therefore inexorable by every importunity. Were he not a candidate for re-election the Susquehanna Depot campaign might be repeated on a much grander scale without regard to the expense. General Osborne, General Sigfried and the rest have our sympathy, but they may as well make up their minds that the war is over. The Governor will order out "nary a troop." So says the Harrisburg *Patriot*.

JUDGE ELWELL, of the Columbia district, having some time ago decided that School Directors could not assess a tax exceeding *ten* mills on the dollar for school purposes, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where Judge Elwell's opinion was overruled, the Court deciding that the highest rate of tax is *thirteen* mills on the dollar.

Let the Truth be Known.

The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* is right in declaring that the State treasury of Pennsylvania is believed to be a sink of iniquity. Hidden in its depths are secrets which cannot bear the light of day. Corrupt practices in relation to its management have, here and there, been partially disclosed, but the skill of the members of the treasury ring has thus far thwarted the efforts for their complete exposure. Rumor has whispered it all over the State that certain worthless evidences of debt have been carried along, passed from treasurer to treasurer, as so much money, until the people are becoming more and more anxious each day to know how much money is in reality represented by the papers in the treasury.

This investigation can not be staved off much longer. There is an increasing demand for the truth and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth will satisfy this demand. There is no reason why the investigation should be postponed. It is a queer thing, indeed, that the people cannot obtain information in regard to this matter. Are they content to be baffled by the officer who has charge of the vaults of the treasury? Will they submit to the answer that will undoubtedly come from the State Treasurer when the committee, appointed by the House of Representatives, demand an opportunity to look into the secrets of the treasury? That answer will be that one branch of the Legislature has no power to order an investigation and that he will not recognize any committee but a joint committee appointed by the two houses. Will the people submit to this sort of a response from the State Treasurer? They have done it before and we presume they will submit again.

But if the Treasurer takes this position—and we do not doubt for a moment that he will—there is an officer who has the power to investigate.—That officer is the Auditor General. He can institute an inquiry which will lay bare to the public all the secrets of the treasury department. We do not expect the present Auditor General to make this inquiry. He has had the opportunity to do it for the last three years, but has never taken advantage of it. But the man who will assume the duties of that office in May is a Democrat. He was chosen to his position last November over the present incumbent. The people manifested their disapprobation of Mr. Allen's course in this regard by refusing to re-elect him. Mr. Temple was their choice and he is in duty bound to meet their wishes in this respect. He must do it, or be pronounced a miserable failure. The investigation must come, therefore. It cannot be avoided. It must not be avoided. The duty is one which no officer, elected upon a reform platform, can disregard. Mr. Temple bears a high reputation in the western portion of the State for integrity. He must be equal to the duty which is laid upon his shoulders. Like Governor Tilden he must not know either political friend nor foe in this business. He has a great opportunity for distinction and he must not let it slip. No matter whom it hurts, he must show us the inside of the treasury department. If Democrats are sharers of the guilt which lies imbedded there, let the people know it. The investigation is demanded in the interest of reform, and let us have it whether it shatters our political idols or those of the opposition, or both.

THE question of the American Cardinalate has been generally treated in this country, says the Altoona *Tribune*, by our journals from an exclusively American point of view, while as an important ecclesiastical question, the Italian papers give the Roman view, which is most complimentary to the Roman Catholic Church of America, and attaches to the honor much more grave importance than has been bestowed upon it here. The New York papers are full of the details of preparations for the final investiture of the new Cardinal, with descriptions of his robes, his state carriage, horses, etc. On the 15th ult., Archbishop McCloskey received a cable telegram from cardinal Franchi, announcing the fact that he had been that day preconized Cardinal. The announcement was also made that Mgr. Roncetti would bear from His Holiness the Pope the official declaration, attended by Count Mareloschi, as *guardia noble*. The signal favor thus accorded by the head of the Church to an American Archbishop gave unbounded satisfaction to the Catholics in this country, and the priesthood naturally received the intelligence with pleasure, as it gave the Church of the New World an importance hitherto wanting.

THE London *Court Circular*, which had it been issued only thirty years ago, the *N. Y. World* thinks, would never have mentioned a Papistical rite, contains this notice in its issue of March 13:

> The Oratory (Roman Catholic) church, Brompton, was crowded on Tuesday with a fashionable congregation, the occasion being one of the greatest solemnities of the Roman Catholic Church, namely, "Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament." Amongst those who took a leading part was the Marquis of Ripon, who, it is now well known, is a member of the Roman Catholic communion. In the procession of the Blessed Sacrament around the church the noble Marquis assisted as one of the bearers of the canopy which was held over the Sacred Host; and this public testimony of his belief in the real presence of our Saviour in the Blessed Sacrament attracted much observation. The other bearers of the canopy with His Lordship were the Hon. Mr. North, the Hon. Mr. Law and Mr. Galton. The altar of exposition and the sanctuary were brilliantly illuminated and tastefully laid out with the choicest flowers. The Marquis of Ripon joined with the congregation in adoring the Blessed Sacrament.

Bismarck's Rule.

SEVEN BISHOPS, FIFTY PRIESTS, THIRTY-SIX JOURNALISTS, AND THIRTY-FIVE OTHERS ARRESTED IN ONE MONTH.

The Berlin correspondent of the New York *World*, writing under date of March 15th, says that it is becoming uncommonly hard for any one to live in peace and security in the German Empire. The new God which we are all required to worship—the omnipotent and omnipresent State—seems to be an extremely jealous God; and nothing but the most abject and complete submission to his will is sufficient to save one from the pains of arrest, domiciliary search, fine, imprisonment, and banishment. Outside of Germany, no doubt, the world hears most of what punishments of this kind are being inflicted on the Roman Catholic priests; and it must be confessed that they are getting it hot. But they are not the only sufferers. There is not a day when a seamstress, a brick-layer, an artisan, a shop-keeper, a civil or military officer, an author or journalist, a doctor, or a clergyman, Protestant or Catholic, is not made to be a victim to the new laws of the German empire. One of our journals, the *Frankfort Gazette*, devotes much of its space to a record of the punishments inflicted upon the transgressors of the new law. Even "to speak disrespectfully of Prince Bismarck" is a crime. During the last month (February) ninety citizens were sentenced to fine and imprisonment for "speaking disrespectfully of Bismarck." February is a short month; but in its twenty-eight days the courts have had 284 cases under these new laws for the propagation and defence of the "Kulturkampf." Besides these there were a host of domiciliary visits, banishments, summary arrests, suppressions of schools and clubs, and prohibitions of public meetings. The Frankfort *Gazette* enumerates the work of the month thus:

> Seven bishops and fifty priests arrested; two priests seized in their churches; a military force was necessary to prevent the people from rescuing their pastors; all the priests, save two, residing in the seminary at Fulda expelled; a fine of $1,720 imposed upon a priest for exercising his functions as a priest after having been deposed by the State; seven communities of teaching nuns suppressed and banished; several schoolmasters forbidden to exercise their calling; thirty-six journalists punished by fine or imprisonment, among them Herr Meyer, of the Chemnitz *Free Press*, sentenced to twenty-one and a half months' imprisonment for "speaking disrespectfully of Prince Bismarck;" the editor of the *Germania* sentenced to two months; the editors of the Frankfort *Gazette*, of the Dresden *Volkszeitung*, and of the Posen *Kreuzer*, all sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. One writer, who asked what should be the proper penalty for calling Prince Bismarck a swindler," imprisoned in the fortress of Spandau, thirty-five of the editors of Ultramontane sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to fourteen days for expressing sentiments disrespectful to Bismarck; a social democrat, sentenced to seventy-five days' imprisonment "for speaking disrespectfully of the Empress," and so on.

You may imagine now all this irritates and chafes the people. As for the Roman Catholics, Deputy Windthorst, the leader of the Catholic party in the Parliament, thus expressed the wishes of his co-religionists the other day:

> I am convinced that the unhappy conflicts in which we find ourselves, and which daily grow more acute, admit of no other peaceful solution than the most complete separation of the Church from the State. * * * We see a relation of this kind in America (and to a certain extent it exists in England), and while we exhaust our strength in ecclesiastical politics, while we cannot help fearing that in this struggle the feelings of the people will become more and more embittered, and that brothers of one and the same country will get more and more estranged from each other, while we have to fear that in this struggle all love of freedom and law will perish, in the United States there reigns profound peace, although the greater proportion of its inhabitants are Protestants. It is not surprising, therefore, that all those who love peace direct their eyes to those countries (America and England). But in those countries the separation of Church and State does not mean that the State expels the Church and surrounds her with the police and gendarmes, crushing or controlling any movement of her lip. Every Church is left absolutely free, the State being quite indifferent as to the way she educates her priests or appoints them or exercises her discipline on them. There the State leaves the churches alone, and there is peace.

THE NEW CARDINALS.—*The Ceremony of Taking the Oath.*—The Roman correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of March 16th, says:

> At 10 o'clock this morning the four of the new cardinals who are in Rome—Manning, Dechamps, Giannelli and Bartolini—repaired to the Vatican to take the customary oath and receive the *berretta* from the hands of his Holiness. The ceremony was very simple. They were received in the Hall of the Consistory by the Cardinal Vicar Patrizi, Cardinal Vannicelli Casoni and Cardinal Antonelli, representing respectively the three orders of the Sacred College—the cardinal bishops, priests, and deacons—and by Cardinal Pitra, its *Camerlenco*, whose united duty it was to administer and witness the oath. Where the throne usually stands an altar had been erected, on which were six lighted candles and a veiled crucifix, it being Passion-tide, and an open book on the Epistle side. The four new Cardinals advanced to the altar, and, after kneeling before it for a few moments in prayer, ascended the first step—Giannelli to the extreme right, next to him Manning, then De Champs, and lastly, to the left, Bartolini, the four Cardinal witnesses standing in a line across the right end of the altar. Then Cardinal Giannelli read the formula aloud from the book, and, placing his right hand upon it, took the oath, in which he was followed by the others in the order in which they stood. The Cardinal witnesses then withdrew to the Throne room to await the Pope there. He entered, took his seat upon the throne, and, the four Cardinals having seated themselves on stools in a line to the left of the throne and facing across it, the Cardinals-elect were ushered into the presence. They advanced in a line, making three genuflections, and having reached the foot of the throne, knelt upon the lowest step, while the Pope placed the red *berretta* upon their heads, after which they arose, ascending the dais in turn, placed their hands upon the shoulders of the Pontiff, while he extended his hands to theirs, giving and receiving the Apostolic salute. A short address was then read by Cardinal Giannelli, to which His Holiness replied to the effect that although the ceremonial once customary upon the creation of new cardinals had been shorn of much of its splendor in consequence of the calamitous condition of the times, they must, nevertheless, bear in mind that it was full and complete, and ever remember the symbolic meaning of the color of the hat with which he had invested them.—*Pileo de pretiosi Christi sanguine insigniti et decorati.*

—Colored society of Washington, D. C., is deeply interested in an aristocratic wedding, to take place at an early day. The maid of Mrs. Jones, the wife of Senator Jones, is to be led to the altar by Gen. Butler's cook. Great preparations are making for the happy event, and it is rumored that the mansion of Senator Jones will be thrown open, in order that the favored pair may hold a reception.

Stolen Children.

The utter failure after this length of time and with all the rewards offered to discover any trace of the stolen Ross child, has caused a general feeling that the child is dead—that he was either killed by the kidnappers or that he has died from natural causes. This does not necessarily follow. There are numerous instances on record of lost or stolen children who have been found long after all hope had been abandoned. In some cases the lost ones have not been discovered for almost a full lifetime. Judge J. W. Wright, formerly of Indiana, but now residing in Washington, says that in 1834 he was living at Logansport, on the Wabash river, in Indiana. At that time there were but four or five settlements of importance in northern Indiana, north of the Wabash. A man by the name of Brown, living about twelve miles east of Logansport, was clearing a piece of land, and at noon his wife sent their four-years-old boy to call him to dinner. Brown reached his house somewhat late for dinner, and on explanation it was found that he had not seen the boy. In the afternoon the father and mother and the few persons in the neighborhood hunted for the child without success. The next day all the country as far as Logansport was called out in the search, but no trace of the child could be found. At that time a large proportion of the State of Indiana north of Indianapolis belonged to the Miami and Pottawattamie Indians. Mr. Brown visited all the Indian camps in the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and went as far as the present States of Iowa and Kansas, continuing the search for some years. In 1839 Judge Wright, passing through what is now Whitely county, Indiana, found a white child in a stray band of Kickapoo Indians that from its age and appearance he thought might be the stolen boy. He notified Brown, who visited the child and decided that it was not his, though it was evidently a stolen one. No news of the lost one was gained, and at length all hope was abandoned and it was given up as dead. In 1863 Judge Wright, while on an expedition near Pike's Peak, heard of a white man living with a band of the Cheyennes that was said to have been taken from the Wabash in his childhood. He informed Colonel Bent, who had lived for many years among these Indians, of the facts about the loss of the Brown child on the Wabash, and asked him to see this white man and talk with him. Bent did so and induced him to visit the Wabash the next year, where his identity was fully established as the boy stolen thirty years before. Wright saw him while he was at Logansport. He had adopted all the habits and manners of the Indians. He said he could not live with the white people, and should return to his people (the Cheyennes), where he had a wife and family. After a short stay at his birthplace on the Wabash he did return to the Indians. As already stated, the time elapsed from his departure until his return was in the neighborhood of thirty years. He was stolen by a "stray Indian," i. e., one who did not belong to the Miamis or Pottawattamies. He passed into the hands of the Kickapoos and Siouxs by sale, and finally was captured by the Cheyennes while yet a boy, and was adopted by that tribe. As related above, he found the habits of civilized life too irksome after the wild freedom of his nomadic career with the red men and he returned to his wigwam with his Indian wife, and is now living with the Indians.

LANSBERRY'S DEFENCE.—Joseph Lansberry, now in jail on a charge of killing Colonel Butler, in Clearfield county, in 1864, when the officer went to arrest him as a deserting drafted man, states that he shot Butler in self-defense, and did not know at the time who he was. He says that after he had been drafted, two friends raised money to put in a substitute for him; that an article was printed in a paper published in Clearfield, and edited by the late H. Bucher Swoope; that some one sent a reply to the article and signed his (Lansberry's) name to it; in this reply Mr. Swoope was abused, and the latter then used his influence to prevent Lansberry putting in a substitute. Some months after this two men came to his house one Sunday morning; he was up in the loft getting some grain; they broke in the door; it was early in the morning; when he came down stairs, one of them drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball striking him on the finger, which he has never since been able to close against his hand; that he immediately seized his rifle from behind the door, and shot his assailant, who died the next day. He says the men were not in uniform, he did not know who they were, and he fired in self-defense. He spent one year in Saginaw, Michigan, and the next winter in Erie county, New York. The last nine years he has been living at Emporium, Cameron county. He denies ever having been county. He denies ever having been counseled by Buckalew, Wallace, or any one else, to resist the draft, and attributes his arrest to political motives. This is about the substance of his statement. When his case comes up for trial he will undoubtedly plead that the killing was in self defense.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

FATHER BOEHM.—*A Sermon by a Clergyman Nearly One Hundred Years Old.*—The leading feature of the services in the Methodist conference services in Jersey City on Sunday was a sermon by the Rev. Father Boehm, who will be one hundred years old in May next. Bishop Janes introduced him to the audience, saying that he had known the most influential men from the time John Quincy Adams was President, but he considered it a greater honor to have the acquaintance of this venerable "Father in Christ." The credentials given to Father Boehm when he became a preacher, January 5, 1800, his ordinary parchment, dated May 5, 1805, when he was ordained an elder by Bishop Asbury, and other papers of interest were read by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, and Father Boehm was brought forward, the entire audience rising to their feet in token of respect. The venerable clergyman looked feeble, but his utterance was clear and he seemed to be in full possession of his faculties. He preached from Nahum, xvii: "The Lord is good, a stronghold in the day of trouble." In closing his sermon he briefly spoke of the fact that this would probably be the last conference he would attend on earth, but hoped to meet them all in heaven. He pronounced the benediction by request, the conference standing.

—There is enough heroism and nerve in the way a Tennessee locomotive engineer met his death to temper with sympathy the judgment which his foolhardiness deserves. He was employed on the Georgia and East Tennessee Railroad, and was cautiously working his way over the track with a passenger train just after the recent floods had subsided. He reached Sweetwater Creek, over which a temporary bridge had been thrown to replace the one washed away by the swollen waters. It seemed insecure, and he feared to risk his train and his passengers in crossing it; so, uncoupling the engine from its tender, and ordering the fireman to leave his post, that but one life might be endangered, he dashed at full speed for the other bank. There were moments of breathless suspense, then a crash of broken timbers, an explosion, a cloud of steam, and a wrecked engine. The engineer was seen no more; the rushing river into which he fell swept his body far away, leaving only his name, David Halloway, to memorize his generous but reckless act.

News and Political Items.

—John Plafuelkaeflingar lives in the upper end of Montgomery county.

—In Pittsburgh, Saturday, a German lad named Ziwickel accidentally shot and killed himself.

—If Congress had only passed the Force bill Grant could have taken care of Connecticut.

—The reports from the mining districts indicate there will be no necessity for military intervention.

—A treaty with the Indians for the purpose of ceding the Black Hills will be accomplished within thirty days.

—Murray and Myers, the murderers of of the German pedler Wahl, at Pittsburgh, have been sentenced to be hanged.

—The late tornado in Georgia caught up a heavy bureau from a demolished house and carried it a distance of nine miles.

—Another terror has been added to the Centennial by the announcement that the spiritualists will hold an international convention.

—Everybody is now waiting impatiently for some new greenbacks, to see what Mr. New's signature is like. It can never equal Spinner's.

—A Louisville woman has sued a lodge of Knights of Pythias for $50,000 for having fatally injured her husband during the initiation ceremonies.

—In an election riot at Annapolis, Md., on Monday, two men and eight negroes were shot. One negro died, and two others are not expected to live.

—The pleasing Tennessee State Senator, whom a bigoted court sent to prison for the peccadillo of marrying his granddaughter, has been pardoned by the Governor.

—It is estimated at the Treasury Department that between two and three millions of dollars in silver coin will be coined at the United States mints during the present month.

—The English Catholics are raising a subscription to enable Cardinal Manning to maintain his new state in a suitable manner. The Duke of Norfolk heads the list with $5,000.

—Cardinal Manning has arrived in London, and in a few days the Catholic gentry of England will present him with a congratulatory address and a testimonial of 5,000 guineas.

—At Cincinnati, Andrew Egner and George Rufer, who were convicted of the murder of Herman Schilling on the 7th of November last, have been sentenced to be hung on Tuesday, July 13.

—A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature providing that jurors on unusually protracted trials shall receive extra compensation. It is intended to apply to the Tilton-Beecher jury.

—A bee tree discovered in Schuyler county, in New Yorke State, a short time since, yielded one hundred and eighty-six pounds of solid honey, and seventeen pounds of comb and honey.

—"General Spinner," says the *Graphic*, "has handled over fifty-five thousand millions of dollars in the fourteen years of his official term, and the losses amount to less than one dollar on the million."

—A case of mistaken identity resulted in the arrest at Topeka of the Russell county member of the Kansas Legislature, by a detective who had been tracking him for a year as the father of the murderous Bender family.

—The Senatorial excursion has been abandoned on account of reports of yellow fever in Mexico. Tom Scott, William Walter Phelps, and some other speculators and Congressmen, however, have undertaken the trip.

—Eighty ecclesiastics are at present imprisoned in Posen, Prussia, alone. It is rumored that the government has arrested the Papal delegate who has been secretly administering the archbishopric of Posen since the arrest of the incumbent.

—A gentleman in Oswego, New York has an earthen tea-pot presented to his grandmother by General Israel Putman in 1776, on the occasion of her marriage to a lieutenant in Putman's command. It bears an eagle, shield and patriotic mottoes.

—The geological explorations in the West occasionally develop remarkable aggregations of fossil remains. Lately a vast deposit of fossils was found near Red Cloud, the remains of numerous animals covering an area of ground containing six square miles.

—Mr. Blaine's home organ makes haste to deny the charge that Blaine is a Catholic. It says he has been a Presbyterian for twenty years, and feels confident that there is such a difference between Catholicism and Presbyterian as will take the sting out of the injurious rumor.

—There is a young fellow in Portland whose future depends upon the result of the Brooklyn trial, because the girl he loves has promised to marry him if Beecher is pronounced innocent; otherwise she declares that her confidence in man will be destroyed and she will never wed.

—Colonel Pratt, of Lexington, Ky., says an old lady on his pension-roll, now living in that city, was 101 years old last October. But the old lady is killing herself smoking a pipe. She has been at it now for the last half century, and he thinks she can't stand it many years longer.

—The reply of Rev. Dr. Newman to Mr. Gladstone's vaticanism was published on Tuesday last. Dr. Newman quotes authorities to prove the Pope is not infallible in the subject matter in which conscience is of supreme authority, therefore a dead-lock between conscience and the Pope is impossible.

—John Rourke of Danby, Vt., eloped with a girl only twelve years old. Her father caught them just after the marriage, and the three talked the matter over calmly. The upshot was a tripartite covenant that the bride should go home and live four years, when the husband may go and get her.

—Miss Hester F. Bowman, of Millville, N. J., aged twenty-one years, left her home on the 10th of last month and has not been heard from since. She wore when leaving, a yellow and black striped shawl, plain brown delaine dress, black velvet hat and black figured veil. She has dark eyes, dark hair and one artificial eye.

—A quack now travelling in New England aims to profit by arousing the religious superstition of his dupes. He professes to be a chosen emissary of God, commissioned to cure diseases by baptism. The least astonishing part of the story, considering the latitude he is operating in, is that he makes plenty of converts and money.

—During the stallion show at Paris Ky., on Monday last, Goldsmith's Abdallah, while going around the track, was met by his full brother John Bright, and the shaft of the sulky drawn by the latter entered the breast of the former and came out near the top of the shoulder, causing death in a few minutes. He was valued at $30,000.

—A traveler in Northern New York after the late snow storm says that while driving to Pulaski, Oswego county, he saw a singular sight. A farmer had dug a hole in the snow down to his wood-pile, and was at work chopping some wood. So deep was the hole that only the blade of the axe, while it was at the height of its circling sweep, could be seen.

—At Boardville, on the Mount Clair Railroad, about sixteen miles northeast of Patterson, N. J., on the night of the 1st inst., the house of John N. J. Monks caught fire and was destroyed. Two children were saved by being thrown from a window, but two others were burned to ashes. Mr. Monks was so terribly burned that he died the next day.

—New England grows a little [illegible]. Nearly all the clergymen in Hartford summoned on Thursday, April [illegible], hotel, there to bind in matrimony a fair youth and gentle maiden twenty-four of the good men appointed ultaneously to discover among the sweet smiles of a surrounding they were the subjects of a [illegible].

—A telegram from Philadelphia, April 7th, says that the First Regiment National Guard has been ordered to Hartston, Gov. Hartranft having learned that they are wanted there immediately. wires being occupied with other [illegible] no news has been received from Harrisburg, but it is thought trouble has arisen. the citizens' meeting held there last night.

—It is proposed by the Legislature of State to celebrate the centennial of the nation by an offering to the memory of Christian education. The work is to be inaugurated by the appointment of Rev. W. Bliss, of Pittsburgh, as State Superintendent, by the trustees of the University at Lewisburg. He will enter upon his duties early in April, and will make Philadelphia as his headquarters.

—A number of Sioux Indians have signified their intention of making a friendly visit to Washington to agree to the cession of the Black Hills. It is supposed that they would make over the entire country for $1,000,000. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* thinks that this is steep, but that we have paid so much for the folly of the Indian tribes as separate nations, and that the force of making treaties with them is that there is no particular use for them now.

—The steamship Perier arrived at New York on Tuesday. Among the passengers are Count Marc Fossen, who will make official announcement to Archbishop Cleskey of his elevation to the Cardinalate, and Monsignore Jacobini, who bears from the Pope the insignia of the Cardinalate. The arrival of the steamer made it impossible for associations that chartered steamers to meet Count Obligate off Sandy Hook as contemplated.

—Some men can do an unpardonable thing in such a way as to make it more than half the sting. Thomas Smith, who worked by night over his employer shop, when called upon to [illegible] the wife of his friend Anderson, after arrangements with his employer should be promoted to [illegible] he vacated. The contract was [illegible] around, and Anderson, with his wages, has brought a new bride home, looking for a young wife.

—Mr. Bristow wrote to Grant that General Grant was of opinion as soon as a man comes to [illegible] as "necessary to the Government" ought to get out of office. The N. Y. *Herald* is glad to see Excellency's thoughts on this [illegible] permanently inquires: As the project is based on the [illegible] is "necessary," will he [illegible] theory or wait to have it [illegible] clearly in his case than in [illegible]?

—It is quite evident that [illegible] transfer does not intend to [illegible] pealing the "liberal [illegible] was his purpose to sign it [illegible] done it long ago, as the question [illegible] is a simple one, and it would [illegible] him long to determine [illegible] should have his approval. [illegible] has elapsed without any [illegible] Governor gives us good [illegible] pose that he does not propose [illegible] of any kind and that he [illegible] measure to become a law without [illegible] nature.

—There was great excitement [illegible] t. n. D. T., on Sunday last, [illegible] the arrival there of two men [illegible] the Black Hills party that [illegible] Springfield about the 1st [illegible]. They had in their possession [illegible] gets and particles of gold [illegible] soil with an axe. They are [illegible] that gold exists there in [illegible] and have returned for provisions [illegible]. They will start soon [illegible] company that they intend to [illegible] Yankton, traveling by the Niobrara [illegible].

—A drunken wretch [illegible] ay, living in the rear of No. [illegible] street, St. Louis, cut his throat [illegible] in bed about half-past one [illegible] day morning, and shortly after [illegible] a razor across his own throat. [illegible] expected to die. The only motive [illegible] the act is that Carny asked [illegible] the day for money to buy [illegible] she refused to give him. [illegible] worthless creature, while his wife [illegible] industrious and respectable [illegible] supported the family, consisting [illegible] husband, and four children.

—The state carriage of Cardinal McCloskey was placed on exhibition in New York on Friday last, by the manufacturer. It is an eight spring Berlin coach of [illegible] tending appearance, but of first-class [illegible] manship. Its weight is 1,695 pounds. The body is black, while the running gear is painted a very dark green. It is lined with blue green satin. The few [illegible] tings used as handles of the doors [illegible] tings of the lamp are of plain [illegible] silver. The Cardinal's coat of arms [illegible] been handsomely emblazoned on the [illegible]. The carriage will be drawn on [illegible] casions by heavy black horses with [illegible] mounted harness. The vehicle cost [illegible] thousand dollars.

—It is to be observed that notwithstanding Mr. Beecher's own sworn statement, [illegible] being now on the witness stand, [illegible] Tilton declared to him that she had [illegible] to Tilton a confession that her intercourse with Beecher had not been [illegible] such a case, even if the confession [illegible] false, we must admit that Tilton [illegible] ty good reasons for attributing [illegible] that Mrs. Tilton, and not her husband, [illegible] the person who deserves the [illegible] of Plymouth church. It is hard to [illegible] that a sane woman would make [illegible] statement, unless there were [illegible] it; and if she did, it is equally [illegible] to perceive how her husband could [illegible] cepting her story as truthful.

FATHER DE SMET.—"After [illegible] to America," said Mr. Weed, [illegible] recital of this extraordinary career, [illegible] Bishops Hughes and Purcell were [illegible] to the Government of what [illegible] value this missionary could be [illegible] their dealings with the Indians. [illegible] vice was accepted, and from [illegible] few years ago, when he closed [illegible] ary labors, every administration [illegible] services as a mediator of peace, [illegible] all these years he never received [illegible] pensation from the Government, [illegible] all the offers of salary that had been [illegible] to him and sustaining himself on [illegible] own ample means. Previous to [illegible] he founded a splendid Catholic college [illegible] St. Louis, where he had spent some [illegible] during the last few years of his life, [illegible] died about a year or two ago—I [illegible] actly remember when. I am [illegible] convinced that if he had lived long [illegible] of our recent difficulties with [illegible] might have been spared us." Mr. [illegible] Weed concluded this brief [illegible] heartfelt eulogy on the exalted [illegible] of his departed friend. In regard [illegible] missionary's statements about the [illegible] posits in the Black Hills country Mr. [illegible] says that Father De Smet mentioned [illegible] the Indians' stories, but only in a [illegible] way. It was so long ago that he [illegible] bered the conversation but indistinctly, [illegible] and could not recollect the exact [illegible] sions used by him.—*N. Y. Herald.*