

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - Oct. 1, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

CYRUS L. PERSHING,

OF Schuylkill County.

FOR STATE TREASURER:

VICTOR E. PIOLLET,

OF Bradford County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

WM. H. SECHLER, Ebensburg,

(Subject to decision of District Conference.)

REGISTER AND RECORDER:

JAMES M. SINGER, Ebensburg.

TREASURER:

N. J. FREIDHOFF, Conemaugh Boro.

COMMISSIONERS:

JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh Boro.

J. D. PARRISH, Ebensburg.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:

JESSE PATTERSON, Johnstown.

ADDEURS:

JOHN B. ROSS, Blacklick Township.

F. P. MCCORMICK, Wilmore.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

In last week's issue of our paper we briefly but earnestly urged the hearty and enthusiastic support by every Democrat of the ticket placed in nomination by the late county convention. As the convention was perfectly harmonious, so ought its action meet with a cordial response from the Democracy of the county. That such will be the result we do not for a moment doubt. JAMES M. SINGER, the present Register and Recorder, was renominated on the first ballot. His opponents were all worthy and competent men, and any one of them would have faithfully and creditably discharged the duties of the office. This renewed mark of confidence in Mr. SINGER as a faithful, obliging and entirely competent officer, is therefore highly complimentary to him. In his election, the people of the whole county will feel entirely confident that for the next three years the duties of Register and Recorder will be discharged as satisfactorily to them and their interests as they have been during Mr. SINGER's present term of office.

NICHOLAS J. FREIDHOFF, of Conemaugh borough, is the candidate for County Treasurer, and thereby hangs a tale which we are loth to unfold. Of him we may say, as was said of old by a defeated general in reference to his successful rival, "Great let me call him for he conquered me." The contest for the nomination for this office was stubborn and protracted, and as Mr. Freidhoff, owing to circumstances which it is now needless to mention, but which in no way compromised that gentleman, held in his hand the winning cards, and as he is an honest man and a worthy and highly respectable citizen of the firm and steadfast Democratic borough of Conemaugh, we will give him in the columns of the FREEMAN, as we propose to extend to every other candidate on the ticket, our willing and hearty support. We know him to be emphatically a man of the people, who will carefully and honestly guard the treasury of the taxpayers of the county.

The two candidates for County Commissioners are JOHN CAMPBELL, of Conemaugh borough, and JOSHUA D. PARRISH, of Ebensburg. It is not necessary on our part to say one word in commendation of John Campbell. He is as well known to the people of this county as any one other of her citizens. His firm and consistent support during a somewhat protracted life of the men and measures of the Democratic party will command for him its united and vigorous support. Mr. Campbell is now a candidate for the third time, having been elected to the same office in 1862 and in 1865. During the six years of his official career he well and faithfully performed the duties of the responsible trust which was committed to him, and when we have said that much in his praise, we feel sure that the Democracy of Cambria will again sustain a well tried and faithful public servant at the ballot-boxes next November. JOSHUA D. PARRISH, the other nominee, is an old and honored citizen of Ebensburg—a man whose word always has been and is now as good as his bond. He was a *modest* and therefore a *brave* soldier in the Mexican war, and since then, in his own quiet and unobtrusive way, has conducted himself amongst the people of this place, and all his old friends throughout the county of his birth, as an honest, high-minded gentleman. With John Campbell and Joshua D. Parrish, both Democrats and both honorable and competent, in the County Commissioners' office, and with an equally honest and efficient Republican, as we hope and believe will be the case, as their colleagues, the interests of the people of both parties of Cambria county will be carefully and honestly guarded.

JESSE PATTERSON, of Johnstown, the candidate for Poor House Director, is an old and honored citizen, having been heretofore elevated to the high and responsible office of sheriff of this county, which he left with clean hands and an unblemished record. What more can we say to the people of this county about him as a fit and deserving man for the office of Poor House Director. The two candidates for the important office of County Auditor are FRANCIS P. MCCORMICK, a well known and intelligent young Democrat of Wilmore borough, and JOHN B. ROSS, a highly respected citizen of Blacklick township. They are both worthy men and entirely competent for an honor-

able, faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties of the office for which they have been nominated.

Such is the ticket, Democrats of Cambria county, that has been presented by the convention of your own choice, and which demands your earnest support. Let the political past in this county bury its own dead, and let no Democrat in Cambria, at the election in November next, aid or abet in any way the trailing in the dust of the old tag under which in so many former campaigns they have marched to glorious and decisive victory.

The Chicago Tribune has been somewhat tardy in acknowledging the facts contained in the following extracts from its columns, but then it is never too late even. The Tribune, however, might have held closer to the truth of history by explaining that every intolerant society that ever found life and favor in the country sprung from the party, by whatever name, that was ranged in opposition to the Democratic organization. The Tribune says:

It is safe to say that there never was a secret political organization in this country whose existence was not very brief, whose influence upon public affairs was not pernicious in the end, and whose leading members did not live to regret their connection with the movement. Every student of history knows this from the past, and every man who glances at the history of the last few years knows it from his own personal observation. In this country and in all other countries the banding together of men in the dark with oaths, signs, grips, passwords, and penalties,—resulting in secret and acting in secret,—has always accomplished more hurt than good, and society, religion, individuals, and the State have each suffered more or less in consequence of such organizations. This association is a very broad one, but it is proved to be correct by the works of every secret political society that ever had an existence in the United States. Take, for example, the history of the Know Nothings,—an order that sprung up in a night all over New England, and especially in Massachusetts,—getting temporary possession of all the State offices and electing Governors, Congressmen, and Senators; what credit is now accorded to the men who belonged to that midnight band, or what permanent benefit measures of public policy did they inaugurate and crystallize into law? They stimulated passion, excited religious prejudice, fermented jealousies, and fostered traditional and sectarian hate—that was all.

The Radical papers throughout the State make it a matter of grave complaint against Victor E. Piollet, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, because, some twenty-eight years ago, when he was a member of the Legislature and was offered a bribe for his vote and influence in reference to a certain bank charter, he refused to take it and exposed the scoundrel who sought to corrupt him. An honest man would say that Mr. Piollet acted right and deserves public commendation and applause. If he had been a Radical of the modern stripe, and on the make, as the members of Congress and our own Legislature of that party notoriously are and have been, these same organs of Radical opinion would not be quite so decided in their denunciations of Piollet. In that whole transaction there is nothing to impugn the honor and integrity of Victor E. Piollet, but, on the contrary, everything to prove that he is an honest, unpurchasable man. The people of Pennsylvania have made up their minds that no thief and plunderer shall take charge of the money in the public treasury, and as Mr. Piollet spurned the bribe which was offered him and refused to soil his hands with it, they will back him up by their votes and summon him to a position in which he will take care that so far as their treasury is concerned, no thieves shall break in and plunder for their own private and personal advantage and to the detriment of the public interests. This is their settled and determined conclusion, from which they cannot be driven by any side issues, and from which, when made, there can be no appeal.

The Philadelphia Times accords to the Press that city some measure of consistency in its pitiable ignorance in giving publicity to every campaign falsehood that anybody else invents. It announced the other day that Judge Pershing cast a most disloyal vote in 1865 when he voted against the bill disfranchising deserters, and adds: "At the same time he was unwilling that good soldiers who stood to their duty should have the privilege of voting." Lest some Republican journals, with reputation to lose, should be misled by such stupid blunders, they might be advised that Judge Pershing uniformly favored and voted for every measure proposed to hasten soldier suffrage in the field; that the disfranchising principle against which he voted had already been pronounced squarely unconstitutional and inoperative by the Republican supreme court of the State, and that the very bill against which he voted, in deference to the decision of the courts, was soon after pronounced unconstitutional and void by our Republican court of last resort. It is of no consequence for the Press to utter such silly blunders, but there are reputable Republican organs which might be misled by its chronic imbecility, and for their benefit we state the truth.

No PERSON naturalized after tomorrow, October 23, can vote at the ensuing November election. Every person entitled to naturalization, therefore, should see to it that his papers are procured on or before that day. All taxes, likewise, must be paid before October 23, to entitle the payer to vote. All who paid their taxes last year can vote this year, upon last year's tax receipts; but those who have no such receipt must pay this year's taxes.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The Right Words from the Wright Man.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—EVILS OF BAD GOVERNMENT, ETC.

To the Electors of Pennsylvania:

The time has not come for the resumption of specie payments; nor has the time come to fix a time for that purpose. No voice has proceeded from the mills or manufacturing establishments of the State, or from the farmers or working men demanding either. Governments are established for the benefit of the governed; and until the people who represent the industrial pursuits of the State ask for a change, it is worse than folly to agitate the question. The people who are engaged in mining and manufacturing; in agriculture and the other branches of industry, and especially labor, which is at the foundation of the prosperity of the State, should not entertain upon a question of so momentous a character, as a change in the currency, or the enlargement or contraction of its volume.

How forcibly does this question present itself, at a time when the industrial pursuits of the people of the State are so fearfully depressed. She is rich in her mines and her manufacturing and in the products of her soil. Her great staples have been made available in a liberal allowance to labor, but causes have arisen which have retarded the march of her prosperity. What has produced this is not the subject of inquiry now, but such is undeniably the fact.

The country has now, and has had for the last twelve years, a paper currency, irredeemable in gold and silver. This has been adopted as the basis of Democratic legislation. It is claimed, by those who introduced it, as one of the necessities caused by the Rebellion. Right or wrong, the country accepted it, and since the close of the war, to the present moment, its various transactions have been regulated by it.

Upon the legal-tender basis the farmer has purchased his land, the manufacturer put in motion his machinery, and the working man bought the lot upon which he erected his home. To change the basis of gold and silver, would depreciate the price of land and cause alarm and distress in all the avenues of trade. The change will be a work of time and cannot be effected until the country is in a more deplorable condition to receive it. And however much the politicians of the country may interfere, the solid sense and good judgment of the masses will prevail; and they will, by the force and power of the ballot, prevent hasty and ill-digested legislation on the question of specie payments.

However much we may complain of the want of wisdom that promoted the introduction of the present system, there can be no doubt of the folly of attempting now to destroy it. The only object to be sought is to have the present system allowed to run its course, and to have the business of a whole decade and more has been based upon it, and only those who desire to speculate upon a breaking up of all values, whether of labor or of property, are now advocating a contraction of the currency, and it may not be inappropriate to add here that in nothing has the confidence of the people in their government been so strikingly illustrated as in the universal acceptance and use of the money issued by it, notwithstanding the bad management of the administration.

We claim that the Democratic party has always been and is now in favor of a sound and stable currency, and we have uniformly opposed the mercenary inflations that have so often disturbed and destroyed the business of the country, composed as the Democratic party is of the men who have labor of the nation, it is essential to its best interests that all needless fluctuations of the currency should be avoided, and it is entirely safe to say that with the government in their hands lies the only hope of reaching the specie standard. To change as a part of its mission it is no part of its mission to pass a resolve—"demanding that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries which will produce it," and when they but evince sound judgment, and make no sacrifice of principle.

The effect of this is to make one common currency, save where Congress has made special provisions to the contrary, in the national system of affairs. Commerce carried on by the Democratic party is but supplying the people with the amount of currency withdrawn by the National Legislature from circulation.

The people of this State cannot be forced into submission to a strictly commercial rule in the business affairs. Commerce carried on by the Democratic party is but supplying the people with the amount of currency withdrawn by the National Legislature from circulation.

The platform adopted at Erie takes the position that bankers and brokers may not have the right to do anything else for the industries of the State and the great question of labor have, as they should have, a voice in the currency question, and we fearlessly maintain that this is correct. The men who represent these interests are entitled to a voice in the management of the State. To their efforts we owe our prosperity, and their advice is not to be discarded.

The coal and iron trade to-day in this State is prostrate; it is paralyzed. Tens of thousands of men who are employed in these industries will be discharged if the doctrine of immediate resumption is successful; nor will they be in a much better condition if the currency is contracted by government, with a view of fixing a day for resumption, is maintained. Follow, citizens of Pennsylvania, these

are important issues, and they claim your serious consideration in the approaching canvass.

The pressure is upon us. If we cannot mitigate them as far as is in our power, it has not been the work of the Democratic party. "Thou canst not say we did it."

Therefore in declaring, at Erie, that we would not permit a contraction of its volume, we asserted no Democratic land-tender policy. Our policy, as a party, has ever been to protect and guard the industries of the country. We demand that the legal-tender issues be made receivable for all duties to the government, a policy that speedily being taken to pay with gold and interchangeable therewith.

We denounce the system of National Banking. We did so for the reason that the National Government pays the banks, acting merely as her fiscal agent, over twenty millions a year in coin annually paid in the redemption of the notes they issue to those corporations, why pay them a premium for circulation? Why not let the government issue legal-tenders in their place, and appropriate the twenty millions of coin annually paid as interest upon banking bonds, towards the relief of the people in taxation. And we are sure the producers of the country will be started to be told, for they are in reality the tax-payers of the nation, that this bank-note circulation has no other effect, since the close of the war, cost them over one hundred and fifty million dollars, which has been constantly sold by the banks for purposes of speculation, affected by its artificial and gambling quotations of the prices, if not the values, of everything consumed in the country.

We condemn, too, the policy of the national government in the increase of officers and the prodigal system of salaries.

We resolved "that the undue multiplication of the public offices and the inordinate increase of their salaries, and that the officers are among the many evils which Radical law has forced upon the country; and in forming an economical administration of the Federal and State governments, so that the people may as speedily as possible be relieved from the burden of taxation, which they are now so seriously oppressed, we will upon our Federal and State representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce them both to their very lowest practicable number and amount."

This abuse of the Federal treasury cannot be remedied by the sinking fund, and the people are untrue to themselves if they do not correct the evil.

And not more glaring and offensive is the conduct of some of our local officials. It is alleged that the funds of money in the State Treasury, a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, have not been appropriated as the laws require, and that no interest on these millions has been accounted for to the State. If this be true it is a matter of grave concern, and we call upon our Federal and State representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce them both to their very lowest practicable number and amount.

These are astounding charges, and the Democratic party should put the matter to the test. Their silence is ominous. As the resolves of the convention have gone forth to the people of the State, it may not be proper in this address to go further into detail.

And now as to the candidates we have before you in this platform, and pledged to a reform of the abuses set forth. Judge Pershing, the nominee for Governor, has proved himself to be, in his legislative capacity, a statesman; he is an upright and fearless judge, a moral and conscientious man, and he is fit to fill the high place he is put in nomination to fill, and the tax-ridden people of this State cannot afford his defeat.

The candidate we present to you for State Treasurer, in the person of Colonel Victor E. Piollet, is an upright, honest and intelligent farmer. He has no purpose to accomplish inconsistent with the honor and credit of the State. His rigid honesty is proverbial with the people of Northern Pennsylvania, and if elected, the public money, principal and interest, would be in his hands. He would scorn to appropriate illegally for private gain a solitary farthing of the people's taxes. Heaven knows, wrong as they are from the hard blows and persevering industry of our people, they ought to be honestly appropriated to the relief of the people.

We charge upon our opponents that they have wasted the public treasury in the bestowal of it upon their political friends and partisans; that through a want of capacity in some of our public officers, the iron trade and business of the country are prostrate; the iron mills out of blast, the coal trade depressed, the wages of labor reduced, and the products of the farm are of a ruinous price. Gloom and depression in our industries stand as in the face, and the time has come for a change of policy, as well as a change of rulers. Let those who hold the political power of the land answer these charges at the great tribunal of the people. They have no right to ask a further continuance in power if they are in the wrong, and they are not to be held responsible for that which they have made us suffer, until they are entitled to and of right ought to have.

Judge Pershing's Acceptance.

Following is the full text of the letter of Hon. C. L. Pershing accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. It is such a document as might be looked for from so able and honorable a gentleman as our own "Little Cyrus." Mr. Pershing, the candidate for State Treasurer, has so written a letter of like import, but want of space prevents us from publishing it this week.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 23, 1875. GENTLEMEN: I AM IN RECEIPT OF YOUR INVITATION to the office of Governor by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Erie on the 8th inst. I avail myself of the earliest time of relief from judicial duties to reply. The issues which so long divided the people of this State are now in my opinion of the most former importance; many of them have been permanently settled by the constitution of the Republican party, and a powerful organization, and constitutes the majority in some of the State's departments, and who are now in possession of the National Executive. New issues are now presented to the consideration of the people, and the attention of the thoughtful minds of all parties. The legal-tender issue has become incorporated into the business of the country, and its constitutionality has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I am fully in favor of the specie standard, and I am opposed to its contraction by the Erie platform. The platform stands opposed to any further contraction of the currency, and to any further financial distress, among our work-shops, mills and manufacturing establishments. To expand the volume of the currency when the people are incurring their debts, and to come into the market for the time for payment has not proved ruinous to every business enterprise. The attempt to force the country to the resumption of specie payments, under the provisions of the act passed by the last Congress, will intensify the distress, and will everywhere prevail. We must cease exporting gold to pay interest on our debts, and we must resume. I favor such a volume of currency as will meet the demands of business, and the revival of the industries of the country may require. Experience will best determine this, and it is to be hoped that an adequate test or test for regulating the amount of currency, may be established by our representatives.

The doctrine always held by the Democratic party, that gold and silver constitute the true basis of the national currency, presents a question different from that of a paper currency, and of itself merely a question of power, a legal-tender, and therefore money. I will regard it as my highest duty should the people desire to contract the currency, to meet the demand for reform in the State government. The taxes paid into the State Treasury will be steadily decreased by the amount of the demand for reform in the State government. It is well known, however, that for years past large amounts of the public money have been diverted from it and applied to other purposes than the payment of the debt of the State, and the payment of which, with the accruing interest, has to be paid out of the Treasury. The money has been used for the benefit of the people, and not converted into a source of private gain to the State Treasury. To distribute the funds of the State over the State in banks on such terms as will give an advantage to the banks, and establish a system of once corrupt and dangerous. Return to the people, and to the people's representatives, by dispensing with superfluous officers, and reducing expenses to the lowest practicable amount, from the burden of taxation, should be regarded as objects of chief importance to the people of this State. The foundation of our prosperity, should be amply rewarded, and should be so well as the employer should be content.

The nomination of the convention in its nomination and declaration of principles, I accept the nomination tendered me with a due regard to the responsibility which is attached to the gubernatorial chair. The nomination has come to me unsought. It found me only on the verge of the discharge of the judicial duties intrusted to me by the people of the State. I have not the honor to be in the ranks of the party, and I do not propose to tender my resignation to the Governor and soldiers of the State. The issues are well understood, and I have faith in the intelligence of the people to decide them.

I have no objection to my name being put on my present position to a still higher one, and I will endeavor to serve them faithfully. I have no objection to my name being put on the ticket, and I believe that he who enters the ranks of the party will gain the conclusion which in the end will be for the best. I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, Cyrus L. Pershing.

TO DALLAS SANDERS, E. B. HAWLEY, S. E. ANCONA, WILLIAM PATTON AND B. C. SAWYER, ISSA.

A YOUNG LADY OUTRAGED AND MURDERED.—A Bellefonte (Pa.) special of the 23d ult. says: Yesterday Miss Laughlin, a young lady, aged sixteen, accompanied a man named Schell and his wife on an excursion to the reservoir, several miles distant. Mrs. Schell being fatigued was left behind, and Schell with the young lady started after wild plums. Schell started without Miss Laughlin, stating that she had strayed from him, and he couldn't find her. An alarm was given and search made, resulting in finding the body of the young lady this forenoon, nearly nude, her throat cut from ear to ear, and a coroner showing that a desperate struggle had occurred. Schell, though suspected, was not arrested until this afternoon, and upon examination a bloody knife was found in his pocket. He is now under arrest with a band guard around him to protect him from the excited people.

LATER PARTICULARS.—The Cincinnati, Sept. 24.—The Gazette's Bellefonte special says Mrs. Schell, wife of the man arrested yesterday for the murder of Miss Laughlin, near Bellefonte, on Thursday, was arrested and testified before the coroner to-day that her husband had told her that he intended to ravish Miss Laughlin and kill her afterward; that their ride on Thursday was planned for the purpose, and that her husband threatened to kill her if she followed him. She went into the bushes with Miss Laughlin.

She says he returned in about two hours, stating that Miss Laughlin fought so hard that he did not succeed in ravishing her, although after he had stabbed her said, "Kill me, Jim, I will never resist any more." But he feared she would tell, and so killed her, threatening also to kill his wife if she told of it. Mrs. Schell also testified to other crimes committed by her husband.

News and Political Items.

—The next World's Fair after the Centennial Exhibition will be held at Rome.

—Almost one-half the persons nominated for Superintendents of Instruction in Iowa this year are women.

—Mrs. Cleason, the last surviving child of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, died at Pensacola, S. C., last week.

—A family of seven members, five of whom were hare-lipped, recently passed through Nashville, Tenn.

—The president of Bloomington, Ill., has cured himself of the asthma and several other diseases by an application of electro-line to the throat.

—Doc. Sweeney, one of the Cardonale bank robbers, was sentenced at Wilkes-Barre, Friday, to eight years imprisonment in the State prison.

—In Philadelphia the Republicans assess tipstaves to the cost \$10 each for election expenses? Even that will not beat Pershing and Piollet.

—The oil springs of Pennsylvania were known to the world as early as 1620, but the full use and value of petroleum were not known for 200 years afterward.

—There have been rafted down the Penobscot river in Maine, this season, about 9,000,000 feet of logs, and the boomers are now clear for the first time in eighteen years.

—Mr. Wendell Phillips has been presented by the Irishmen of Boston with the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica to express their admiration of his oration on Daniel O'Connell.

—A man from the county, Minn., went to sleep under the tumbling roof of a threshing-machine and was caught by the tail and wound up into the machine till the tail gave way and came out.

—An Iowa girl desired to attend Barnum's Hippodrome exhibit, exhibited in Marshalltown, Iowa, recently, but was disappointed and could not go. So she took her life with a dose of strychnine.

—A citizen of Harrisburg has informed the Monroe Democrat that since the exposure by the Bellefonte Tribune of those who were "dipping" into the public Treasury department after their admission to the city.

—A petrified body was taken from Bangor on Wednesday. The body was the greater part of the trunk, and was transformed to a skeleton, and retained there until it was returned to the city.

—The death is reported of a Frenchman, who was killed during the battle of the Marston, in the reign of Louis XVI, and the other sold at Boston Wednesday, the former for \$13.50 and the latter for \$17.50.

—Cardinal Simoni, late the Pope's legate, whose services were demanded with accompanying threats in Spain was that all other religions but the Catholic should be suppressed in that country, has been recalled to Rome.

—Miss Lizzy Marshall, of Butler, niece of H. Thomas Marshall, of Pittsburgh, and daughter of Mr. William Marshall, was accidentally shot on Sunday, and received injuries which it is feared will cause her death.

The Pittsburgh Ledger says that Morton did "shake the whole side" in that county after all "but" as a Republican journal says, disgusted his audience by so doing. The audience was respectful, but not enthusiastic.

—Daniel Dougherty, Esq., the famous Philadelphia lawyer, whose brilliant lectures in Washington were among the most pleasing events, gets \$1,200 for a week's visit to the West. Alexander H. Stephens gets \$500 a night.

—A few days ago a committee of former employees of Waterman & Beaver, Danville, waited on those gentlemen and tendered their services to the firm, and presented at any wages that would enable the firm to enter the market and secure orders.

Pierreville, Pa., is excited over the finding of five human skeletons, which were unearthed by a party hunting woodchucks. They are believed to be the remains of a family who lived in the neighborhood about twenty years ago, but were never heard from.

—Prof. Marsh has in his possession a fossil bird found in the West, which has a bill of the size of a raven, and is the most of the sort, believing that he who enters the ranks of the party will gain the conclusion which in the end will be for the best. I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully.

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The affair causes most intense excitement; business is suspended, and it is reported that several hundred citizens of the surrounding country are coming into Bellefonte to-night determined to lynch Schell. Many wagon loads have already arrived. The Sheriff has summoned a group of posse, who are guarding the jail, but trouble is expected before morning.

STILL LATER.—SHELL LYNCHEDE.—About three hundred men attacked the jail at Bellefonte about half-past 12 o'clock to-night, battered down the doors, dragged Schell out and hung him to a tree. The guards made no resistance. Schell protested his innocence of the crime.

—Thomas and Magdalena Stark, residing on Green Island, N. Y., took a walk last Thursday night, intending to commit suicide. Thomas partly recovered on Friday, and repeated the dose, making two ounces and a half in all, but even that failed to kill him. His wife died and he says he will kill his own life at the first opportunity. He has been out of work for eighteen months, and having expended all the money he had saved, he, with his wife, preferred death to subsisting on the bounty of friends. Both were Germans—she sixty and the husband fifty years old.

—A woman murdered by her husband.—Jacob Lammert, a young man, was arrested on Saturday morning last week for the murder of his wife, E. Schell, who was a young lady, and was a member of the same family as the young lady who was murdered near Bellefonte. Lammert was a young man, and was a member of the same family as the young lady who was murdered near Bellefonte.

—A soldier belonging to Fort Russell walked down to Lake Malpalatna, near Cheyenne, the other day, and deliberately unbuttoned himself and sticking his water into his trousers. He was seen by a neighbor, and was arrested. He had committed suicide in that lake this season.

—At Newton, near Quebec, an old man named Welsh attempted to murder his wife Monday morning with an axe, when she was in bed. She was awakened by the noise, and the old man, in a fit of rage, shot at her with a bow. He was in self-defense, and shot his father dead. The old lady is not expected to live.

—Joseph Charbert, a prominent Catholic ecclesiastical principal and governor of school of art and design, was arrested at Montreal (Canada) on Saturday evening, on a charge of rape committed on a young girl named Josephine Beauchamp, aged fifteen years, at his rooms. He was committed for a further investigation.

—Ruth Currier, of Baltimore, recently brought suit against her husband's adultery, and has had a judgment rendered in her favor. The judgment was for the sum of \$10,000, and she has since then withdrawn his suit in order to knot.

—At New Albany, Ind., on Monday, Jacob Hester, who was recently killed by a falling log, was buried in a hamper. He had been buried in a hamper, and was buried in a hamper, and was buried in a hamper.

—The American ship, the "Captain Woodworth," of Boston, was lost Tuesday on the Labrador coast, between Fenelon and Cape Cod, and twenty miles from Lewis and Clark, and was lost on Tuesday. One of the life-boats was saved, and the assistance of the ship was rendered.

—A woman in St. Louis has gone mad. She was in 1873, at the age of twenty, and has since then been in a state of insanity. She has since then been in a state of insanity, and has since then been in a state of insanity.

—A petrified body was taken from Bangor on Wednesday. The body was the greater part of the trunk, and was transformed to a skeleton, and retained there until it was returned to the city.

—The death is reported of a Frenchman, who was killed during the battle of the Marston, in the reign of Louis XVI, and the other sold at Boston Wednesday, the former for \$13.50 and the latter for \$17.50.

—Cardinal Simoni, late the Pope's legate, whose services were demanded with accompanying threats in Spain was that all other religions but the Catholic should be suppressed in that country, has been recalled to Rome.

—Miss Lizzy Marshall, of Butler, niece of H. Thomas Marshall, of Pittsburgh, and daughter of Mr. William Marshall, was accidentally shot on Sunday, and received injuries which it is feared will cause her death.

The Pittsburgh Ledger says that Morton did "shake the whole side" in that county after all "but" as a Republican journal says, disgusted his audience by so doing. The audience was respectful, but not enthusiastic.

—Daniel Dougherty, Esq., the famous Philadelphia lawyer, whose brilliant lectures in Washington were among the most pleasing events, gets \$1,200 for a week's visit to the West. Alexander H. Stephens gets \$500 a night.

—A few days ago a committee of former employees of Waterman & Beaver, Danville, waited on those gentlemen and tendered their services to the firm, and presented at any wages that would enable the firm to enter the market and secure orders.

Pierreville, Pa., is excited over the finding of five human skeletons, which were unearthed by a party hunting woodchucks. They are believed to be the remains of a family who lived in the neighborhood about twenty years ago, but were never heard from.

—Prof. Marsh has in his possession a fossil bird found in the West, which has a bill of the size of a raven, and is the most of the sort, believing that he who enters the ranks of the party will gain the conclusion which in the end will be for the best. I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully.

TO DALLAS SANDERS, E. B. HAWLEY, S. E. ANCONA, WILLIAM PATTON AND B. C. SAWYER, ISSA.

A YOUNG LADY OUTRAGED AND MURDERED.—A Bellefonte (Pa.) special of the 23d ult. says: Yesterday Miss Laughlin, a young lady, aged sixteen, accompanied a man named Schell and his wife on an excursion to the reservoir, several miles distant. Mrs. Schell being fatigued was left behind, and Schell with the young lady started after wild plums. Schell started without Miss Laughlin, stating that she had strayed from him, and he couldn't find her. An alarm was given and search made, resulting in finding the body of the young lady this forenoon, nearly nude, her throat cut from ear to ear, and a coroner showing that a desperate struggle had occurred. Schell, though suspected, was not arrested until this afternoon, and upon examination a bloody knife was found in his pocket. He is now under arrest with a band guard around him to protect him from the excited people.

LATER PARTICULARS.—The Cincinnati, Sept. 24.—The Gazette's Bellefonte special says Mrs. Schell, wife of the man arrested yesterday for the murder of Miss Laughlin, near Bellefonte, on Thursday, was arrested and testified before the coroner to-day that her husband had told her that he intended to ravish Miss Laughlin and kill her afterward; that their ride on Thursday was planned for the purpose, and that her husband threatened to kill her if she followed him. She went into the bushes with Miss Laughlin.

She says he returned in about two hours, stating that Miss Laughlin fought so hard that he did not succeed in ravishing her, although after he had stabbed her said, "Kill me, Jim, I will never resist any more." But he feared she would tell, and so killed her, threatening also to kill his wife if she told of it. Mrs. Schell also testified to other crimes committed by her husband.

The affair causes most intense excitement; business is suspended, and it is reported that several hundred citizens of the surrounding country are coming into Bellefonte to-night determined to lynch Schell. Many wagon loads have already arrived. The Sheriff has summoned a group of posse, who are guarding the jail, but trouble is expected before morning.

STILL LATER.—SHELL LYNCHEDE.—About three hundred men attacked the jail at Bellefonte about half-past 12 o'clock to-night, battered down the doors, dragged Schell out and hung him to a tree. The guards made no resistance. Schell protested his innocence of the crime.

—Thomas and Magdalena Stark, residing on Green Island, N. Y., took a walk last Thursday night, intending to commit suicide. Thomas partly recovered on Friday, and repeated the dose, making two ounces and a half in all, but even that failed to kill him. His wife died and he says he will kill his own life at the first opportunity. He has been out of work for eighteen months, and having expended all the money he had saved, he, with his wife, preferred death to subsisting on the bounty of friends. Both were Germans—she sixty and the husband fifty years old.

—A woman murdered by her husband.—Jacob Lammert, a young man, was arrested on Saturday morning last week for the murder of his wife, E. Schell, who was a young lady, and was a member of the same family as the young lady who was murdered near Bellefonte. Lammert was a young man, and was a member of the same family as the young lady who was murdered near Bellefonte.

—A soldier belonging to Fort Russell walked down to Lake Malpalatna, near Cheyenne, the other day, and deliberately unbuttoned himself and sticking his water into his trousers. He was seen by a neighbor, and was arrested. He had committed suicide in that lake this season.

—At Newton, near Quebec, an old man named Welsh attempted to murder his wife Monday morning with an axe, when she was in bed. She was awakened by the noise, and the old man, in a fit of rage, shot at her with a