THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - May 14, 1875.

According to the report of the Police Justices of New York for the year 1874, there were 40,777 arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Of those arrested, 27,203 were men and 13,574 were women. Arising out of the arrests were 14,186 convictions of men and 8,927 of women. This is bad enough in any aspect in which it can be viewed, but the drunkenness among women is the most frightful feature of the report. How true it is that God made the country and man made the town.

The Jackson Democratic Association of Washington City held a meeting on the 4th instant and adopted a resolution recommending the nomination of Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for President, and Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, for Vice President. A ticket composed of such men as Thurman and Bayard would be one for which no Democrat from Maine to Oregon need be ashamed to vote. They are two of the foremost members of the Senate and each enjoys a high national reputation.

Hon. George W. Woodward, who had been making a tour through Europe, died very suddenly in Rome, on Monday last. He was one of the most prominent and honored citizen of Pennsylvania, and was the youngest, as he was also one of the ablest, members of the Reform Convention of 1837-'37? After that he was President Judge of the Centre, Huntingdon, Clearfield and Clinton district—then Judge of the Supreme Court—in 1863 the Democratic candidate for Governor—in 1866 and 1868 elected to Congress, his last public service having been in the Constitutional Convention of 1872-'73. The death of Judge Woodward at the ripe age of 65 will cause profound and universal regret.

Col. M'Clure in his Philadelphia *Times* is making things lively for the corrupt rings that have so long ruled and plundered that city. An editor cannot devote his energies to a nobler task in these degenerate times than in exposing the thieves whom the people by their generous suffrages have entrusted with power and authority. The same cry of fraud and venality is heard all over the country, and both seem alike to pervade national, State and city governments. No man understands the business he has taken in hand more thoroughly than Colonel M'Clure. Let him persevere in the good work until he has put a whip in the hand of every honest man in Philadelphia, to lash her rascals naked through the world.

A committee of the Alabama Legislature has been investigating the crooked ways by which George E. Spencer, a carpet-bag member of the Senate of the United States from that State, secured his election. It will be remembered that a Charles Hayes, of that State, flooded the North, for the purpose of influencing the elections, with lying statements about the most horrible outrages having been committed on negroes and white Republicans in various sections of the State. Hayes has been remanded to private life by the people of his district, but Spencer still disgraces the Senate. J. S. Perrin, a Republican member of the Legislature from Wilcox county, testified before the committee, and his statements may be taken as a sample of the entire evidence. He said among other things:

Troops were retained in Alabama before the election on a requisition of myself and others, it having been understood that Spencer had arranged for troops to be put at the disposal of the revenue officers where intimidation was necessary. These troops, accompanied by United States Marshals, who had fictitious warrants, with citizens' names prominently displayed and shown to persons who would inform them, were paraded in various counties. I shot a hole in my hat and reported that I had been attacked by Ku-Klux, and I sent troops to arrest the mythical assailants. I kept troops as long as I could use them as a political machine. Our purpose was to secure the Legislature at all hazards and elect Spencer.

The editor of the Ashland (Schuylkill county) *Advocate*, who rejoices in the significant name of *Steel*, not content with habitually *stealing* editorial articles from the Freeman and appropriating them to his own use, enlarged his programme last week by the commission of a deliberate newspaper forgery. In a short article in our paper two weeks ago, we said that if the western portion of the State can furnish the right kind of a man as the Democratic candidate for Governor, it will be the plain duty of the Erie convention to nominate him, and concluded the article with the words, "If it (the West) cannot, it must look for such a man elsewhere." The *Advocate* published the entire article *as its own*, and modestly added after the word "elsewhere," the following, "*and it is pretty generally conceded that such material can be found in Schuylkill and in the person of Hon. James Ellis.*" This is neat, if not gaudy, and is a horse of quite a different color from the one we had painted. We have so frequently rebuked the piratical editor of the *Advocate* for manifesting his "true inwardness" in the reprehensible manner referred to, that any further effort in that way would only be a waste of time. The most pointed reproofs, which ought to shame a man of ordinary sensibilities into the practice of the well established decencies of journalism, seem only to intensify his impudence and open up to him a wider field for its indulgence.

Hartranft and Strang.

Butler B. Strang being more than an average stump speaker, and John F. Hartranft not possessing much of the gift of political gab, it is urged by the friends of Strang that his nomination for State Treasurer becomes a Republican necessity in order that Hartranft may be pulled safely through the campaign. On the other hand, Hartranft's backers assert that his personal strength will not only secure his own election, but will also insure a safe deliverance to Strang. It would thus seem that the nomination of each is necessary to the success of the other, and consequently the election of both. This is a pleasant view of the political situation from a Radical stand-point, but it has its dark back-ground. Hartranft and Strang, or whoever else may be nominated for State Treasurer, will be compelled to take hold of the sharp horns of one of two dilemmas. If the Radical State Convention, which will meet at Lancaster on the 26th of this month, repudiates the *third term* project, (which is just now the devil's rock in the troubled sea of Radical politics,) as it seems likely to do, Grant, who does not tamely submit to a slight, will resent the insult through the horde of his greedy and subservient office-holders, and cause the indignity to recoil on Hartranft's head. Can Hartranft and his associate on the ticket pass through such a fiery ordeal unscathed? Let Apella, the Jew, believe it. On the contrary, should the convention refrain from expressing any opinion on the third term business, leaving it an open question to be determined in the future, then Hartranft will be politically gibbeted by an insulted people. He will be forced to accept one of these alternatives and cannot in any possible event escape both. It is a most embarrassing position in which to be placed, but it is the necessary result of Grant's quiet but well matured determination to force himself once more on his party as its candidate. He will be the lion in Hartranft's path. Hartranft and Strang have already been pronounced, *ex cathedra*, by the *rump* of the Radical committee of this county, to be "*the ablest and purest men in the State.*" As they are thus beautiful in their political lives, it will be a sad spectacle to see these Siamese twins of Pennsylvania radicalism, as they sink beneath the Democratic waves next November, firmly and inseperably clasped in each other's loving embrace.

Stephen Pearl Andrews, a voluminous and eccentric writer whose books are never read, was examined as a witness for the plaintiff last week in the Tilton-Beecher case. Andrews has spent much of his time in the house of Victoria C. Woodhull, and in his testimony gave a list of prominent persons, male and female, who have visited the residence of that notorious woman. It would be interesting to know what precise object these governors, generals, editors, judges, etc., had in view in paying their respects to Victoria and her sister, Tennie C. Claflin. Of course the female visitors are the leading strong-minded *beauties*, who want to vote, hold office and make things lively and exciting generally:

Q. Who frequented the house?

Mr. Andrews—I've made a list (producing three square letter-paper sheets.)

Mr. Evarts objected to the list. Judge Neilson thought they would take a few, and Mr. Andrews read with dignity and pride, interrupted by other people's laughter, as follows: William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *Tribune;* A. F. Wilmarth, President of the Home Fire Insurance Company; ex-Collector Smythe, General Hillier, Grant's Chief of Staff; Orville Grant, General Grant's brother; General Dent, General J. H. Hammond, Chief of General Sherman's Staff; General Benjamin F. Butler, Governor Hahn, ex-Governor Campbell, Judge H. P. Dibble, Senator Spencer, George W. Julian, T. J. S. Flint, President of the Continental Bank; T. J. Durant, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; Henry Clews, banker; Frank Work, George B. Grinnell, Jesse Wheelock, President of the Stock Board; Albert Brisbane, sociologist; Edward M. Davis, Josiah Warren, Josiah Cummings, M. Drury, Theodore Banks, Richard B. Taevelyck—the last three interested in the labor movement; Rev. O.B. Frothingham—

Mr. Evarts—Isn't that enough.

Judge Neilson—That's enough.

Mr. Andrews—Only a few more.

Mr. Fullerton—Any ladies?

Judge Neilson—Admit the ladies.

Mr. Beach—We can't.

Judge Neilson—Well.

Mr. Andrews—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Paulina Wright Davis, Susan B. Anthony, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps, Mrs. Brisbane, Mrs. Frances Rose McKinley, Mrs. Laura Cuppy Smith, Mrs. Theodore F. Spencer, Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Middlebrook, who was a witness here; Sarah F. Norton, Mrs. Palmer, also a witness in this case; Mrs. Martha R. Wright, sister of Lucretia Mott; Mrs. Matilda Jocelyn Sage, and Mrs. Belva Lockwood, a lawyer from Washington.

Judge Neilson—A lawyer's wife, you mean.

Mr. Andrews—No! a lawyer.

Mr. Fullerton—The lady would take an exception to Your Honor's ruling.

Mr. Andrews—Mrs. Griffith, friend of Michael Scanlon, attache of *Irish World;* Emily Verday Baltey, attache of the *Sun*, reporter of Mr. Beecher's sermons; Eleanor Kirk; Mrs. Ames, artist's wife; Mrs. Brick Pomeroy; Miss Esther B. Andrews; Mrs. Barnard, *Herald's* Washington Correspondent.

Gen. Sheridan is to be married in June to Miss Rucker, daughter of an old army friend. She was one of the party who accompanied him on his New Orleans trip. She is beautiful, bright and accomplished, and is a blonde. Her father is an old and respected officer, not rich, for riches seldom come to the man who devotes his time to the army. His social standing is of the first character. Sherdian's campaigns are short and decisive. So with his courtship. The wedding will be of the quietest character possible. Both Sheridan and his expectant bride are Catholics.

Gen. Nicholas Smith, the middle-aged widower who recently married Horace Greely's eldest daughter, is said to have had the misfortune to be born handsome, there being probably in the United States not a finer specimen of real manly beauty.

A Terrible Ocean Disaster.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP SCHILLER—OVER THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

A cable dispatch from London, on Saturday morning, brought intelligence of the most terrible ocean disaster that has occurred since the loss of the Atlantic. The steamship Schiller, of the Eagle Line, Capt. John G. Thomas, was wrecked at ten o'clock on Friday night off the Scilly Islands, at the entrance of the British Channel, and of the 385 persons on board only a small number were known to have been saved. The Schiller sailed from New York on April 28th, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, her course being up the English Channel, through the Straits of Dover to the German Ocean. It appears that a dense fog prevailed on Friday night, preventing either of the Scilly lights being seen, and the steamer struck upon the dangerous Retarriere Ledges, about a third of a mile inside of Bishop's Rock. There is a fog-bell at the latter point, but there appears to have been a heavy sea running, which may have prevented its being heard. A boat, belonging to St. Agnes, the southernmost of the Scillys, picked up some of the survivors, who were swimming with the tide, and landed them at St. Mary's Island. The Scilly life-boat put off for the wreck, and also a life-boat and steamer from Penzance, but in the fearful sea which raged on Saturday it was difficult for small craft to live. They succeeded, however, up to Saturday night in picking up forty-three persons, together with nineteen corpses, some articles of the cargo and twenty-fine sacks of the ship's mail. The survivors were taken to Penzance and forwarded by rail to Plymouth. The steamship was at that time lying broadside on the rocks, under water, her mainmast gone.

The Schiller was manned by a crew of 124 officers and men. She had 141 cabin passengers and 120 in the steerage, including four infants, making a total of 385. A majority of passengers were of German family, a large number being from New York and many from the West. Among the cabin passengers were the following Pennsylvanians: Mr. Leo Weste (saved), Mrs. Hermine Weste, and Miss F. Mann, of Philadelphia; Dr. F. J. Keen, of Shenandoah. Among the steerage passengers were E. Mannheimer, wife and two children, of Philadelphia, and J. F. Diewohl and wife, of Scranton. The principal officers of the Schiller were as follows: John G. Thomas, captain; H. Hillers, chief officer; E. Poleman, second officer; G. Freise, third officer; R. Heintze, fourth officer; S. Fahrig, chief engineer. The captain and second officer are known to be lost.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE CALAMITY.

London, May 9—Evening.—Forty-three survivors of the crew and passengers of the steamer Schiller have arrived at Penzance. Of these thirty-three have gone to Plymouth, and the remaining ten are too ill to be moved. The following additional particulars of the disaster have been received: A heavy fog had prevented observations on board the Schiller since Thursday, and in consequence of the fog the engines were put at half speed and sail was reduced at nine o'clock Friday night. At ten o'clock the same night the ship struck the ledge, and at once a great panic prevailed. Captain Thomas is highly praised for his conduct during the terrible scenes which followed. Two boats were filled with men who refused to come out. The captain fired his revolver over their heads to drive them out, then fired at them, but without effect. Afterwards the ship was washed with her broadside to the sea, and all on board these boats perished. The tackle at the stern was released too soon, leaving the boats suspended by the bows. Three boats then got away. One of them, a life-boat, was so badly injured that she sunk, and eleven of the people on board of her were rescued by the other boats. The fog lifted an hour after the steamer struck, and the lights were plainly visible. Two of the boats on the steamer were crushed by the falling of the funnel.

Rockets and guns were fired from the steamer until the powder became wet.—The deck-house, crowded with people, was swept away at 2 A. M. The captain gathered some of the survivors on the bridge, and all were gradually swept away by the flood tide, which took the doctor and captain last. The rigging which remained above water was crowded with passengers and crew all night. The mainmast fell at 7:30 A. M., and, being of iron, sunk with all who had taken refuge on it. The foremast gave way soon afterward. Life-belts and wreck stuff saved the lives of some who drifted miles away. One man was rescued after being in the water ten hours. Two boats from St. Agnes arrived a short time after the mast fell, but were unable to approach the steamer on account of the shoals, but picked up strugglers in the water. The passengers say that Captain Thomas left the bridge at 3 A. M. to assist those on deck, and when he reached the deck was swept away by a heavy sea. All concur in saying that he exercised the greatest care, and was not abed for five nights previous to the disaster. The sea began to break over the vessel half an hour after she struck, and the tide rose twenty-five feet before day-break. Only one woman was saved. The survivors who landed at Trescow escaped in the Schiller's own boats.

LATER PARTICULARS.

London, May 10.—The sea is too heavy to-day for boats to approach the wreck of the steamship Schiller. No cargo of any importance has yet been recovered. Fishermen report that the Schiller is firmly settled on the rocks and will not fall off into deep water. Although it is difficult to approach the wreck now, there will be many days in summer when salvage may be effected.

LIFE BELTS.

There was a life-belt in every one of the Schiller's berths when the disaster occurred. Captain Thomas issued orders that one should be fastened to every woman, but the women were drowned by the heavy sea.

PICKING UP DEAD BODIES.

The boats cruising in the vicinity of the Schiller continue to pick up the bodies of the drowned. When the steamer left St. Mary's island to-day, nearly fifty bodies had been found. Seven mail bags, in addition to those reported recovered, have been saved. They contained mostly San Francisco and Auckland newspapers.

ONLY FIFTEEN PASSENGERS SAVED.

New York, May 10.—There were but few visitors at the office of the Eagle Line of steamships this morning. About a dozen friends of lost passengers were present, but soon left on hearing the following cable dispatch read:

Plymouth, May 10.—Consul Kuher, New York: Only fifteen passengers were saved from the Schiller, the names of which were telegraphed you yesterday from Scilly. We are doing everything to recover and identify the bodies."

A WASHINGTON LADY AMONG THE LOST.

Washington, May 10.—Miss Caroline M. Crane, of this city, one of those lost by the Schiller disaster, was a neice of the wife of Senator Edmonds, of Vermont, with whom she passed the winter in this city. She was a highly accomplished young lady, and was on her way to Europe to spend two years with the family of Minister Marsh, and study art in Italy.

STILL ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER.

The bark Cora Lynn, from Darien for Troon, is reported lost, with her Captain and five men.

Death in the Tempest.

A TORNADO SWEEPING ACROSS THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Ga., May 6.—A terribly destructive tornado swept over this State on Saturday last from Alabama to North Carolina, leaving a track of death and destruction from a half to three-quarters of a mile wide. It crossed the line from Chambers county, Ala., into Harris and Talbot counties, Ga., at about 2:30 P. M. The tornado looked like a funnel-shaped cloud, with the apex on the ground, and moved with great velocity, making a noise like the rumbling of many railroad trains. It moved from above Opelika to Good Water, the terminus of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad, and thence to West Point, destroying everything in its track. Near Good Water a woman was killed and her husband mortally wounded. Near Oak Bowery, all of Abner Allen's houses, except his dwelling, were destroyed, and two negroes killed. D. Hightower's houses, mill, and fencing were torn to pieces and one horse killed, and Senator J. T. Harris's buildings were all destroyed. Trees two feet in diameter were torn up by the roots and carried several hundred yards, and when the cyclone dipped down to the ground even the grass and the surface of the earth down to the clay were torn up. Buggies and wagons were carried away and much stock killed. In East Alabama five persons were killed and five wounded.

IN HARRIS COUNTY.

The cyclone passed south of West Point and crossed the Chattshoochie river at Houston's ferry. Thence it travelled in an easterly direction, demolishing dwellings, gin houses, outbuildings, fences, and crops. Live stock, wagons, buggy wheels, and timber were sent flying through the air like so many leaves in a whirlwind. Near West Point, Murrah's mill was blown down, and a negro's throat was cut by a flying plank. Mrs. Winn lost everything she owned, and herself and daughters were badly injured. One of her daughters was caught up by the tornado and lodged in an apple tree. Senator Moss's dwelling and outbuildings were demolished, but he and his family escaped injury by taking refuge in the cellar. At Murrah's mill several lives were lost. R. B. Mobley, S. P. Grant, Jesse Roberts, Morgan Murrah, and W. C. Davis lost all their buildings. R. G. Hood lost his gin house and blacksmith shop, but his dwelling escaped. At M. H. Spence's place the destruction was terrible. Three negroes were killed, all the outbuildings destroyed, and the buildings unroofed. Beech Spring Church, just opposite, was blown down, and several negroes who were in and near it were badly injured. John A. Middlebark's gin house and other dwellings were demolished. Crops have suffered considerably, and forests are levelled along the track of the tornado.

IN TALBOT COUNTY

the tornado destroyed all the timber it passed over, and made a complete wreck of buildings and fencing. On Sim Delooch's plantation a white boy and a negro, who were in an open field, lay flat on the ground to save themselves, but a sill from a house near by was blown upon them, killing the negro and severely wounding the boy. M. V. Wilson lost all his houses. His wife was severely wounded, and he suffered slight injuries. W. P. Crawford's place was badly damaged. All the houses on the place of Mr. Jas. M. Weaver were blown to pieces, and the whole place was laid waste. Mr. Weaver and his two daughters were badly hurt. A negro on the place was killed, and several were badly wounded. Two churches and an academy were blown down at Valley Grove. Dr. Owens's place, near by, was occupied by the Rev. J. J. Harris. He and his family were in the kitchen eating dinner when the tornado reached the place. The kitchen was blown down, and a young man named Kendrick and a young lady named Kennedy were killed. Eleven persons are known to have been killed in Talbot county.

IN HOUSTON COUNTY

the damage to property was great. All the buildings in Fort Valley were either destroyed or badly damaged, most of the timbers uprooted or broken off, and but little fencing left standing. Crops of corn and cotton that were up will have to be replanted. A portion of the dwelling on the Hugh Allen place was blown down, severely wounding Mrs. King, Mrs. McGriff, and Miss McGriff. Mrs. King has since died. She was the wife of Elder A. King, late of Tennessee.

In Newton county a white man and two negroes are reported to have been killed, and Mr. Treadway, living in Cotton Creek, to have been caught up and carried away, and to be yet missing. Widow Holloway's house was blown down, and she was terribly injured, several of her ribs being broken by falling timbers. The destruction of crops, fencing, and buildings was great. Many farms were so badly damaged that it will be almost impossible for the owners to make a crop this year.

In Greensboro the track of the tornado is marked by the uprooting of many of the venerable and ancient oaks that have made beautiful and lovely its shady cemetery, its private residences, and its public streets. Many buildings were wrecked, fences carried away, and crops destroyed.

A VILLAGE DESTROYED.

In the southern part of Maxeys the destruction of life and property was terrible. When the cyclone struck the place a justice's court was in session in Brightwell's store, a mile and a half south of Maxey station. The building was wrenched from its foundation, and the stock of goods scattered. The falling timbers crushed to death Mr. G. W. Maxey, the notary public, and a negro was caught up by the tempest, borne fifty yards away, and his brains dashed out against a pine stump. A number of others were more or less seriously injured. Every building in the place except Brightwell's dwelling, was destroyed. Some of the fragments of the buildings were found strewn for miles. A mattress was found two miles from where it started imbedded under the roots of a tree. But one tree was left standing, and two negro boys found shelter in its hollow and escaped.

Three little children of B. A. Maxey were found huddled together in the middle of the floor, with all the house blown down around them. They were unhurt. Bedclothing, and even the clothes on the persons of those who were made homeless by the tempest, were torn in shreds or blown away, and many women and children were left nearly naked as well as homeless.

The number of killed and wounded thus far reported, is as follows: In East Alabama, 5 killed, 5 wounded; Harris county, 5 killed, 20 wounded; Talbot, 20 killed, 10 wounded; Houston, 1 killed, 4 wounded; Maxeys, 2 killed, 10 wounded; Burke, 1 killed, 5 wounded; Henry, 6 wounded; Troup, 5 killed; total, killed 54, wounded 66.

After leaving Georgia, the tornado continued its work of devastation in South Carolina and North Carolina.

—Advices from the fruit regions of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland give a most promising prospect for an unsurpassed yield of peaches this season. The continuous cold weather of the past month has been rather favorable than otherwise in retarding the growth of the bud in those States until danger from frost is greatly lessened. Indications, however, point to a later season than usual.

Few things can be considered more sadly significant than the official declaration of the City Council of New Orleans to the effect that general and intense suffering for want of the common necessaries of life prevails in the Crescent City, suffering which the municipal government is unable from its own poverty to relieve, and the accompanying recommendation to the charitable who have aught to organize for the assistance of those who have nothing. It would seem, at first glance, incredible, the statement that in a great city at the mouth of the artery of Western and Southern commerce, the centre of a territory where Nature has lavished her treasures upon climate and soil, the seat of a population that for years was no less marked by its opulence than by its enterprise, people are dying daily for want of bread. Nevertheless the statement is but too sadly true. New Orleans, like other seaports and river cities, has a large population that must depend upon the day's work on the levee or in the warehouse for the day's bread. With the paralysis of trade and commerce their sole dependence has vanished, and they have been doomed to idleness, beggary and starvation. Not alone the lower classes have suffered, but men and women gently born and delicately reared, their property first dilapidated by war, then destroyed by that more disastrous consequence of the war, the government of Grant's harpies; without any opportunity to earn a livelihood, with nothing to sell for food in their extremity, or unable to find buyers if happily aught which was theirs has eluded the tax-collector, are dying for lack of food plainer than we accord to our paupers and prisoners. The remarkable increase of suicide among the people of the city is another significant proof of their desperate distress. If, as was intimated some two weeks since, a sickly season is to be expected in the South this summer, the plague of pestilence will be added to the plagues of famine and devastation, and its ravages will be the greater for the enfeebled state of the victims. It is possible that these physical and more apparent consequences of the usurpation of Louisiana may appeal to and effect those who have witnessed without remorse or protest its political and social degradation and destruction, and so make doubly sure the assurance of the overthrow of Radicalism next year. But in the meanwhile the ready charity of the American people can do much to alleviate this physical distress, and even those to whom the political principles of the sufferers are obnoxious may recognize the mute appeal of hunger to humanity.—*N. Y. World.*

A Gallant Commander.—That was a brave story which came across by cable a night or two ago, telling how the schooner *Jefferson Borden* was saved by a heroic captain from the control of a lot of rascally mutineers. Novel writers have often fancied such incidents and made them the frame-work for their tales: but few men with imagination to draw upon ever invested their narratives with a more pronounced dramatic effect than attaches to the account of the *Borden* affair, as recited by the cable correspondent. As the details ran, it will be recollected that almost all the sailors excepting the officers were engaged in a conspiracy, the supposed object of which was to seize and rob the vessel. They began by killing the second mate while he was upon his night watch. Then they called up the first mate, and him they threw overboard. The captain was now the only remaining officer to be rid of. They summoned him out as if his duty required him to be upon deck; but looking around and perceiving that his companions' bunks were vacant, he went above with a loaded revolver. Then we are told how this stout captain, single-handed and alone, "surrounded," as it were, and besieged the ruffianly mutineers for a whole day, lodging lead in their bodies whenever he got sight of them, and finally compelling them to surrender unconditionally.

The incident is decidedly thrilling. It is one of those stray circumstances that show how far true-heartedness and courage may overmatch knavery, even when merely numerical or physical odds seem in favor of the latter. And we are sure all who read of the valor of the gallant Captain Patterson of the *Jefferson Bordon* felt the better for it, and experienced a feeling as near to sympathetic admiration as any they have known since the days when they delighted in the nursery stories of the defeat and overthrow of wicked giants, bad fairies and so forth. On the high seas so much of life and property is daily dependent upon the skill and resoluteness of the commanders of vessels that such an exemplification of both these qualities in a rare degree cannot be passed without a full measure of international approbation.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Reverses His Own Opinion.—Last month, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. The Kittanning Coal Company, Judge Pearson decided that the tax on the franchises of coal companies, levied under the act of April 24, 1874, was unconstitutional, on the ground that the exemption from taxation of the coal consumed by the coal companies in the transaction of their business, was in violation of the constitutional restriction upon the power of the Legislature to make exemptions. On further argument, on exceptions filed, the judge has reconsidered his original opinion, and now and now holds that as the tax levied is upon the franchises of the corporations, and not upon the coal, that the Legislature has not exceeded its powers in the arbitrary classification established by the statute. Under this decision, as it now stands, the "coal tax" can be collected, which as it will amount to over half a million of dollars, will be a great relief to the general revenue fund. The coal companies will carry the case to the supreme court, and it is understood that it will be argued during the present sitting in this city and at once disposed of.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Geo. H. Price, an Express messenger, shot and killed one of three robbers, a man named Harvey Blinkley, until recently employed as a passenger conductor on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, who effected an entrance into his car on the above named road on Friday last. The messenger was himself seriously wounded by Blinkley. The other robbers made their escape, but as they are known their capture is certain. The wife of the dead robber, a most estimable woman, was bereft of reason immediately upon hearing the manner of her husband's death, and the disgraceful record he left his family. Blinckly also left a son and a daughter, the latter about seventeen years old.

It is now said that all the claims under the Alabama case for depredations will not amount to more than six millions of dollars, leaving a surples of some nine millions of the Geneva award. Common honesty would dictate the return of the surplus to England, but unfortunately there is neither common nor uncommon honesty in the Radical administration.

—The Schiller disaster is even worse than first reports made it. Only nineteen passengers were saved, and more than three hundred and fifty lost. And as yet no light has been thrown upon the affair, which remains wrapped in as black an obscurity as was the rocks upon which the unfortunate vessel ran.

News and Political Items.

—Father Thomas Burke is reported to be seriously ill.

—A fallen tree recently found in Victoria measured 480 feet in height.

—A man is just now astonishing Paris by catching a heavy ball fired from a cannon.

—The Prince Bishop of Breslau has been deposed for violating the German ecclesiastical law.

—Miss Sarah J. Lewis has been elected county superintendent of common schools in Tioga county.

—It is said that the saphire ring alone, which every Cardinal receives from the Pope, costs $500.

—Another Theodore Tilton has turned up. He was drawn as a Common Pleas juror in Pittsburgh a few days ago.

—Colonel Isaac Rosecrans, brother of the General, was married in Denver, recently, to Miss Jennie E. Downing.

—Mr. John Sheridan, father of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, died at his residence in Somerset, Ohio, on Thursday, of dropsy.

—Mrs. Gaskins, of Carteret county, N. C., "weighs 640 pounds, and one of her stockings holds a bushel of shelled corn."

—The steamship Cadiz was lost near Brest while on her trip from Lisbon to London and sixteen persons were drowned.

—Lewistown has a hen which laid a sort of Siamese twin egg a few days since—one of nearly the usual size, with a smaller one attached to it.

—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company and its dependent lines have subscribed half a million of dollars to the Centennial celebration.

—The New York *Herald*, of Sunday, printed the particulars of the loss of the steamer Schiller in both German and English, on the same sheet.

—Hans, on trial at Erie last week for the murder of Mrs. Hannan, at his hotel in that city, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

—A Genoese marchioness has recently made the Pope a donation of $20,000 a year, to be paid as long as the present troubles of the church last.

—The Milesburg foundry, machine shops, grist mill and wagon shops at Milesburg, in Centre county, Pa., were burned one day last week. Loss $40,000.

—Henry Fisher, of Phœnixville, Pa., within three months buried his father, his child, his wife, and on Wednesday last died himself, leaving a boy of four and a girl of eight years.

—Daniel F. Davis, of Reading, is 19 years of age, 48 inches in height, weighs 54 pounds, is good looking and unmarried, and has never been in the show business. He is attending a commercial college.

—Maggie Connell has sued John Blue, of Pittsburgh, for breach of promise. Last July he engaged himself to Maggie, and last week he married another maid. He wasn't a true Blue, and she wants $5,000 damages.

—Frank Mason and Miss Candes Clifford, of Owen, Ky., eloped on horseback. Their steeds dropped dead with fatigue before they could reach the parson's house, and they finished their flight on foot. But they succeeded.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that of the eighteen men who have occupied the Presidential chair, twelve have been lawyers, five soldiers and one a statesman. The honor of being the last-named is given to James Madison.

—A Cleveland woman recently married a Chinese laundryman and in three days thereafter the unhappy celestial appeared at a barber's shop and ordered his pigtail cut off, saying in explanation: "Too muchee dam yank."

—A pair of boots that once belonged to George Washington are now in the possession of a Philadelphia gentleman. Their size very plainly indicates why nobody ever ventured to give the father of his country any "sass."

—Princess Gallitzin, of Russia, has invented a new bridal veil, which fits on to the shoulders and looks like mosquito-wings. Under the hallucination of love the bridegroom is supposed to think the wearer more angelic than ever.

—This is from the pen of the wicked Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal:* "It is said that Secretary Robeson seriously thinks of burning the half a dozen or so old tubs that are left, and of adopting Paul Boyton as the United States navy."

—A Reading fellow, reduced to idiocy by the balloon fever, announces his intention to make an ascension during the coming summer, and when two miles above the earth, jump from the balloon and depend upon a parachute to bring him safely to solid ground.

—A dispatch from Hornellsville, N. Y., says that the Portage bridge, on the Erie railroad, said to be the largest wooden bridge in the world, and which spanned the Genesse river and falls, was burned last Thursday night. There will be no interruption of trains.

—A team of horses belonging to Patrick Kearins ran away in Mauch Chunk, and two children in the carriage would have been killed had not a young man on the street quickly picked up a stone and hurled it at the team, crushing in the skull of one of the horses, which fell dead in the harness.

—At Chilton, Wis., on Saturday, a one-armed soldier named George Miller shot John Namis, proprietor of the new Holstein Hotel, and Henry Knehls, hostler, and then proceeded to the cemetery and shot himself. Of the three, only Knehls can recover. The cause was a quarrel about a board bill.

—Miss Braddon is about to write a novel in which the hero and heroine elope across the English channel in Captain Boyton's life dresses, while the enraged papa following behind with a pair of cork floats becomes exhausted, and is taken on board by the happy pair whom he then and there forgives and blesses.

—A pastoral from Cardinal Manning was read in all the Roman Catholic churches of England on Sunday last. It protests against the persecution of the Church in Germany and Switzerland, and accuses Prince Bismarck of seeking to raise the animosity of the powers against the freedom of the next conclave.

—Mr. Carl Schurz made a happy escape, and the country may have been spared a severe loss, and all on account of a dinner. He intended to sail for Hamburg in the Schiller, but the banquet tendered him by the German citizens of New York detained him and he took passage in the Pomerania, which sailed on the following day.

—The Woodstock *Standard* says the meanest man in Vermont lives in Chester. He was invited to join in singing at the funeral of one of his neighbors' daughters. He accepted the invitation, and soon thereafter presented to the father of the deceased a claim of fifty cents for services rendered on that occasion. The bill was paid.

—The election of several Roman Catholic Representatives to the Legislature of New Hampshire is to be contested on the ground that the State Constitution has a clause requiring Representatives to be of the Protestant religion. Several attempts to have this clause repealed have been voted down by large popular majorities.

—The trial of Launsbery, indicted in the U. S. Criminal Court, at Pittsburgh, for the murder of Provost Marshal Butler, of Clearfield county, a number of years ago, has been postponed until next November. The counsel of the prisoner asked for a continuance on the ground that important witnesses cannot be procured in time to go to trial at the present term.

—England had her Gre[...] Kentucky has her Cin[...] came in a spring wagon fro[...] to Lexington, the other day [...] ington on a box car (stern [...] the passenger trains) to Cov[...] to Cincinnati and bliss. Just [...] words of the ceremony were [...] a telegram—"Stop the wedding"—Too late!

—A special dispatch from [...] *Pall Mall Gazette* says a Catholic [...] tion has gone from Mayence to [...] present the Pope with an address [...] lating him upon the anniversary [...] eighty-third birthday, which [...] terday. The address, which is [...] have one million signatures attached [...] is couched in terms of the deepest [...] and allegiance.

—The New Philadelphia (O.) [...] says: "We are informed that [...] sel, while digging for ore on his [...] mile south of town, the other day [...] the bones of two or three human [...] one of whom must have been at [...] feet high. We have not seen them [...] and can give no further particulars [...] cerning them, having received [...] mation through another party."

—William H. Chadwick, a [...] citizen and proprietor of Chadwick [...] suem, Wilmington, Del., was [...] week on the charge of murder [...] The attending physician decided [...] was caused by pneumonia, but [...] mored later in the day that she [...] wounds inflicted on her head by [...] band while drunk, on April [...] coroner's investigation resulted [...] rest.

—One day last week a [...] toddled away from its home [...] Iowa, on the Dubuque Southwestern [...] road, and lay down between [...] sleep. A few moments later a [...] along and the engineer, seeing [...] not stop in time, pulled her [...] banged the whole train over the [...] cherub before it woke, and [...] a hair of it. Had the little [...] to rise it would have been killed.

—There is a boy in St. Louis [...] to a sergeant of police: "Dear [...] I am sorry to tell you that I [...] of glass in a lamp-post on [...] street, between Carr and Wash[...] Sunday, April 25. I broke it [...] and the policeman ran after [...] could not catch me. So I [...] twenty-five cents will pay [...] and that you will forgive me [...] that I won't play ball on the [...] more."

—A man has just been [...] prisonment for eight days, and [...] 100 francs, for having interrupted [...] riage ceremony in the Church [...] Dame des Victoires. He was [...] pointed lover of the bride, and [...] revenge he had strewn the [...] church with a quantity of [...] lets which exploded at each [...] the bridal party and the [...] so much noise at some moments [...] pel a suspension of the service.

—On the 16th of May the [...] German Catholic Relief Association [...] United States will meet in [...] tion in Cincinnati, and remain [...] four days. This is probably the [...] Catholic benevolent organization [...] country. Over sixty flourishing [...] scattered all over the United States [...] to it, and its membership numbers [...] 70,000. Its object is to render [...] sitions German Catholics, and [...] ing hand to needy emigrants [...] rive on our shores.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* [...] that on the whole Murat Halstead [...] of a third-party movement, [...] nominate Charles Francis Adams [...] dent, and by getting him early [...] to force the regular Republicans [...] him just as the Democrats were [...] take Greeley, does not strike [...] scheme cannot be executed [...] different political sects. It failed [...] '72, and it will fail worse in '76. [...] is much true inwardness in it, [...] wardness is a good thing.

—Patrick Slavin, the alleged [...] of a coal miner named Lynch, [...] Elizabeth, Allegheny county, [...] 1874, has been discovered in [...] Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county. [...] Wilmot, who has been working [...] case, learned of the whereabouts [...] a day or two since, and a brother [...] murdered man at once made [...] before Alderman Burke, charging [...] with murder. He will be brought [...] burgh for trial as soon as his [...] Wilkesbarre jail expires. He is [...] out a sentence for assault and [...] will be out in a month.

—A tornado passed over the [...] Green Springs, Ohio, Sunday [...] blowing down three houses and [...] children, and demolishing every [...] in the place. Passing northward [...] houses and barns, between Green [...] and Clyde were blown down, and [...] fences destroyed at Clyde. The [...] House was partially unroofed [...] able damage done to stores and [...] between Clyde and Bellevue. [...] line of the Lake Shore Railway [...] building escaped uninjured. [...] of the storm was from the [...] north, and its track about two [...]

—A remarkable child, says the [...] town *Democrat* of the 6th, was [...] Bratton township on Friday last [...] entirely healthy, and thriving [...] having no nose, excepting two [...] for nostrils, and no eyes, though [...] veloped eyelids which can [...] Otherwise his head is perfect [...] exception of an unsightly roll [...] ance upon his forehead. One [...] has six toes, though two of them [...] together; the other foot has [...] upon its side another which [...] resembles a thumb. Altogether [...] presents an extraordinary freak [...]

—A series of highly interesting [...] cessful experiments with a new [...] have, it appears, been recently [...] Wales, nearly 500 civil engineers [...] ers interested in mining operations [...] present. Among the special [...] claimed to be possessed by this [...] der, as compared with others [...] use, and which these experiments [...] have demonstrated, are that its [...] force is exceptionally great; that [...] off only a very small quantity [...] injurious gas; and that, [...] these qualities, it is at the same [...] as safe for use as any ordinary [...] being liable to explode by [...] perature, exposure to the sun, [...] or self-ignition.

—On the night of the 28th of [...] a very remarkable freak of [...] red in Pass a l'Outre, at the [...] the Mississippi river. Sudden[...] spot close to the channel, [...] had been an unbroken sheet of [...] island, having an area of about [...] rose to the surface, and continued [...] until it reached a height of eight [...] now seems likely to remain as [...] obstruction to the pass. The [...] is very interesting, but it is [...] portant in view of the fact that [...] ment is about to expend large [...] money for the construction of [...] of those passes; and if such [...] the bottom of the river are likely [...] there is a probability that the [...] be wasted. The canal project [...] us, in any event, but especially [...] this possibility, to be the safer [...] proving communication with the [...]