THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - April 13, 1877.

MR. HAYES is the *first* President, so called in his case, who will commence his administration with a majority of the lower branch of Congress opposed to him.

BEN BUTLER says that Hayes is neither cold nor hot; that compromises have always failed and destroyed the men who made them; that they ruined Henry Clay and John Tyler, and that the administration of Hayes will be no exception to the rule.

MR. WHEELER, the fraudulent Vice President, confesses to a surprise. The Malone *Gazette*, published in the village where Mr. Wheeler resides, up in New York State, says in its last issue:

> Mr. Wheeler intends to keep entirely clear of responsibility in the settlement of the Louisiana case; and we can say further, no man in the country was more surprised that Louisiana's vote was counted for Hayes than Wm. A. Wheeler. He expected and predicted that the Electoral Commission would throw it out entirely. This statement will not be disputed.

SINCE the arrival of Mr. Hayes' Louisiana Commission of five at New Orleans, yesterday week, its members have had separate interviews with Packard and Nicholls, with committees of each Legislature, judges of the courts, prominent merchants, and leading business men, as well as with influential citizens from different portions of the State. What its conclusion may be, or whether it will arrive at one at all, is a mere matter of conjecture.

IN view of the fact that Drew, Democrat, was elected Governor of Florida last November, and is now discharging his duties as such, and in anticipation of the fact that Nicholls, Democrat, will soon be in undisputed possession of the Governorship of Louisiana, a very interesting question for debating societies at every cross roads in the country would be the following: "Drew being the Democratic Governor of Florida and Nicholls the Democratic Governor of Louisiana, how the —— does it come to pass that Rutherford B. Hayes is acting as President of the United States?"

IT is a very handy thing to be a relative of Oliver P. Morton. Holloway, a brother-in-law, is postmaster at Indianapolis; Burbank, another brother-in-law, is a clerk in the Post Office Department, with $1,800 a year; John Morton, a son, is a government officer in Alaska, with a good salary and fine prospective *pickings*, and another son, Walter D. Morton, who was a clerk in the Post Office Department at a salary of $1,200, has been sent to join the United States Engineers in Louisiana, bettering his position thereby very materially. Great is Morton, of Indiana, and the Fraudulent President is his *profit*.

THE U. S. troops were withdrawn from the State House at Columbia on Tuesday last at 12 o'clock. No disturbance whatever occurred. On the following day, the Secretary of Wade Hampton, through Chamberlain's Secretary, was put in quiet possession of the executive chamber in the State House, Chamberlain issued an address in true bloody shirt phraseology, to the Republicans of the State, in which he unconditionally surrendered all claim to the Governorship, but at the same time bitterly denounced Hayes for deserting him by the withdrawal of the military, his only support. Hampton is now complete master of the situation, and must therefore be judged by his future acts. That he will administer the affairs of his native State wisely and in the interests of all classes of her people, does not admit of a reasonable doubt.

PRESIDENT ELECT TILDEN took a carriage ride on last Monday evening, the two horses, a very spirited and well known team, being driven by Dennis (we don't know his other name), his coachman. Mr. Tilden, noticing that one of the horses was very restive, desired to be driven slowly. In going down Twenty-fourth street, however, the horses moved at a rapid pace, and turning a corner the carriage swung round, the driver was thrown off the box, his head being badly cut, and the horses as a consequence were left unrestrained. Mr. Tilden, appreciating his danger, opened the right door of the carriage and jumped to the ground, the horses meantime running at full speed. He fortunately escaped with a few slight bruises. Within the past three years no less than three horses have fallen under Mr. T. on hard pavements, and each time he escaped without injury,—a fact or facts which would seem to indicate that he was not born to be "counted out" of life by the aid of horse power.

ON the 5th instant, Packard's Louisiana Senate adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the pledges given by Hayes' personal friends, Stanley Mathews and Charles Foster, for the withdrawal of the troops from the State House in New Orleans, as a corrupt and dishonorable bargain, and at the same time asserted that the legality of Packard's election could not be questioned by any one who does not question the title of Hayes to the Presidency; that Packard's right to be Governor is the same as that of Hayes to be President. The same body also recommended Packard to organize the militia in every parish in the State to meet any emergency which might arise in the future. Coming from the source it does, all this will be anything but pleasant reading to Mr. Hayes, and will teach him that no man who accepts the Presidency with the least taint of fraud attached to it can ever hope to enjoy the respect and confidence of the country, much less to secure the forbearance of such creatures as Packard and his reckless crew, who aided the Louisiana Returning Board in its infamous work of boosting Hayes into a position which he was never called upon by a majority of the American people to occupy.

AT the recent election in New Hampshire several amendments to the State Constitution were submitted to a vote of the people for their approval, or rejection. Among them was an amendment to strike the word "Protestant" from the bill of rights, by which the right to hold office is restricted to persons of that particular faith. The amendments were all adopted by a majority of the popular vote, except, as has been already stated in these columns, the one which proposed to abolish the religious test as a qualification for election to office. The Constitution of the State has existed for ninety-three years, and so far as our knowledge extends, it is the only State Constitution in the Union which imposes a religious test of this character. New Hampshire is an ultra Republican State, and the defeat of this amendment displays a deep seated and uncompromising bigotry which is disgraceful to her people, and was not to be looked for under such a government as that of the United States towards the close of the nineteenth century. This exhibition of stupid intolerence will not add to the fair fame of a State that claims Christopher Mason, Daniel Webster and Lewis Cassa sher illustrious sons, but will stand as an enduring monument to her shame. In speaking of this vote the New York *Sun* says:

> "Now that New Hampshire has voted down an amendment to the Constitution intended to remove the disqualification of Catholics from holding office, the inquiry is naturally suggested, whether a republican government exists in that State, according to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. This proscription of members of a certain church from the rights of citizenship is not only a flagrant violation of the fundamental idea of free institutions, but it is in open defiance of the Fourteenth Amendment, which declares, "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

As New Hampshire denies the right of any one but a "Protestant" to hold office, another New England State (Rhode Island) carries its bigotry quite as far in another direction and excludes citizens of foreign birth from the right of suffrage, except upon a property qualification. *That* is a foul stain upon the Constitution of a State which was founded by Roger Williams, himself a fugitive from Puritan "bulldozing" and persecution in a neighboring province. It recalls the biting sarcasm of Dr. Franklin, who, when an ignorant man who owned a jackass offered his vote and it was received, asked whether it was the *man* or the *jackass* that had voted. While the Republicans of Rhode Island maintain this unconstitutional provision excluding an intelligent but poor Irishman, German, Welshman, or other foreigner, from saying by his vote who shall govern and make laws for him, they looked on complacently and approvingly when the right of suffrage was conferred on *seven hundred thousand* uneducated and ignorant negroes in the Southern States. Surely this is the greatest and freest country on the globe, and New Hampshire and Rhode Island are its two brightest jewels.

WHEN Grant was in St. Louis last week he was called upon by a reporter of the leading Republican paper in that city, and among other questions was asked the following:

> REP.—"Do you think Mr. Hayes will withdraw the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana?"
>
> GRANT.—"I ordered him to. I should have done so had I stayed in office. Not take the troops all away probably, but relieve them of their present duty. For neither the Chamberlain nor the Packard governments can be sustained without the show of military authority, and in this free country, and so long after quiet has been restored everywhere else, the exercise of military authority in civil matters is very repugnant to the people, and so, when the troops are gone, the Nicholls and Hampton governments will rule as matter of acquiescence on the part of the people of these two States."

This is a most singular statement to be made by a man who, two years ago, used troops to drive the representatives of the people from the State House at New Orleans, and not four months ago placed a corporal's guard in the State House at Columbia to decide upon the legality of the credentials of members of the Legislature of South Carolina. The Democrats have been denounced as traitors for constantly protesting against all military interference in the civil affairs of the South, but they now see one Republican President, so called, Hayes, withdrawing the military from the support of Chamberlain, and another Republican ex-President, Grant, acknowledging that "the exercise of military authority is very repugnant to the people, and that when the troops are gone the Chamberlain and Packard governments will disappear." Both Hayes and Grant thus admit, the one by his action and the other by his words, that it was a stupendous blunder, if not something worse, to employ military force in organizing Legislatures, or in any other way interfering with the civil affairs of a State, all of which is sound Democratic doctrine.

SENATOR WALLACE struck that rare plant of modern journalism, the interviewing correspondent, when in Washington the other day, and, to quote the language of the Phila. *Times*, was made to stand and deliver his opinion on things in general and administration politics in particular. He takes the mountaineer's practical view of the situation. Seeing the political waters studded with rocks and cascades and whirls and eddies, he naturally concludes that the Hayes raft will have trouble on its voyage, and that however completely the Southern question may be settled before Congress meets, it will be the prolific source of agitation and discontent, because of the keen disappointments of the friends who claim that they made Hayes President and should have a free chance at the spoils. He says that the administration has lost much by delay on the Southern question, and that when Don Cameron puts his foot down about the Pennsylvania appointments, things will be likely to go pretty much his way. Senator Bayard has expressed himself relative to the Southern policy of the administration in general concurrence with the views of Senator Wallace. Neither look for any divisions in the Democracy, however the discordant elements of Republicanism may fly into each other's wool over the policy of their President.

—Mr. Hayes has what the *World* calls a queer set of opinions as to civil-service reform in the concrete. If a postmaster has served four years acceptably he will be appointed four years more, and if he serves eight years acceptably he will have to get out. Mr. Hayes also thinks that a President should not be allowed to serve more than four years, though it must take more time to learn to discharge efficiently the duties of the Presidency than those of a post office.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1877.

PACKARD VS. NICHOLLS.

Very few private dispatches have been received by members of the administration from New Orleans since the arrival of the commission, and those are not of a character to give much encouragement for the success of the plan to bring Nicholls and Packard together by some kind of a compromise agreement. The attitude assumed by Packard and the arrogance he displays leads some of the "President's" advisers to believe that Packard must have been in correspondence with Northern Republicans of the extreme type, and that he is only following out their promptings. The radical politicians do not care so much for Packard as they do to retain possession of the Senate, and it is therefore important to them that Republican and not Democratic Senators be admitted from Louisiana. If they could possibly, by any kind of "thimble-rigging" secure the two Senators, the throwing overboard of Packard would be a thing of little moment.

CHAMBERLAIN VS. HAMPTON.

The dispatches of last Saturday showing a change of policy by Chamberlain created considerable sensation in political circles here. The administration is considerably embarrassed at the warlike attitude of Chamberlain, as it was the first intimation that he would not carry out the course indicated by him to the "President" last week. It is pretty generally concluded that when Hampton serves the civil process upon him which ousts him the administration will indicate to Mr. Chamberlain in a very positive manner that he must retire or take the consequences.

THE WHISKEY RING.

The Treasury Department is likely to be seriously embarrassed in rendering a decision in some of the whiskey cases pending by the promises made during the late administration that if the parties would turn State's evidence they should be relieved from all civil suits.

THE LOUISIANA PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION.

Dispatches received here to-day report the Commissioners giving their entire time to the business before them, and are accepting very little of the social attentions which are tendered them. In all their interviews with Nicholls they hold firmly to the principal object of their mission—the consolidation of the two Legislatures—and although not meeting with the least encouragement, they are not yet disposed to abandon the scheme. Packard's crowd have made a dead set on the Commission. They lay great stress upon the legal points of their case. Warmouth told the "colored" members that the jig was up and they had better make the best terms they could, which advice they will in all probability heed.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FIASCO.

The problem here now with the Cabinet is the course to be taken after the soldiers leave the State House. The removal of the troops simply leaves matters where their interference found them, and must be taken up just there and followed out on the tangled, endless line inaugurated in the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes, which it is needless to say is somewhat in a confused and unsettled state at present.

THE GRANT-DICTUM FARCE.

The indictment of Donn Piatt, editor of the *Capitol* here, for treason by a subservient grand jury because of an article which appeared in his journal in connection with the decision of the electoral tribunal in favor of Hayes, came to an appropriate ending in our Criminal Court on Saturday, which shows, however, the ready facility with which officials here cringingly bow to the dominant influence, whatever it may be for the time. The disgraceful farce was "nolle proseque"—ed by the District Attorney, and the rebellion created by Donn collapsed.

"So soon was I done for,
I wonder what I was begun for?"

THE OTTMAN TRIAL.

The illness of ex-Senator Carpenter, the senior counsel in the U. S. Treasury $47,000 robbery case, who was to close the argument for the defense, occasioned an adjournment on Saturday of the trial until to day. In consideration of the fact that this case is one of much public interest, and its conclusion so near at hand, the Judge deemed it advisable that the jury should not separate until they had rendered a verdict. The jury were then taken to a hotel and allowed to communicate only with their families.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

opened the bids on Saturday for carrying the mails between the post-office and the railway and steamboat depots of the principal cities on the Atlantic coast, without as yet making any awards. So the lucky ones are kept in a state of suspense.

OUR REAL ESTATE.

Mr. Jessup, a gentleman of wealth, late of the firm of Jessup & Moore paper manufactures of Philadelphia, purchased last week Shepherd's fire-proof building on Pennsylvania avenue, near Thirteenth street, in this city, for $260,000, and it is presumed he intends to open a large establishment of that character here.

NEW ENGLAND ON THE WAR PATH.

The wholesale slaughter of Hampton and all the rest of the Southern people, together with Hayes, his Cabinet, and their Southern policy by the Methodist Episcopal Church conference, in their fanatical resolutions at Lynn, Mass., a few days ago, comes just 1877 years too late, for the founder of the religion they *profess* declared that His Kingdom was not of this world, and He came to save men, not to destroy them. They should take a rest on politics for awhile and attend a little closer to religion. This country has no relish for the mixing of the Church with the State.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD

is out in a pamphlet in which he says: "Neither Congress nor the electoral tribunal could give an honest title without investigating the honesty of the transactions on which the title is founded; and yet a President has been installed in the face of offers to prove frauds the grossest, the most shameless and the most corrupt in all our history." It is surmised here that this pamphlet is issued as an introductory order to paving the way for proceedings in "*quo warranto*."

THE ADMINISTRATION.

The determination of Hayes to remain in Washington throughout the entire year, the summer included, awakens very much of the grateful in the hearts of our business men, for if carried into effect it will be of great profit to them. Hayes may not amount to much himself, but his presence here means the continuance of executive business, which is certain to insure a healthy floating population and the expenditure of money within the limits of our ten miles square. Moreover, it is proper that the executive officer should execute the demands of his office at the national capitol, instead of in a Grant-watering-place barroom.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

There is some doubt here as to whether it would be better to incorporate the Republican party or put it on a reservation. Now that the army is released from public duty at the South it could be employed in chasing the Republicans into a tract of land on or about Salt River, and ascertain whether or not they were friendly or hostile Republicans, known as the tribe of the "Grand National Union Republican Association of Christian Carpet-bagger, President-stealing Statesmen."

ALIUNDE.

an American whose occupation *Hayes* departed.

THE WEATHER

here to-day is of the regular St. Patrick's day order. Cold, blustering and almost freezing winds. "Adoo! adoo!"

DEMOCRITES.

HOW WALTER WADE-D INTO THE AFFECTIONS OF AN HEIRESS.—Miss Clara Taylor, daughter of the late Wm. Taylor, a wealthy tinsmith, who resided at No. 154 Bedford avenue, and an heiress in her own right of $100,000, has caused a flutter of excitement in fashionable circles by leaving her betrothed, Mr. A. Stewart Ross, a lawyer of this city, her home and her mother and marrying a young man named Walter Wade.

The happy groom, who was librarian of a Congregational Sunday school and a manufacturer of flavoring extracts, made Miss Taylor's acquaintance through a sidewalk flirtation, and he being of fine presence and gifted with attractive manners, won the affections of the lady and persuaded her to marry him. She accompanied him to the house of one of his relatives, the ceremony was performed and they departed for Philadelphia, but caused a notice of the wedding to be advertised in a Brooklyn paper a day or two ago. On this clew the family lawyer, Mr. T. Jackson, of No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, visited Philadelphia, and on Friday obtained from the newly wedded couple a stipulation that the principal of her fortune should remain intact for the benefit of her children, reserving to themselves only the interest. Mrs. Taylor has been so shocked by the elopement of her daughter that she has decided to leave Williamsburg, and for that purpose the elegant mansion and all its contents will be sold at auction on Tuesday next. Mr. Ross is also suffering deeply at the treatment he thus received from the fair but to him false young lady.—*N. Y. Herald, April 8.*

A GOOD WORD FOR TEXAS.—The following extract from a letter to Mr. John Crossan, of Nesquehoning, Pa., is taken from the Mauch Chunk *Democrat*:

SEGUIN, TEXAS, March 13, 1877.

DEAR SIR—According to promise I write you a few lines to let you know how we are getting along since leaving the Pennsylvania coal region. There are fifty in all in our colony—thirty-four who came on the 30th of February, four on the 11th, and twelve on the 18th. I stopped one day at Columbus, where I succeeded in placing several of the men, some with farmers, some to farm on shares, and some to work on the railroad. I have no doubt that inside of twenty years every foot of ground in this section will be taken up—if not by Irishmen, by Germans, who are settling here in great numbers.

As it rained for two successive days after our arrival at Seguin, we could not go to see the land some wished to purchase. During those two days we were visited by men of all classes, some coming to offer employment to our men and others to dissuade them from making engagements, for fear the country should soon become so thickly settled as to prevent them from doing as they have hitherto done, raising cattle on lands they don't own, or stealing them from others.

Am sorry to learn that some of those who returned home should have given such a discouraging account of things and prospects here; those who have stayed are almost satisfied to a man. This is decidedly the poor man's paradise, and five of our men are even now sending for their families, for fearing those however who insist on having the same conveniences they had North, this is not the place. I think Irishmen in particular should be willing to undergo some hardships for a time, when they may have the assurance that within a few years they may be the owner of broad fields and a snug little home. Mr. Erskine, who in this region owns some 25,000 acres of land, is now selling it in small tracts on reasonable terms. He has granted us ten acres for the benefit of a church and school. We shall lay it out in small lots, and call the place Brehony ville, after the founder of our colony, Rev. James Brehony, of Summit Hill, Carbon county.

Yours truly, CHARLES E. BOYLE.

IN the New England Methodist Conference, on Wednesday, says the Altoona *Mirror*, "great applause" followed the introduction of resolutions denouncing Gen. M. C. Butler as "the Chief of Kuklux, instigator of the Hamburg massacre," and declaring that Wade Hampton ought long since to have been hung for treason, "and who now by threats and intimidation, under the very roof of the White House, as well as on railroad platforms and in other public places, defies the power of the government and bullies the President into compliance with his traitorous and wicked usurpations." All of which moves the Lancaster *Intelligencer* to recommend the taking in hand of these old fogies, or worse, by the proper authority. It says:

> The men who insult the cause of Christ by declarations so renunciatory of His principles and who thus dishonor the name of the blessed Master, who would not even allow his disciples to turn the edge of the sword against his enemies, represent no true Christian constituency, and no denomination nor individual member of it should be held responsible for what, in such a case, amounts to blasphemy. But occurrences of this kind are becoming so common in the Methodist councils of New England that the respectable and sincere members of the Church generally, who are discredited by such action and are opposed to it, should carry their protests into the general conference and let it there be tested how far the ribald demagogues of the lower councils are to be allowed to trample the name of Methodism in the mire of partisan politics.

—A New York firm met with a terrible dissolution on Thursday last. By reason of the irregularities of Orville D. Jewett, he had been compelled to withdraw from the firm of John Jewett & Sons, white lead manufacturers, and is supposed to have been maddened to insanity. He went to the office Thursday morning armed with two revolvers and a dirk knife, and is supposed to have had a hand grenade shell with him. Some angry words passed and he pulled the grenade from his pocket and threw it on the floor, causing an explosion. He then drew a pistol and attempted to shoot himself through the head, but his aim was ineffective. When the clerks rushed in after the explosion they found Mr. Geo. W. Jewett dead, his left leg badly injured near the knee, an artery having probably been cut, two jagged wounds in his left breast, and his clothes on fire. Mr. Orville D. Jewett was wounded in the left arm and breast and has since died. Mr. Joseph A. Dean, another partner, was struck in the calf of the leg with a fragment of the missile which by the explosion had done the damage. He was also wounded in the body.

—The Supreme Court of this State has decided that a dead man can inherit the insurance on his own life. A man named Haas insured his life in favor of his wife for $1,000; but the wife died before him, when he married again, and died not long afterward. The second wife brought suit for her share of the $1,000 realized from the policy on the life of her husband, on the ground that when his first wife died the husband became from that time one of her heirs, entitled to a third of her estate. The Supreme Court endorses this theory of the second wife holding that "it is not stretching the construction of the statute beyond what is legitimate to hold that her [the first wife's] estate included for purpose of distribution not only what was then her own estate, but what might become so on a contingency thereafter happening. The death of her husband and the payment of the policy on his life was such a contingency, and hence his executors are entitled to one-third of the fund thus realized."

—Ten of the thirty-six crowned heads are Catholic, two are of the Greek Church and twenty-four are Protestant.

News and Other Notings.

—Three-fourths of the applications for post offices come from unsettled clergymen.

—Every rat in the state of Missouri has been by law made worth five cents to the person who kills it.

—At Nockamixon, Bucks county, a frisky groom of 75 courted and wedded a comely maid of 15 summers.

—A 200 pound frog, taken from a neighboring bayon, has been the recipient of much attention in the streets of Mobile.

—The square timber now arriving in rafts at Marietta is said to be the best that has been taken to market for a number of years.

—There is a man living in Hamilton county, Ohio—a Dr. Sturm—who carried dispatches to Napoleon I. and fought at Leipsic.

—Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall fled to Europe, it is said, because of the ever-recurring spectre of his complicity in the New York ring frauds.

—The cotton blanket, quite common in France and Germany, is made by only one mill in the United States, the Eagle and Phœnix, at Columbus, Ga.

—Negotiations are in progress for a tract of land in Decatur county, Ga., on which to settle a colony of French immigrants from Germanized Alsace.

—A gentleman who went from Centre county to Kansas some time ago has written home: "Men who can get a living in Pennsylvania had better stay there."

—The northern counties of California are suffering from the ravages of squirrels, and in some sections it is said to be impossible to raise grain on account of them.

—A Virginia bridegroom over seven feet high is announced. The affair created considerable sensation, but it is believed she only married him to go chestnuting with.

—Very few Lebanon county farmers can afford to die. At the funeral of a granger who lately turned his toes to the daisies in that county dinner was served to 500 funeral guests.

—A youth in Alabama, sixteen years old, married a woman three times his age and the mother of five children. It is quite evident that without a guardian of some kind this youth would have gone to destruction.

—The smallest Bible in the world, printed on thin, unbleached India paper, measuring 4½ by 2¾ inches, and only half an inch in thickness, is published by Thomas Nelson & Sons, if you know who they are—we don't.

—Mr. John Garman of Watts township, Perry county, has held the office of Justice of the Peace for thirty five years, and is beginning another term. He has had the same constable, Mr. Jacob Freit, for thirty-three years.

—Harrison Litts, aged about 19 years, was assaulted while returning from church at Mill Hollow, near Wilkesbarre, struck on the head with a stone and fatally injured. Five young men have been arrested charged with the crime.

—A whale sixty feet long has been cast up by the sea near Tyre, and not far from the same spot where the whale cast up Jonah 2,700 years ago. The Pasha of Beirut has presented it to the museum of the Syrian Protestant college.

—Catherine Fall recovered $3,000 from the city of Allegheny for the death of her husband who fell over an unprotected wall. In the language of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the jury decided that Fall fell because the city did not build its wall well.

—A queer bequest is that of Miss Maxwell Graham, of Williamswood, England, who has left $100,000 to four charitable societies, wherewith to relieve poor Protestants who are named Hutchinson or Maxwell, and to educate their children.

—The Philadelphia *Item* says that a Geary motor is now on exhibition in Boston, made of brass, one foot long and four inches wide, which runs the flexible shaft of a dental engine at 1,000 revolutions per minute, at a cost not exceeding one cent per day.

—John Calvert and wife Hulda, of Calvert, Texas, engaged in a religious discussion lately, and after arguing nearly all night, Hulda started for John. In the scuffle she was thrown across a trunk, and her chin striking against the bed her neck was broken.

—A man named William Garwood, about fifty years of age, living four miles from Wellsburg, W. Va., while driving to that place in his buggy on Monday in an intoxicated condition, drove over an embankment, and was almost instantly killed. He leaves a family.

—Mrs. Sidney Miller, wife of Joseph F. Miller, who was murdered near Lebanon, Pa., one day last week, has been committed to prison by the coroner to answer the charge of wilful murder. The victim was buried on Sunday, and his funeral was attended by nearly three thousand persons.

—A man by the name of Rathbun made a desperate attempt to kill himself at Petrolia on Tuesday. He struck himself with a heavy hammer three times between the eyes, then taking a razor, which he drew twice across his throat, completely severed the windpipe. He will hardly recover.

—All the Presidents elected by the Republican party were born within seventy-five miles of Cincinnati—two in Ohio and one in Kentucky. It may be added that Harrison and Taylor, the two Presidents elected by the Whigs, also came from the neighborhood of Cincinnati.

—An exchange checks the growth of budding genius in the following cruel style: "A poem of six stanzas from 'Fannie,' entitled 'Where has our beautiful snow gone?' is respectfully but firmly declined. We don't know where your beautiful snow has gone, and we don't care. We haven't got it."

—There are in Colorado over fifty peaks which rise more than 14,000 feet above sea level. Blanca Peak, in that State, the elevation of which was determined last year by Hayden's survey, is probably the highest point within the limits of the United States, being 14,464 feet above the level of the sea.

—It is proposed in Germany to make wall paper which will adapt itself to the degree of illumination of the room, becoming darker as the room grows lighter, and *vice versa*. It is believed that very curious and novel effects of color and shade may be produced by printing or coating paper with oxalate of copper.

—Dr. G. W. Frost had a dream in which he saw the location, near Springfield Mass., of a gold mine. The dream returned to him. A hundred-foot shaft has been sunk, and a small streak of gold has been struck. The spirit which is working through Dr. Frost calls itself "Old Hill," formerly a California miner.

—The schooner Maud Thompson, anchored in Flushing Bay, N. Y., was run into and sunk, early Saturday morning, by an unknown schooner, which continued its course, regardless of the cries for aid of the schooner's crew, consisting of the captain, mate and three seamen. One of the sailors was rescued several hours later by a passing vessel, the other four men being drowned.

—Joseph P. Connor, a prominent citizen of Columbia county, and Vice President of the State Agricultural Society, was drowned together with his wife, at a place called Upper Line Bridge. While driving home from church on Sunday last their horse took fright, and rushing down a steep bank, leaped into the canal. The buggy was overturned, with Mrs. Connor beneath, and before assistance could arrive both were drowned.

ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE OLD PLACE, 6th & Market. OAK HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

—The court house at Wellsboro, Pa., was built of Antrim sandstone, in 1835—forty-two years ago, and the material is now nearly as hard as flint, showing no tendency to crumble. When first quarried this stone is soft, and easily worked, but hardens on being exposed to the atmosphere, and solidifies with the lapse of time.

—On Thursday the body of Miss Nettie Russman, a respectable young lady of Tiffin, Ohio, was found in the river near that place, with marks of violence upon her person which indicated that she had been murdered. Her lover, Lester Stone, was arrested on suspicion, she having stated the last time she was seen alive that she was going to meet him.

—D. M. Boyd, jr., general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, who died in Florida on Tuesday of last week, devised the wide-spread summer excursion scheme associated with the Pennsylvania railroad and its branches, and perfected the excellent arrangements in vogue on the railroad last year for the accommodation of centennial travelers.

—Mrs. Patty Stanton, of North Stoington, Conn., is a bright ninety-nine year-old woman, whose impaired eye sight is coming back, and who is growing a new set of teeth. She was married at fourteen, has an eighty-year-old daughter, and says she would marry again but for the fear that the happy man might seek her money more than her love.

—A terrible tale of suffering and starvation among miners in Schuylkill county is told in the Pottsville *Chronicle* by a mine superintendent, who knows whereof he speaks. He tells of miners going to work with empty dinner kettles not liking to expose their poverty, and who seek solitude during the dinner hour for fear their real condition should become known to their fellow workmen.

—The Shamokin *Times* says: A lady named Yarnell, residing in Mahanoy valley, about a half mile from Taylorsvile, owns a sawmill which she superintends herself. She rolls the logs on to the mill and places them in position in the carriage, and after setting the saw in motion she seats herself upon the log as contented as any male sawyer. All this she does without the assistance of any one. A pretty good Yarn-'ell that!

—There were in New Hampshire last year 2,498 ordinary schools, 458 graded schools, 18 town high schools, 21 district high schools, and 86 higher English and language schools. It would hardly be believed, remarks the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, that such educational facilities exist in a State wherein religious bigotry and ignorance exist to such an extent that Catholics are constitutionally debarred from holding office.

—An Anglo-Indian engineer named Compton has invented a locomotive which possesses the peculiarity of being able to run around any obstacle placed on the track and righting itself on the track again without any trouble. The invention has been tested and has been found to work satisfactorily. Such are the points of a report which comes to us in other newspapers. The question naturally arises, why have any tracks at all?

—On the 8th day of April, 1813, Jesse and Mary Way, living in East Mariborough township, Chester county, were married; on Sunday last they celebrated their 64th wedding anniversary. Both are in the 86th year of their age, and Jesse daily toils at shoe mending and doing little jobs in wood work, in which he is quite handy. The fact of their married life being sixty-four years is truly remarkable, but that seems to be their *Way* of astonishing the world.

—Six men attempted to abduct Mrs. Geo. Watson, a wealthy lady of Massillon, O., on Thursday, from a Rock Island train, between Rock Island and Iowa City. Under pretence that she was a lunatic, they kept her gagged and held her down at each of the stations. She, however, managed to escape from them at Wilton, after a desperate struggle, during which she sprained her ankle. The object of the men was probably money, as she was richly dressed.

—A most terrible and heart-rending calamity occurred in St. Louis on Wednesday last. At half past one o'clock in the morning the Southern Hotel, the largest edifice of the kind in the city, was discovered to be on fire. The building was six stories high, and in one hour after the fire began scarcely a vestige of it was left except a portion of its walls on three of its sides. It was crowded with guests, all of whom were in bed at the time, and it is supposed that at least fifty persons, many of whom servants, were burned or suffocated to death. The loss is estimated at about a million of dollars.

—A special correspondent of the *World*, writing from Susquehanna, under date of April 8th, tells this curdling story: In attempting to steal money that was in his barn on Thursday night, Robert Hill, a citizen of Harmony township, was caught by a falling chimney and held until he was burned to death. Hill and two children witnessed his horrible death. Besides the money which he was attempting to secure—several thousand liars—Mr. Hill had $600 on his person.

—A Pullman car ran over and fatally injured a young man in Harrisburg Thursday last, while fleeing from justice. He had brought ruin to a lady in New Haven, Pa., and, to escape arrest, disappeared from home the previous night. Before dawn next morning he attempted to cross the railroad, and was frightfully mangled. He at first represented himself to be Charles Ward, of Baltimore, but on his end drew near he gave his name as William Calhoun. The same night he attempted to commit suicide last summer by shooting himself in the head, at Hoboken.

—The Kansas City *Journal* contains a sketch of the lynching of Dr. Hendricks in Sabetta county, Kansas, in 1875, for which a family named Kinkead and others were recently arrested in Arkansas. It is positively stated that none of the lynchers are now living, that the Kinkead family and his wife and daughter were murdered by a band of vigilants and lynchers while attempting to escape from Kansas. The statement is based on a confession of one of the party who participated in the killing, and that all the facts in the case had come to have been in possession of Governor Osborn and Senator Ingalls. Dr. York, one of the Benders, was lynched since the occurrence.

—Judge Harding, of Lancaster county, who has given the recent subject of insanity study, has rendered the first decision of importance upon the same. He says: "The act was almost the same as the act of 1855, the latter being a remedial statute, must receive a liberal construction. Under the provisions of the act of 1855 a lunatic had no right to sell any man's property, either real or personal, until he had been found a lunatic by inquest, and the act. The proceedings of the Sheriff was mandatory and imperative, and must be followed strictly. He had no doubt that the Orphans' Court might waive its provisions with the consent of all parties in interest, but in such case the sale might be set aside by the heirs. In the case of the others the safer plan was to have the inquest and the sale and comply with the law.

—With reference to the tragedy in the recent bomb explosion in New York, the police think that Orville D. Jewett had quarrelled with his uncle, George W. Jewett, and had thrown the bomb at him, and that being wounded himself by the explosion he fell on the floor, where he emptied five chambers of a revolver into his (Orville's) body. A more startling theory is that Orville, being about to leave the office forever, had gone provided with some war relics of his late father, a hand grenade, the navy revolver and the dirk knife, and had brought them down, keeping them concealed overcoat on, in order to conceal them from sight. In the office the grenade exploded on the floor by accident, with the terrible results stated.

—A convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, recently in session at New York, appointed a National Board, consisting of eight members to act with the regularly elected officers in the management of the affairs of the order. It is stated that 152 delegates, representing 26 States and a membership of 50,000, attended the convention. The Board of Directors met Friday and issued an address to the Catholic people of the United States, declaring that the Order had no connection with the Molly Maguires, that all connection with it ceased by the last summer organization in the county of Schuylkill, Carbon, Columbia and Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, had been dissolved, and that all clauses in their Constitution conflicting with the rules of the Church had been expunged.

—The N. Y. *World* says that the estate of the late Nicholas S. Marshal, of Oyster Bay, he gave away a few days since, is valued at $300. Application was made to Surrogate Hagner, on Thursday last, by one of the heirs, to have the estate distributed among Marshal's effects, on the ground that he was insane when he made the gift, and in evidence of which it was shown that in 1874, when Donaldson's balloon was passing over the place, Marshal said it was the devil and he was coming for him. He was in the habit of insisting that his clothes were covered with bugs, and would drive all the women from the house. He tried once to set the boat on fire, tried twice to commit suicide, failed, and the third time succeeded by hanging himself to a tree.