THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Nov. 19, 1875.

THE next Speaker of the House of Representatives will be the first Democrat in eighteen years who has occupied that position, and now the Pittsburgh *Post* thinks that the wily Grant and his minions who are doing their utmost to smash the Democratic party and the civil and religious rights of the people of this country, which the Democrats always sustained when in power, will have to commence on the Pope and "put him down," before they can ever elect one of their thieves, or a Credit Mobilier, to the Speaker's chair at Washington.

SEVEN COUNTIES of this State increased their Democratic vote at the late election over the vote cast for Buckalew in 1872, as follows: Bedford increased 120, Butler 451, Carbon 195, Jefferson 1, Juniata 32, McKean 26, Northumberland 204. In all the remaining counties Pershing had less votes than Buckalew. The heaviest decrease was in Luzerne, 3,298. In Allegheny the vote for Pershing was 3,243 below that given to Buckalew; in Chester 1,505; in Lancaster 1,483, in Crawford 947; in Wayne 895; in Northampton 873; in Greene 751. These eight counties had enough Democratic voters at home on election day to have wiped out the majority for Hartranft.

THE last issue of Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* has a long article declaring that Grant is the only man in the country who can save the Republican party, and favoring him for a third term. It basis its hopes upon a statement which it makes, and which decidedly squints at the new and groundless issue which is to be forced by the Republicans on the country. It says: "Governor Hayes, after the campaign was over in Ohio, stated in the Executive Mansion, in Harrisburg, Pa., while a guest of Governor Hartranft, that the educational question had given the Republicans the victory in the Buckeye State. It was Grant who made that question a Republican issue, in a speech delivered a few weeks previous to the Ohio election."

IT is not a very pleasant position for an ex-member of Congress to have an indictment hanging over his head, like the sword of Damocles, charging him with fraudulently obtaining money from the government. And yet such is the unpleasant predicament in which General James S. Negley, ex-member of Congress from the 22nd (Allegheny) district in this State, and the notorious Roderic Random Butler, ex-member from the 1st Tennessee district, now find themselves. True bills of indictment have been found by the Grand Jury of Washington against both of these members of the radical party for the offence above stated. Negley is charegd with having fraudulently obtained $26,000 from the national treasury on a claim of one Julius Witkowski, which he had in charge. Gen. Negley may be entirely innocent of any complicity in the fraud, but even if he is, the matter wears a very ugly look in any aspect. The offence charged against Roderic Random Butler is that he falsely and fraudulently pushed through the accounting department at Washington a bogus claim for several thousand dollars, made by a man who glories in the name of Sugg Fort, for a large quantity of flour alleged by Fort to have been taken from his mill in Tennessee by Union troops during the rebellion, when in fact he did not lose any at all. Butler's character during his whole Congressional career has been so infamous, that every presumption of law is in favor of his *guilt* and not of his innocence, as is the rule in all criminal proceedings. He ought to have been in the Penitentiary long ago, and if he can only be sent there now he will be the right man in the right place.

THE moral sense of the country is again to be offended by a thorough investigation of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, by a committee of the Association of Congregational Ministers of New York and Brooklyn. This course was determined upon a very short time ago, at a meeting of the Association, and a committee consisting of five clergymen was appointed to prosecute the work and go to the very bottom of the subject, if that is possible. We had supposed that the country had learned more than enough about this disgusting business and that it would not be publicly heard of again. But it seems that the members of the Congregational Association are not satisfied with the failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict in the trial of Beecher for adultery, and demand a re-examination of the charge. The duties of the committee will be to decide whether or not Beecher is a fit person to be the pastor of a church and a member of the association. It is believed that Beecher will decline to appear before the committee in his own defence—an opinion arrived at from a portion of a sermon delivered by him after the appointment of the committee, in which he said that his future course in reference to any and all charges made against him would be *absolute silence*. If he does not appear, and the committee should as the result of its deliberations recommend that he be expelled from the Association, his friends can say that it was only an *exparte*, or one-sided proceeding, and therefore is not entitled to any public weight or consideration. It will be a long time yet, if ever there is an adjudication of this celebrated case which will carry conviction to the public mind.

CERTAIN Democratic organs in this State are not now quite so full of extravagant adulation of Samuel J. Randall and his superior claims to the Speakership of the next House of Representatives as they were immediately after the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of March. Judging from the high, sounding praise that was then so lavishly poured out upon him, one would have been led to believe that Pennsylvania possessed the foremost parliamentarian in the whole country, and that Randall was the only Democratic member of Congress from Maine to Oregon capable of presiding over its deliberations. All this is now changed, and instead of the torrent of panegyric which seemed to sweep him resistlessly onward last spring towards the goal of his ambition, we only hear modest utterances in his behalf. The business was overdone even *ad nauseam* and Democratic integrity and party consistency are now asserting their demands for recognition. We will again repeat what we have more than once said before, that Randall's election as Speaker, in view of his record on the back-pay swindle, would be an act of self-stultification by the representatives in Congress of the Democratic party. It would simply be a case of political *felo de se*. Randall was one of the chief cooks and bottle-washers in that Congressional infamy, advocating it, voting for it, and of course pocketing the plunder; and although he and those who acted with him may have flattered themselves into the belief that the people would regard it as only a nine days' wonder, they will find themselves laboring under a fatal delusion. We do not say that because a Democrat voted for and took the back-pay booty he ought therefore to be politically ostracised; but we indignantly protest against conferring upon him one of the most responsible positions in the gift of the party. There may come a time when the odium inseparably connected with that measure will have been forgotten, but that day has not yet arrived. That Randall, as his backers have heretofore asserted, will be sustained in caucus by the united vote of the Democratic members from this State, is a sheer invention. We know it to be unfounded. We are not aware what are the views or feelings of our member, Hon. John Reilly, on this question, but we undertake to say that if he throws his influence in favor of the nomination of Samuel J. Randall he will totally misrepresent the Democracy, not only of this county, but of the entire district. It would be a political blunder, which a great man has said is worse than a crime.

Philadelphia Did It.

It is not credible, says the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, that the omission of Judge Pershing to take the "stump" in the late canvass and plead his own cause before the people, really contributed to his defeat. Even the suggestion is discreditable to the voters of Pennsylvania. Indeed, the returns show that the people of the state, outside of this county, gave him a very considerable majority. But Philadelphia defeated him, if by honest ballots he is really defeated at all, and even his personal appeals here in favor of pure government would not have averted the result had he made them. Did not Abraham tell Lazarus, who was then in hell for his unbelief, that if his surviving brethren "would not hear Moses and the prophets, neither would they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead." Not even the angel Gabriel, much less Judge Pershing, had he exhorted the political Pharisees here to repent and be converted to reform, could have beaten the Pilgrims and their allies on last Tuesday.

And just here it occurs to us to suggest, that perhaps the people of the interior will not much longer like being continually overruled in state elections by the corrupt votes of the political Sodom, that they may soon indignantly revolt against it, that they may eventually find, or make, an opportunity to resent and effectually emancipate themselves from such an odious domination, and that, in the meantime, they will have a chance to make the city feel their power pretty painfully in the state legislature. To a fair, square, honest election here, the voters of all the rest of the commonwealth, numbering about five hundred and odd thousand against one hundred and odd, would, no doubt, patiently submit. But when the fraud, money, and political patronage of the city, state and national administrations, concentrated at this point, are constantly, systematically, and notoriously employed to swell the suffrage of this community and its power in the affairs of the state largely beyond their legitimate measure, it would be not only natural, but quite reasonable, that the people of the interior should rebel against such a wrong as an actual usurpation of their rights of self-government and a practical placing of the administration of the affairs of more than five hundred thousand of the electors and taxpayers outside of this county in the control of but little more than fifty odd thousand, which represents the republican vote here.

It has long been desirable that the people of all the rest of this commonwealth should be brought into the warmest possible sympathy with Philadelphia and her especial interests, and it has always been the plainest duty of this community to cultivate such relations in all practicable ways and by all proper means. But this habit of overbearing a clear majority of the people of the country by manufactured majorities here, is not precisely the best method of establishing harmony between Philadelphia and the interior. Perhaps our business men will find this out some day.

—A party of four girls, at East Bridgeport, Conn., several days ago, on their way home from school, came upon eight boys who had captured a kitten, and, having covered it with kerosene oil, proposed to set it on fire. They begged the boys to give them the kitten, and were refused, whereupon they offered to buy it. This proposal also failed to meet the wishes of the boys, and the girls then hailed a passing man and begged him to interfere. He refused, saying he did not care what the boys did with the cat. Rendered desperate by repeated failures, the plucky girls attacked the party of boys, and, although they were outnumbered two to one, succeeded in taking the kitten from them, and carrying it away in triumph.

—There is now living in Ottawa county, Kansas, a boy thirteen years of age, who was born further north than any other child born of civilized parents on earth. He was born at the northern extremity of the most northern fishing settlement on the coast of Norway.

Arrangements for the Centennial.

The Act of Congress which provided for "celebrating the one hundreth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine," authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and entrusted to it the management of the Exhibition. This body is composed of two Commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective Governors, and commissioned by the President of the United States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not, as has sometimes been stated, the work of a private corporation.

The Exhibition will be opened on May 10th, 1876, and remain open every day, except Sunday, until November 10th. There will be a fixed price of 50 cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill River, and within Fairmont Park, the largest public park in proximity to a great city in the world, and one of the most beautiful in the country. The Park contains 3160 acres, 450 of which have been enclosed for the Exhibition. Besides this tract, there will be large yards near by for the Exhibition of stock, and a farm of 42 acres has already been suitably planted for the tests of ploughs, mowers, reapers, and other agricultural machinery.

The Exhibition buildings are approached by eight lines of street cars, which connect with all the other lines in the city, and by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, over the tracks of which trains will also run from the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroads. Thus the Exhibition is in immediate connection with the entire railroad system of the country, and any one within 90 miles of Philadelphia can visit it at no greater cost than that of carriage hire at the Paris or Vienna Exhibition.

The articles to be exhibited have been classified in seven departments, which, for the most part, will be located in appropriate buildings, whose several areas are as follows:

DEPARTMENT.	BUIDINGS.	ACRES COVERED.
1. Mining and Metallurgy,	Main Building,	21.47
2. Manufactures,		
3. Education and Science,		
4. Art,	Art Gallery,	1.5
5. Machinery,	Mach'y Build'g,	14.
6. Agriculture,	Agri'l Building,	10.
7. Horticulture,	Horti'l Building,	1.5
Total,		48.40

This provides nearly ten more acres for exhibiting space than there were at Vienna, the largest International Exhibition yet held. Yet the applications of exhibitors have been so numerous as to exhaust the space, and many important classes of objects must be provided for in special buildings.

An important special exhibition will be made by the United States Government, and is being prepared under the supervision of a Board of Officers representing the several Executive Departments of the Government. A fine building of 4½ acres is provided for the purpose, space in which will be occupied by the War, Treasury, Navy, Interior, Post Office, and Agricultural Departments and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee have raised $30,000 for the erection of a pavilion in which to exhibit every kind of women's work. To this collection, women of all nations are expected to contribute.

The list of special buildings is constantly increasing, and present indications are that their total number will be from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations—England, Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan, and others—are putting up one or more structures each, for exhibiting purposes, or for the use of the commissioners, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are provided by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Delaware; and it is likely that others will follow the example.

A number of Trade and Industrial Associations, which require large amounts of space, will be provided for in special buildings. Among these are the photographers, the carriage builders, the glass makers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, beside quite a number of individual exhibitors. The great demands for space will probably render this course necessary to a considerable extent, especially for exhibitors who have been tardy in making their applications. In the Main Exhibition Building, for example, 333,300 square feet of space had been applied for by the beginning of October by American exhibitors only; whereas, the aggregate space which it has been possible to reserve for the United States Department, is only 160,000 square feet, about one-third of which will be consumed by passage ways.

The Machinery Building, like the others, is already fully covered by applications. There are about 1000 American exhibitors in this department, 150 English, and 150 from other European countries—which is about 250 more than entered the Vienna Machinery Exhibition. Extra provision is being made for annexes to accommodate the hydraulic machinery, the steam hammers, forges, hoisting engines, boilers, plumbers, carpenters, etc.

Power in the Machinery Hall will be chiefly supplied by a pair of monster Corliss Engines. Each cylinder is 40 inches in diameter, with a stroke of ten feet; the fly-wheel is 31 feet in diameter, and weighs 55 tons; the horse-power is 1400; and the number of boilers is 20. This engine drives about a mile of shafting.

For the Art Exhibition, the most eminent American artists are understood to be at work, and it may be confidently stated that, especially in the department of landscape painting, the United States will present a finer display than the public has been led to expect. Quite aside from the contributions of American artists, applications from abroad call for more than four times the exhibiting space afforded by the great Memorial Hall. Provision for the surplus will be made in temporary fire-proof buildings, though all exhibiting nations will be represented in the central Art Gallery.

The Secretary of the Navy has arranged that a United States war vessel call next Spring, at convenient European ports, to collect and transport hither to the Exhibition the works of American artists resident in Europe. Among the ports thus far designated, are Southampton for England, Havre for France, Bremen for Germany, and Leghorn for Italy, to which, if desirable, others may be added.

Mr. Bell, the eminent English sculptor, who designed the groups for the plinth for the great Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, London, is reproducing in terra cotta, at the celebrated works in Lambeth, the one which symbolizes America. The figures in this group are colossal, covering a ground space of 15 feet square. It will probably be placed in the great central gallery, opposite the principal entrance.

The Art Exhibiton will include, in addition to the works of contemporary artists, representative productions of the past century of American art—those, for instance, of Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, West, Alston, Sully, Neagle, Elliot, Kensett, Cole. These, as well as the works offered by living artists, will be passed upon by the Committee of Selection, who will visit for the purpose, New York, Boston, Chicago, and other leading cities, in order to prevent the needless transportation to Philadelphia of works of Art not up to the standard of admission.

The School Question.

Now that the election is over and the returns counted, the Scranton *Republican* thinks the "school question" can be honestly and fairly discussed without subjection to the "charge of being actuated by partisan feeling." In order to illustrate the extreme moderation and fairnesss with which it can approach such a question the *Republican* exclaims: "No one but a fool "would attempt to deny, in the face of "existing facts that nearly the entire Catholic press and a very large proportion of "the priesthood are the open and avowed "enemies of the free school system." "What "they want are schools under the control of "the appointed clergy of their church, and "they want such schools supported out of "the taxes levied for school purposes." The *Republican* then proceeds to reiterate the stupid charge that the democratic party is in alliance with the Catholic church for the overthrow of the common school system.

At the peril of being set down among the "fools" by this republican newspaper, we emphatically deny that any considerable proportion of the Catholic clergy of this country demand a division of the school fund in this or any other state. Now and then an irresponsible writer, an indiscreet priest, or over-zealous acolyte, gives expression to sentiments on the subject of the schools which are carefully treasured and repeated by Know Nothing organs with the view of giving a sectarian turn to political controversy. But the great body of the Catholic church can be made responsible for these utterances with no more justice than the republican party can be held to account for the sectarian bigotry and rancor of the Scranton *Republican* or the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. Even if the prelacy of the Catholic church cherish the hostility to the school system with which they are charged, they are far too astute to provoke in any state of the Union a conflict over a division of the school fund.

The history of the common schools of Pennsylvania affords the most effective answer to the noisy clamor that has been raised on this subject. Since the establishment of the system it has, for the most of the time, been under the fostering care of the democratic party, which is now stupidly charged with being in alliance with the Catholic church for its overthrow. During all this time has any attempt been made in Pennsylvania to separate the school fund? Is there the slightest evidence of the existence of that conspiracy which disturbs the dreams of ignorant bigots? The new constitution, ratified by the people in 1873, contains the provision that "no money "raised for the support of the public schools "of the commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any "sectarian schools." In the constitutional convention there were some zealous laymen of the Catholic church, yet they made neither open nor covert opposition to a provision which put it forever out of the power of the legislature to make any diversion of the public taxes for sectarian schools. If the Catholics are so much concerned about a separation of the school fund why did they not make a stand on this occasion? When the constitution was before the people for ratification it received the hearty support of the great body of the Catholic citizens, who helped to swell the triumphant majority of one hundred and fifty thousand in its favor. How comes it that they did not rally under the lead of their prelates in resistance to a provision which placed the school fund beyond the reach of a temporary majority in the legislature and put an effectual bar against any future attempt to raise a controversy over this subject?

Here was an opportunity that should not have been neglected, were the Catholics possessed of that deep hostility to the school system with which they are charged. It is a matter of history that the new constitution encountered the bitter, persistent and unscrupulous opposition of the republican leaders on account of its thorough and unsparing reforms. Nothing would have been easier than for the Catholics to have formed an alliance with these republican managers for the defeat of the new constitution. The alliance would have been most heartily welcomed in the utter desperation of these enemies of constitutual reform. The Catholics could have brought to the common stock the enmity to the common schools with which they are charged, and the republican ring their hostility to the legislative and other reforms of the constitution which they did not affect to conceal. But instead of entering into an alliance with the republican ring leaders nine-tenths of the Catholics of the state voted for a constitution which placed the school fund forever beyond sectarian interference. Had the Catholic citizens of Pennsylvania directed half the energy against the new constitution which was shown by its organized republican enemies its ratification would have been seriously endangered. If it be true that this provision of the constitution was obnoxious to them, as is charged by their enemies, they proved by supporting it that they preferred the political welfare of the commonwealth to their supposed sectarian interests. They could not be tempted into this alliance with the republican ring for its rejection.

Yet in the face of this, the miserable partisan cry is raised that the common school system is in danger from the Catholics, in order to awaken sectarian jealousies and hates. Any pretext, however, will serve in this religious crusade. In Maryland the nomination by the democrats of a Catholic descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, brought out of their political graves the Know Nothings and Plug Uglies of twenty years ago, who rushed to the ballot-box waving the banner of "No Popery." In Ohio the Ghegan act, which conferred on convicts in penitentiaries and jails the poor privilege of choosing their own ghostly comforters, formed the ground for another sectarian warfare. In New York and Pennsylvania, whose common school funds are placed under the protection of the state constitutions, the cry is raised that the schools are in danger of overthrow. This foolish and wicked clamor no doubt cost the democratic party several thousand votes in each of these states. But it finds a welcome only in the breasts of the ignorant and bigoted, who are always the easy prey of unscrupulous demagogues. It has always been the fate of pure democracy, in all ages, to encounter the assaults of fanaticism, bigotry and superstition—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

—About midnight on Sunday last a gang of men attacked the house of John Sergeant in the extreme lower part of the city of Philadelphia. They stoned the house and then entered and tied the proprietor, after which they threw the furniture out of doors and smashed things generally. Thirteen of them then outraged the wife of Sergeant. Her injuries are of a serious character. The police next day made three arrests, and are after the rest of the gang, which is one of the worst in the city. The tavern contained about four cart loads of bricks and stones which had been thrown into it by the ruffians.

News of the Week.

—Eldred township, Monroe county, cast 191 votes for Pershing and 1 for Hartranft.

—Fortune Snow, a colored man, of Milan, Ga., claims to be one hundred and twenty-six years old.

—An odd marriage is reported in Bland county, Va., that of Mr. Allen Hannah and Miss Hannah Allen.

—About noon on Friday a dwelling-house on Thirty-ninth street, below Market, in West Philadelphia, fell, killing three children who were playing around it.

—The richest woman in America is Miss Kitty Wolfe. Her income is $1,000 a day. Would you work very hard to keep that kind of a Wolfe from your door?

—There is a bullfreg farm in Southeastern Wisconsin, thirty acres of swamp fenced in, and the proprietor sends thousands of these featherless birds to New York.

—A Berks county lady was discovered in a dangerous condition in a second story window, which she opened in her sleep mistaking it for a door. The fair somnambulist was rescued.

—Herman Hartman, late of Bern township, Berks county, had seven sons. One died single, the other six sons married and died within the past fifteen years. Their widows are still living.

—There is now no hope that any of those on board the ill-fated steamer City of Waco escaped. The body of Captain Wolfe was found near where the vessel went down. The search for bodies continues.

—The ship Calcutta, from Quebec for Liverpool, was wrecked on Grosse Isle, on Sunday last. Twenty-two men of the crew and a lady passenger were drowned. The captain, three men and a boy were saved.

—The latest count of the New York returns—official now in all but six counties—shows Mr. Bigelow's plurality over Mr. Seward to be 15,039. Enough—and it will be increased three fold—for the Presidential election.

—A woman whose child had recently died attended the funeral of a neighbor's in Bridgeport, Mass., and the sight of the dead body was such a reminder of her own bereavement that she fell in convulsions and died within a few hours.

—The Governor of Florida is charged with having released an indicted scoundrel named Le Cain, who had been arrested for forgery, embezzlement and other crimes, in order that he might organize the Republican party in Marion county.

—The *Miners' Journal* (Republican) having been asked how bets should be decided when on majority for Hartranft replies: "Governor Hartranft has no majority at all. All who bet on majorities for him have lost their bets." This is also the opinion of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, another sporting paper.

—A man and his wife recently passed through Mobile, en route for the Wilcox county fair, whose combined weight was 891 pounds. The man weighed 478 and the wife 413 pounds. They were great curiosities to the travellers on the several trains which came in at the Western railroad depot on that day.

—Montgomery Queen has purchased 100 African ostriches, and is about colonizing them on his place near Haywoods, a small town fifteen miles from San Francisco. It is Mr. Queen's intention to raise ostriches solely for their plumage, each bird yielding over $200 worth of feathers yearly. He has invested $100,000 in the enterprise.

—An extraordinary wild animal has been agitating Somerset county, Illinois. He was a little like a caribou or half-grown moose. He would, when hunted, take his course through the most thickly settled portion of the villages; and he was brought down at Smithfield. He is the only animal of the kind ever seen in those parts; weight 250 pounds.

—On Saturday, at Easton, while several persons were engaged in hoisting a 1,500 lb. casting from a mould, the foundation of the large crane gave way. Courtland Bell, aged eighteen years, who had been turning the crank, fell beneath the ponderous apparatus and was fatally crushed. Hart Reed, a moulder, was badly hurt, and several others made narrow escapes.

—J. Ritz Burns, of Lewistown, whose accidental death is announced elsewhere, shot himself while watching a deer crossing on the mountain, about twelve miles from Philipsburg. He was dead when found on the arrival of his associates. He is supposed to have been standing on a log, when the gun slipped and was discharged by the hammer striking the log.

—Westervelt, the person who was convicted of being accessory to the abduction of Charlie Ross and sentenced at Philadelphia to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has failed to obtain relief from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He will likely have to serve his term, as it is not probable that Governor Hartranft will exert the pardoning power in his behalf.

—Father Martin Egger, a Tyrolese Jesuit priest, is reported to have taken out a patent in Vienna for an electro-motor which makes the electro-magnetic current as available for driving purposes as steam. The Vienna Academy of Sciences have admitted the practicability of the invention, and have agreed to assist the inventor till his machine is completed. It will be sent to Philadelphia.

—There is a cooper in Paoli, Ind., who showed his lack of forethought the other day in a remarkable manner. He was making a cask, and bade his little son get inside to hold the staves steady while he fastened on the heads. When the heads were securely nailed, he bethought him for the first time of the lad who was shut up in the cask with no avenue of escape except the bung-hole.

—Four ministers of the Evangelical Church have just completed a church building in Wrightsville, Pa., which they erected with their own hands in twelve days, and it will be dedicated on next Sunday. They designed it and performed all the necessary work for its completion themselves, and in the meantime conducted a meeting at the chapel at Millersville, driving from one place to the other every evening and morning.

—A Flemingsburg (Ky.) lady recently achieved a remarkable task. She put a quilt on the frames one morning after breakfast, and on the evening of the day following the quilt was taken out finished. Besides doing this, which is itself a big undertaking, she attended to the dairy, churning twice, scrubbed a porch forty feet long, washed a little and assisted in catching one dozen chickens for the huckster, who was awaiting them.

—The *World* alludes thus irreverently to the evident design of the Grant party managers to get up a religious issue to carry them successfully through the canvass of next year: "A doleful piece of news this for Attorney General Pierrepont, President Grant and the other promoters of the great Popish plot! The Vatican has come to terms, as we predicted that it would, with the liberal Spanish Government on the question of the concordat in Spain."

—A Shelby (Ky.) paper is responsible for the statement that a young lady was recently married in that locality who was so exceeding modest when the hour for tying the matrimonial noose arrived that she had to be tied to the bed-post until the ceremony was performed. She was perfectly willing and even desirous of wedding the man of her choice, but the idea of marrying in the presence of any one else was more than her modesty could stand, hence the necessity of tying her.

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THIS is important indeed, because unprincipled people having stores in Philadelphia, counterfeit our signs, cards, advertisements, and stop strangers on the street, *with false directions* about where the store is, so that they may sell their counterfeit goods. There is but one Oak Hall in Philadelphia, it is a large building, the size of four ordinary stores, and is on the South-east corner of SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH and Market Streets.

Those who cannot come to the City.

WE send patterns of material and prices by mail when requested. Persons can have made-up goods sent by Express, by sending their measure (we furnish easy directions that any one can measure by,) and describing color wanted, and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co. on receipt of goods, and the privilege of examining them is allowed before paying. Where goods do not please, we will return the money and pay the expressage back to Philadelphia.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN.

AN INGENIOUS CLOCK.—An ingenious piece of mechanism has been constructed by a gentleman residing at the southeast corner of Eighth and Arch streets, where the article is on exhibition. It is a clock in the shape of a pyramidal windmill tower, thirty inches high, having the dial-plate on one of its faces and the works hidden at the base. A variety of curious and laughable operations can, by one winding up, be made to continue for twenty-four hours. On the platform, at the foot of the tower, a band of rotund Liliputian peasants, clad in Continental costumes, are earning their bread by the sweat of their brows; one, with a formidable buck-saw in a match stick frame, is making hopeless headway through an unpainted pen-holder, and an assistant wood-butcher, with rapidly succeeding blows from an axe, is savagely cleaving a block just sawn from the log. A buxom kitchen lass is filling a water pail at the pump, from the spout of which protrudes a round, corrugated bit of glass, made to revolve rapidly, thus causing the illusion of flowing water. A sturdy chap with impatient grimace is hoisting a hogshead to the top of the tower by means of a rope and pulley arrangement, while close by an anxious daddy is spanking a venturesome youngster for standing in danger from the falling weight. Now and then a door in the upper story slowly opens, and a cautious old granny peers out, looks down suspiciously at things below, and, seemingly displeased, quickly slams the door and disappears. Her jolly-featured "old man" goes through a similar performance on the other side of the house, leaning far out over the window-sill, hugely enjoying the contortions of the wood-cutters below, and then springing back to ask the old lady how things go on her side of the house. No mean amount of skill was required to make these comical clowns' movements so life-like and regular. A large wind-wheel is continually revolving, and the weather-vane at the summit veers around and twitches with natural irregularity. The inventor is not a Yankee.—*Phila. Times.*

IT is "given out" by a Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* that Senator Morton is in Washington hard at work manufacturing anti-Popery thunder for the President's forthcoming annual message. The wily Senator thinks he sees a veritable bonanza for the Republican party in this newly-hatched bugaboo, and is scouring the Congressional Library to obtain old Vatican decrees and other theological lumber of like irrelevancy to American political affairs. "No one need be surprised," the correspondent says, "at the President's displaying an unusual amount of emotion on the subject of the Catholic Church," since Morton is cramming on the subject and will duly prime him, so that the message shall speak "with no uncertain sound." For the rest it is stated that the message, while making no allusion to the possibility of war, will urge the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans, and have much to say about the virtues of hard money. These are probably only shrewd guesses of a man on the ground, except as to the Indiana Senator and his pious researches in quest of a new and available issue upon which to conduct the next Presidential canvass. There is no doubt that Morton distrusts the further efficacy of the "bloody shirt," and is preparing for a vigorous assault upon the Pope's toe.—*Phila. Times.*

FRIGHFUL FATE OF A CHILD.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "A most heartrending calamity is reported to have occurred at Braman Station, on the M., K. and T. R. R., six miles from this city, on last Friday evening. Hon. L. Mathews, who represented Cooper county several years ago in the Lower House of the Legislature, and who now resides near Braman, better known as Martin Station, and a Mr. Haynes, also a resident at Braman, recently penned some hogs that had been running in the woods until they had become almost wild. While Mrs. Haynes was out milking her cows last Friday evening, and while Mr. Haynes was some distance away, their little son, about ten years old, climbed into the pen where six of the wild hogs were. As soon as his feet touched the ground the brutes seized him. The shrieks of the poor child soon reached the ears of his father and mother, who were near enough to witness the awful sight. The frantic mother first reached the pen, but not in time to save the boy. Here was an arm and there a leg, and the poor child was dead. What followed can be better imagined than described. Mr. Haynes and his stricken wife have the sympathy of the entire community."

—A Baltimore servant girl the other morning tried that good old time-honored plan of lighting the fire with kerosene. Nothing has benzine of her since.

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BY virtue of an order issuing from the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, on

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