THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - June 1, 1877.

THE Republican State committee met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, and decided to call the State convention at that place on Wednesday, the 29th of August. This will be three weeks after the time fixed upon for holding the Democratic convention.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper advocates as the best solution of the Mormon problem the dividing up of Utah among the adjoining States and Territories. Even if practicable, the proposition is not original, as Stephen A. Douglas suggested the same plan in a speech which he delivered when he was a member of the United States Senate.

WITHIN the ten days preceding Tuesday last there was a decline on the best grades of flour in the Pittsburgh market of $1.25 per barrel, and during the same time a decline of 30 cents per bushel on wheat. On the strength of the war news the best grades of flour rose from $8 up to $11.50. It is now selling at from $10 to $10.25, and wheat that was up to $2.20 is now down to $1.90 for the best brands and $1.70 for lower grades. As a result of this decline those who speculated in these articles have met with ruinous losses.

THE Russian army still occupies the northern bank of the Danube, no attempt having yet been made to cross over. Active preparations, however, for soon doing so are in progress. In the meantime the Turks are strongly fortifying the southern bank, and will make a desperate struggle to prevent its successful passage. It is a stupendous undertaking in the face of an enemy to pass an army of upward of two hundred thousand men and more than three hundred pieces of heavy artillery over a wide and rapid stream on pontoon bridges. No important results have transpired during the week between the two armies in Asiatic Turkey.

LAST WEEK we gave the Beaver *Radical* as authority for the statement that John A. Lemon preferred serving out his term in the Senate to being nominated for Auditor General by the Republican State convention. The last number of the Altoona *Radical* denies the truth of the assertion made by its Beaver county namesake, and thus is presented a *radical* conflict of opinion between these two Republican organs on this important question. From the fact, however, that the editor of the Altoona journal sees and converses with Mr. Lemon almost daily, we infer that he speaks by the card, and that the Senator does not intend to throw up his hand until the game for Auditor General is played out in the State convention.

THE latest addition to the innumerable caravan of Ohio office-holders is James E. Anderson, who has just been appointed by Mr. Hayes United States consul to Funchal, Portugal. In noticing this appointment, the Lancaster *Intelligencer* avers that Anderson was an apprentice in the office of the *Union* newspaper in that city fifteen or twenty years ago—that while the Republican election ticket were being printed in the *Union* office he went to the Chairman of the Democratic county committee and offered to mix the Democratic with the Republican tickets before their distribution, and that for doing so, Mr. Cochran, the editor, discharged him, literally kicking him down the stairs—that he then started for Baltimore and last year turned up as Register of Election in East Feliciana parish, Louisiana. The *Intelligencer* further states that he was in Lancaster a short time ago, and made no secret of his belief that Tilden had fairly carried Louisiana—that he was going to Washington to demand a consulate, and boasted that he had documents and information which would compel the administration to recognize his claims. Why Anderson's appointment is credited to Ohio and *not* to Louisiana, his connection with the election in East Feliciana parish last November, will sufficiently explain. The Ohio *dodge* shows that James E. Anderson is a man of unbounded political resources and knows in an emergency how to procure an office.

ON last Saturday week a colored man named James Laws was killed in East Feliciana parish, Louisiana. Packard, who knew Laws, at once declared that it was a political murder, Laws having been an active Republican. It seems, however, that the killing of Laws grew out of domestic difficulties and not out of politics. A suit for divorce brought by Laws against his wife for adultery had been pending for some time in the Parish Court, and letters from the wife acknowledging her guilt had come into her husband's possession. From this fact it is believed that she instigated the murder, and that her paramour committed the crime. The mother of Laws testified before the coroner's jury that the assassin was a negro. In addition to all this, the Parish Judge and the District Attorney, who were present at the coroner's inquest, have telegraphed to Gov. Nicholls that Laws was killed by *one* man and not by *a band* of men, as represented by Packard and his friends; that the supposed assassin was then in jail, and that a family feud, growing out of a divorce suit, led to his death. The whole case resolves itself into this: One black man who had been too intimate with the wife of another black man kills the latter. There is nothing either exceptional or horrible in the affair, and yet the Radical press has run up the bloody shirt, denounced the people of Louisiana for the murder of Laws, and want Mr. Hayes to take the matter in charge, allowing all the time that Gov. Nicholls and the parish authorities had taken prompt action in the case, and that the supposed murderer was arrested and in jail. Without the murder of a negro in the South by a white man, and more especially by a *band* of white men, the Republican party would be absolutely bankrupt of political capital.

The Russo-Turkish War.

THE WHY AND THE WHEREFORE OF THE CONTEST.

The war between Russia and Turkey is now the great topic of the day and the subject of deepest interest to the nations of the Old World. The armies confronting each other on the banks of the historic Danube, and at the head-waters of the Euphrates, under the opposing standards of the Cross and Crescent, are inaugurating a war which promises to be the most momentous conflict of the present century.

In the presence of all this tumult and confusion, people are speculating and theorizing as to the causes which have led to this appeal to the sword. The Czar, in his manifesto declaring war, alleges, in extenuation of his course, the sympathy he feels for the sufferings of the Christian subjects of the Porte; the refusal of the Turkish government, in the rejection of the Protocol, to redress the wrongs of a long persecuted people, to punish the perpetrators of the foul massacres in Bulgaria last year and to prevent the repetition of these outrages; and he says something about the vindication of the honor of Russia, insulted by the refusal of the Turks to listen to the suggestion of the Conference of Constantinople. As a supplement to this declaration comes the address of Grand Duke Nicholas to the army, in the course of which he says: "We do not march to make conquests, but to defend our brethern oppressed for Christ's sake."

These enunciations are exceedingly philanthropic on paper, but no one who is familiar with duplicity of kings and emperors believes a word of them. In fact, these manifestoes have ever been regarded by monarchs as mere formalities, intended to deceive rather than to inform the people as to their real motives and designs. Hence it is that a meaning directly opposite to that conveyed by the phraseology is taken from the address of Nicholas. Conquest is universally believed to be the paramount object of the invasion of the Ottoman Empire. For this Russia has many reasons, the first of which is, that with the Black Sea and the passage from it to the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, in the hands of the Turks, who are ever hostile to her interests, Russia is deprived of her great natural highway to the commercial marts of the world—a circumstance which paralyzes her industries and retards her growth as a maritime nation. With Constantinople in her possession, she would have a vast entrepot for her commercial wares, and would in fact monopolize the traffic of the Mediterranean, to say nothing of the territory acquired. For this she undertook the war of the Crimea, twenty-four years ago, and to oppose this England, France and Sardinia espoused the cause of Turkey and forced Russia to accept the most humiliating and unjust terms by the Treaty of Paris, which took from her the control of the mouths of the Danube, prohibited her war vessels from navigating the Dardanelles and the Black Sea, and compelled her to dismantle the fortresses of the Crimea—stipulations which she abrogated when the Franco-German war rendered France no longer able to enforce the provisions of the treaty. Besides this, Russia has an eye to the further extension of her Asiatic territory, and it is this phase of the case that particularly alarms England for the safety of her Indian possessions, which is not the only interest she has at stake, as Turkish bonds which represent hundreds of millions of pounds are held by English money-lenders, and which they will lose, principal and interest, if the dismemberment of Turkey should be the result of the war. To protect these interests England would go to war to-morrow if she could find an ally in Europe to fight her battles, and had she not the wholesome fear that Ireland, in the language of Wendell Phillips, would stab her in the back. The Muscovite has yet another reason for engaging in war. It is this: The present Emperor, shortly after the war of the Crimea, seeing the discontent of the serfs to be an element of weakness in the empire, emancipated them. By this bold and humane measure he raised 36,000,000 of his subjects from the level of the beast of burden to something approaching to the dignity of freemen. Not only this, but he gave to them a right to the proprietorship of the soil, so that every child born in Russia is entitled to five acres of land as a homestead. This made the Czar immensely popular and greatly strengthened his government. But it is a well known fact that once the oppressed gain one concession, or, more properly speaking, one right, they are never satisfied until they are in possession of entire liberty. This, in a remote degree, is the case in Russia, and this is what the Czar is not willing to grant. An instance or two will demonstrate this fact. About a year ago the students of a university formed a Republican club and made a demonstration in favor of Republican sentiments. They were immediately banished to Siberia. A similar display took place about a month ago, and the participants shared a like fate, together with two lawyers who had defended their cases. The excitement and enthusiasm consequent on a state of war will retard the advance of these ideas; and the acquisition of territory and the consequent increase in the prosperity of the nation will, for a time, satisfy the people and divert attention from the shortcomings of monarchy, and the comparative perfections of the Republic.

We will now consider the Czar's pretensions as a champion of RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. The protestations of the declaration of war against Turkish intolerance strongly resembles the cry of "stop thief!" in the mouth of the robber. In fact, the coalition of Russia with Germany and Italy argues ill to religious freedom in Europe, if, indeed, such a thing may be said to exist at all. Even those whom he professes to liberate will not enjoy liberty of conscience under the spiritual direction of this holy Czar, for, although they apparently belong to the same faith, they do not acknowledge Alexander to be the head of their Church, which they will have to do if he succeeds. No better proof of this assumption is necessary than the history of his persecutions of the chivalrous but unfortunate Poles on account of their faith and nationality. The atrocities of the Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria last summer were but feeble comparisons to those of the Cossacks in Poland immediately after the ill-starred insurrection of 1863. The Poles profess the Catholic faith so far as they are allowed. Well, the statesmen of Russia determined to crush it out of the people. To this end they were commanded to attend the religious services of the Russe Greek Church and when they disobeyed this mandate they were driven into the schismatic Churches at the point of the bayonet. Those who did not enter were bayoneted or sabred on the spot. Bishops and priests were banished or poisoned, and convents and religious institutions were suppressed. Not only this, but the Polish language was forbidden to be taught in the schools. The extent of this persecution will be seen when we say that in Lithuania alone 4,000,000 persons were forced to conform to the faith of the Czar. In the lately acquired possessions in Asia a *modus operandi* similar to that attributed to the bull-dozers of the South was adopted. The soldiers went about with prayer-books and whips and every unfortunate native they caught was asked to profess the "orthodox" faith, failing in which an application of whips to their backs had the effect of inducing those ignorant people to assent to a faith of which they knew no more than they did about the religion of the man in the moon. What a consistent enthusiast is this Emperor who denies liberty of conscience to those under his own sway and pretends to go to war to secure it for the subjects of the Sultan.

Our readers must not suppose that because we have no faith in the professions of Russia that we sympathize with Turkey. An empire or kingdom founded by violence and bloodshed will fall by the same means, and we think the time of the disruption of this Mohammedan empire is at hand, and that Russia is the instrument to be used by an angry God for this purpose. And it is a singular coincidence that the peril of Turkey is also that of England—a nation which has been the cause of more human misery than any other despotism that ever existed, and which the New York *Herald* not inaptly calls the greatest Mohammedan nation in the world. It would be infinitely proper that these two freebooting monstrosities, that have been companions and allies in life, should not be separated in death. The Almighty is long suffering and patient, but there is an end to his forbearance, and the cups of iniquity of these two nations are now full to overflowing. From the time that the followers of Mahomet first went forth to make conquests their history has been one of rapine and murder. First the conquerors of a great part of western Asia, including Palestine, they were the objects against whom the Crusades were directed. Subsequently they became more powerful, and invaded Europe and Adrianople in 1356 and Constantinople almost a century later. Constantine the last Emperor of the Greeks having fallen on the steps of St. Sophia, then a Christian church, now a Mohammedan mosque. All Europe was in a state of terror because of the power of the Turks. Poland was conquered and Italy threatened. Their encroachments were finally checked by the defeat of their fleet in the Gulf of Lepanto by an expedition fitted out by Pope Pius V. in 1571 and commanded by the Archduke Don John of Austria and their subsequent discomfiture by the arms of John Sobieski, king of Poland.

It is a notable fact that those nations of Europe who derived the most benefit from this achievement of little Poland showed their gratitude for the service rendered them by the partition of the country of Sobieski.

The rule of the Turk throughout has been a monstrosity of the most unparalleled barbarism that the world has ever seen. These followers of Mahomet have always been the most uncompromising enemies of Christianity and civilization, and their religious belief and practices are a jumble of the most intolerable and immoral nature. According to the command of the Prophet they are to kill all who are not true "believers." It is this injunction which has caused the perpetration of untold massacres of Christians by the Moslems. Under the shadow of the slightest pretext the Turks have slaughtered those who opposed them, outraged their wives and daughters, or, still worse, carried them off to be consigned to a life of shame in the harems of their captors. It is no wonder, then, that the Christian subjects of the misnamed Sublime Porte should be tired of their rulers. In fact, the only reason that they have had to endure the misrule of the Turk so long is found in the jealousy and apprehension of the Great Powers lest Russia should become too powerful for neighbors. On the plea of the necessity of the "balance of power" they have sustained Turkey which would long ago have gone to pieces if left to itself as a barrier to the natural industrial development of Russia, but now they have not the ability to do so any longer; so we may expect to see the Ottoman Empire fall before the lapse of many months, never to rise again.

THE Ohio election, which will take place on the second Tuesday of October, promises to be as exciting and as vigorously contested as the campaign for Governor in 1875 between Allen and Hayes. A Governor and Legislature are to be chosen, and one of the duties of the latter will be the election of a successor to Stanley Matthews, whose term as United States Senator will expire on March 4th, 1879. In addition to the Democratic and Republican tickets, the Greenback party will enter the field fully equipped for the contest. As regards the Senatorship, it is said that George H. Pendleton will take the stump as a Democratic candidate, and that Matthews will do the same thing in his own behalf. The Southern policy and the boasted civil service reform of Mr. Hayes' administration, as well as the avowed determination of the Secretary of the Treasury to effect the resumption of specie payments by the first of January, 1879, will form the leading issues in the campaign, and will cause a deep interest to be felt in the result. If, between this and October, Hayes continues to appoint Ohio Republicans to office as liberally as he has heretofore done, his party in that State will rapidly grow small and beautifully less—will become, in fact, the mere ghost of what it was—and a Democratic victory will be the assured result.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has issued a circular to the officers and employes of the company, in which is embraced the resolution of the Board of Directors, reducing the present compensation of all officers and employes ten per cent., when the amount received exceeds ten cents per hour. The Directors say a reduction of expenditures is rendered necessary by the fact that the depression in all business interests of the country continues, thus affecting the usual revenues of railway companies. In his circular, referring to the matter, President Scott says: "But one reduction in compensation has been made by the company since the panic of 1873, and it was hoped that a revival of business would avoid the necessity of making any further abatement in the compensation of all persons in the service. As yet, however, no practical improvement has taken place in the business of the country; and while enforcing the most rigid economy in all departments of the service, I am confident that all officers and employes will fully concur in the action of the Board."

SIXTEEN murderers will be executed in this State during the next three months: George W. Fletcher, June 11; Carroll, Roarity, McGehan, Murley, Boyle, Campbell, Donohue, Kelly, Doyle and Lenahan, of Luzerne county, on the 21st; Frank Wilson of Philadelphia, on the 11th of July, and Hester, Tully, McHugh and Curley on the 9th of August.

The Doomed Mollies.

A GENERAL HANGING-DAY FIXED.

A Harrisburg special of Wednesday, May 23d, says: The Governor, yesterday afternoon, designated the time for the execution of nine murderers, eight of whom belonged to the organization of Molly Maguires. It has been the custom to give prisoners convicted of capital crimes sixty days' time to prepare for eternity after the records of the court have been certified to the State Department, but as the Governor has issued warrants for the hanging of one Molly Maguire at Pottsville and three at Mauch Chunk, on the 21st of June, he thought it advisable to deviate from the usual practice, in order to dispatch as many murderers on the same day as the circumstances would admit.

He accordingly fixed the time for the execution of James Roarity, Hugh McGehan, James Carroll and James Boyle, convicted of the murder of Benjamin F. Yost, a policeman of Tamaqua, on the same day on which Thomas Manley, the murderer of William Sanger, a mining boss, is to expiate his crime on the gallows. Yost was fatally wounded on the morning of July 6, 1875, while extinguishing a street light in Tamaqua, and McGehan and Boyle, residents of Carbon county, fired the shots which resulted in his death. James Kerrigan, who has been given his liberty in consideration of the important testimony he gave for the benefit of the commonwealth, piloted the strangers to a safe retreat after the crime had been committed. The execution of Thomas Duffy, who took an active and prominent part in securing men to murder Yost, in return for an indignity offered him by the policeman while in the performance of his duties, will probably also come off on the 21st of June.

Alexander Campbell, who is to be hanged on the 21st, with Michael Doyle and Edw. Kelly, was concerned in the murder of John P. Jones, a boss miner. Doyle and Kelly did the actual killing, but Campbell was a plainly proved accessory. Jones was murdered on September 3, 1875, "on a trade" entered into between Mollie Maguires of Schuylkill and Carbon counties, both crimes having been committed by strangers to the victims in order to more readily escape detection, but the testimony of McParlan, the detective, and Jimmy Kerrigan, who exposed the murderous exploits of his accomplices, wove a network of guilt around them from which they could not extricate themselves. As the Governor has fixed the date for Campbell's hanging on June 21, there will be four executions at Mauch Chunk on that day. At Pottsville there will be five, and at Wilkesbarre one, making eleven persons to be executed in one day.

The Governor fixed the time for the hanging of the notorious Pat Hester and Peter McHugh and Patrick Tully, two of his accomplices, on the 9th of August, at Bloomsburg, Columbia county. The crime for which the above named Mollies are to suffer was committed on the morning of the 15th of October, 1868, and the murder was concocted the night previous by Hester and nine others in a saloon in Schuylkill county, near the Columbia county line. The victim was Alexander Rea, superintendent of a colliery, who was on his way to pay the hands in his charge when shot by the assassins who lay in wait for him. After they had murdered Rea they robbed him of his money.

The history of Thomas Francis Curley, who murdered a lady in Montgomery county, is too well known to the readers of the papers to require any further notice. Curley will hang at Norristown on the 9th of August.

THE POPE AND AMERICA.—The Pope received 300 American pilgrims at noon on Thursday. He was accompanied by the cardinals and remained sitting on a portable chair on the dais of the pontifical throne. He looked well, but coughed at intervals. Archbishop Wood read an address in Italian, expressing the good wishes of Philadelphia and enumerating the benefits conferred by the Pope on the Church in the United States. Father Kearney read the Latin address from the clergy of New York congratulating the Pope on his advanced age and his prolonged pontificate. The gifts of American Catholics were then presented.

In reply to the American addresses he thanked God for the affectionate manifestation of his children from the far-off land, and said that even at the beginning of the troubles of his pontificate a cardinal in the college of Propaganda had foretold that aid and consolation would come to the Holy See from the faithful children of the American Church, and thirty years' experience has confirmed the truth of this prophecy. He dwelt at length on the wonderful progress which the Catholic Church in America had made.

He spoke in great praise of the American nation, the great things it had accomplished, and how in the flower of its youth it had acquired strength sufficient to arouse the jealousy of European nations. But there were errors of youth in nations as in men, and he would remind them of two he had noticed in them: Precipitancy in pursuit of material things and a too proud feeling of independence. They prided themselves on being republicans, [here there was a laugh, in which the cardinals joined] but they must remember that all must bow the head to enter Paradise. They must be humble and not let material things interfere with their prayers. He blessed all American people—Catholics that they might continue firm in the faith; Protestants that they might be illuminated—and prayed that good might descend in abundance on all of them.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A Cleveland, O., dispatch of May 26th says: This (Saturday) morning a horrible affair occurred in Rockport township, near what is known as the Hog's Back Ridge. During the March term of the Common Pleas Court Sarah Crawford was granted a divorce from Wm. H. Crawford, and allowed one thousand dollars alimony and the custody of the children. Crawford was formerly employed in the chair factory in the Eighteenth ward, and afterward moved to some place in Michigan, where, it is reported, he did not conduct himself virtuously, and in consequence his wife applied for the divorce since granted, with the result as above stated. Shortly after the decree of divorce was granted Crawford came back, and after hunting about found where his late wife was stopping, she having endeavored to conceal her whereabouts from fear of him. He finally found her in Berea Village, about a month ago, and threw blue vitrol or sulphuric acid in her face, and inflicted severe injuries. Since then some of her relatives have been looking for him. He was traced to Independence, but had left there. This morning Mr. Chauncy Giddings, her brother, and a party found Crawford on the road in Rockport, near the ridge above mentioned, and they attempted to arrest him, but he resisted. He had a gun and fired two or three shots into the squad without effect, and then reloaded the gun and shot himself in the breast, but the charge did not prove fatal. He now lies in a farm house in a precarious condition, but may recover. He declares that he will kill himself rather than be arrested. This was his intention when he shot himself. As soon as he can be moved he will be brought to this city to answer the charge preferred against him of mutilating his wife with intent to disfigure her for life.

News and Other Notings.

—The Youngstown rolling mill, at Youngstown, Ohio, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss about $100,000.

—Governor Young, of Ohio, has a twin brother in this State who looks exactly like him, and it is hard to tell the two apart.

—A horse belonging to Samuel Goheen, of Birdsboro', Pa., earned for his owner the past eight years, in hauling, $24,400.

—Governor Hartranft issued a warrant on Monday for the execution of Thomas Duffy, "Mollie," in Schuylkill county, June 21st.

—The Rev. Father McElroy, who is the oldest Jesuit living, celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday at Frederick, Md., a few days ago.

—A Bucks county girl, aged between eighteen and nineteen years, was recently driven to suicide by the inhuman treatment of her mother. She took Paris green.

—Elias Grube, of Chester county, took a dose of borax and saltpetre by mistake and died twenty-four hours afterward. His wife had procured the fatal compound to exterminate bugs.

—The First Congregationalist church in Chester, N. J., is a century older than any other of the same denomination in that State, and nearly half a century older than any other west of the Hudson.

—The dwelling of Henry Tower, at North Clarendon, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, and two of his children, boys, aged 9 and 11 years, respectively, were burned to death.

—A twelve year-old boy in Montour county boasts of a skin which resembles that of a garter snake, and peels off regularly in warm weather and makes its appearance again as the winter approaches.

—Miss May Evans, a pugnacious school marm of Washington, D. C., is likely to get into trouble for beating a pupil named Flannigan so badly that he is likely to die. When she punished him, she was greatly enraged, and kicked the boy in the side.

—T. Hatch, editor of the North Troy (Vt.) *Palladium*, was assaulted on the street on Friday evening by a Miss Hadlock, who threw red pepper in his eyes and then cowhided him without mercy. Hatch had published an article reflecting on her and her family.

—The schooner New Bedford, twenty feet long, with Captain Thomas Crapo and his wife on board, sailed from New Bedford, Mass., on Monday, for London. An immense crowd witnessed the departure of the boat, which is the smallest that has ever attempted the feat.

—A flashing light, revolved by means of the axle, is to be introduced as a rear light on freight trains. It is formed of two lights—one red and one white—and designed to be placed one on each side of the caboose car, so that they may be seen in both directions on the line.

—Mrs. Hester, wife of the convicted murderer, Patrick Hester, who is to be hanged on August 9, passes through Shamokin every week on her way to and from Bloomsburg. She is very devoted to her husband and tries to cheer him as much as possible in his imprisonment.

—At the decoration of the graves of the confederate dead at Norfolk, Va., on Friday last, a guard of U. S. marines turned out with the Norfolk volunteers in honor of the occasion. The marines were commanded by Colonel James Forney, son of John W. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

—A Sonoma, Cal., man has raised five cork trees, which are now twenty-five to thirty feet in height and from ten to twelve inches in diameter in the trunk. One coat of cork, 1¼ inch thick, has been stripped off. The tree resembles the live oak in foliage. The seeds were brought from Spain twenty years ago.

—An Oil City goat climbed through a window into the house of a lawyer of that city on Sunday last, while the family were at church, and pulling the table cloth from the table, broke about fifty dollars' worth of china. When the family came home, his goatship had succeeded in devouring half of the cloth. Moral:—Don't go to church.

—Nineteen engines are to leave the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, on the 1st of June, each having its engineer and fireman, *en route* for Brazil. The total number to go out during the summer is forty-one. A number of machinists accompany the engines. The expenses of all the men are to be paid down and back, provided they bind themselves to stay three years.

—The poor Poles at Monson almshouse, who started from home for Brazil, as they supposed, but were swindled and landed at Boston, destitute, last winter, have had a refuge offered them in the Polish colony of Tolonia, Portage county, Wis., by the Catholic Bishop of the diocese in which the colony is located. Massachusetts pays their expenses thither, and the Poles will speedily start for their new home.

—A little daughter of Noah G. Hershey, a farmer, residing near Maytown, Lancaster county, was burned to death a few days ago. Her mother had been engaged killing caterpillars with burning rags. The fire not being sufficient, she sent the girl for oil, which the latter poured on some of the burning rags. The oil burst into a flame and the fire was communicated to the child's dress. Death ensued in a few minutes.

—Mary Baker, formerly a ballet girl in Brooklyn, has brought suit in the New York Supreme Court against Mary Jane Barker, of Titusville, this State, to recover an estate valued at $250,000. Plaintiff's father in 1862 deserted his wife and family, and went to the oil regions and married another woman while his first wife was still living. It appears that Barker amassed a fortune in the oil trade, the fruits of which are now being enjoyed by a woman whom Mary alleges was never legally his wife. Hence this action.

—In the U. S. Court at Hartford, Conn., on Friday last, Judge Shipman pronounced sentence on James L. Chapman, cashier, and John C. Tracy, President, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, who had pleaded guilty respectively to deceiving the Comptroller of the Currency and to perjury and embezzlement, by which the bank lost $598,000. Tracy was sentenced to the Connecticut State prison for six years and six months at hard labor, and Chapmam to the Connecticut State prison at hard labor for five years with a nominal fine of $1.

—Mr. Geo. W. Watson, who has appeared as one of the parties in the scandal which has broken up the home of ex-Auditor General Allen, publishes a card in a Titusville paper in which he denies that he has been guilty of any act of impropriety with Mrs. Allen; that he visited the house as the guest of her son, and was there in company with the young man when General Allen and "some hired ruffians" drove him out the other day. These men, he says, were employed and paid two dollars and a half apiece to whip him, but they did not earn their money.

—Mrs. Anthony Dean, of St. Louis, gave birth to four children—three boys and a girl—on Tuesday night of last week. The mother was born in Ireland, but has been twenty-two years in this country. Her husband is also Irish. He has but one arm, and has been employed as private watchman in the vicinity of Broadway and Cherry street, but is at present out of work. There were already four children in the family before the arrival of these little strangers, and of course there is genuine need of aid here. The attention of the charitably disposed is invited.

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, 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 warranties, 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 it cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

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

—Nelson Cochran, a Pittsburgh carpenter, fell from a height of forty two feet, a few days ago, without sustaining serious injuries. In his descent he struck the cross bar of a swing and finally landed on a wire screen which had been placed on a flower bed. These obstructions saved his life.

—Henry Biddle, a Baltimore negro, deserted Maria Askins, whom he had been courting, and married a prettier girl. Maria went to the residence of the pair at night, entered Mrs. Biddle's bedroom, and threw vitriol into her face, destroying the sight of one eye and disfiguring her for life. "If Henry wouldn't marry me," said Maria, in court, "I was determined he shouldn't have a wife with a handsomer face than mine."

—Thomas Moore, of Pittsburg, an extensive coal operator and whisky distiller, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are placed at between $600,000 and $700,000. It is asserted that if the creditors were to grant the debtor the requisite time they would be paid dollar for dollar. The bulk of the creditors reside in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Mr. Moore's coal interests are located in Westmoreland and Somerset counties, on the Youghiogheny river, and his name was identified, some years since, with the project to push through the trans Allegheny canal.

—George Wilson, a teacher in a Sunday-school on Tompkins avenue and a clerk on the corner of Bedford and St. Mark's avenues, Brooklyn, was arrested by an officer of the Twelfth Precinct on Friday night on a charge of attempting to procure an abortion on Miss Minnie Ludden, the daughter of a wealthy jeweler, residing at 356 Macon street, Brooklyn. Dr. Sidney was called in to attend Miss Ludden, who was very ill and who confessed what had been done. Wilson was frightened at his arrest and offered to marry Miss Ludden as soon as she recovers. He is well connected, and it is said is a nephew of Vice-President Wilson.

—A shower of forest birds fell on the deck of the steamer Glaucus while she was passing through the Sound on her way from New York to Boston, a few days ago. A hundred and sixty eight dead birds and four wounded ones were picked up. They had dashed against the masts, having evidently been attracted and dazzled by the steamer's lights. From the swollen appearance of their eyeballs it was thought they were driven from their homes by the forest fires. The next morning 143 dead birds were found in the gallery surrounding the new lighthouse near New Haven. They had been attracted by the light and had flown violently against the glass.

—The New York *Independent*, which is a Radical Republican and Protestant publication, has no sympathy with Protestant alarmism over the alleged political designs of the Catholic Church in this country. It says there is no possible danger that a direct emissary of the Pope will get into the White House or that the free school system will be overthrown; and it thinks that the Catholic Church has rights here that are bound to be respected. Finally it says: "On grounds of right and of fact we deprecate agitation of the Edith O'Gorman style or even of the fashion of the cultured phillipics of Mr. Eugene Lawrence," chief Know-Nothing writer for *Harper's Weekly*.

—The steamer City of Brussels arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday morning. Crowds assembled at the landing stage, and on the pier, to see the steamer, which came up the river in charge of four tugs. The Dock Board steamer, with General Grant and a number of other gentlemen on board, went to meet and welcome the Brussels. Deputations from the Liverpool Catholic Societies also went out in two tugs for a like purpose. A large crowd cheered and congratulated the passengers on landing at the stage. The Pilgrims were conducted to the Adelphi Hotel and entertained by the Catholic Club. A "Te Deum" was sung at the pro Cathedral, after which they proceeded directly to Rome.

—In Seton Hall College, New York, Saturday afternoon, among a number of persons ordained to the Catholic priesthood was the Rev. Wm. H. Hoyt, a former Episcopal clergyman. Mr. Hoyt is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary. His parents were Protestants. After he had been installed as pastor of St. Luke's church in St. Albans, Vermont, he began to study the Roman Catholic religion for research and pastime. He became converted to it, and soon converted his wife and eight children. One of his daughters was sent to a Montreal convent, and the father sought admission to the Catholic Church. This was granted, and his progress was so rapid that he was eventually made a priest. His entire family, save the convent daughter, witnessed his ordination, and were much affected.

—A distressing [illegible] miles below Memphis, [illegible] party had gone prospecting [illegible] lands went into the Cypress [illegible] of them, James Alexander, [illegible] was seized with [illegible] Pierdelli went to his [illegible] getting him to the bank [illegible] and called for assistance. [illegible] joined him and made a desperate [illegible] save them, and his sons, [illegible] bearing their cries, ran in [illegible] plunged in trying to aid them [illegible] for the timely arrival [illegible] whole party would have been [illegible] all were rescued except [illegible] who was [illegible] are children of prominent [illegible] affair created great excitement.

—Some time ago Nelson F. [illegible] Aurora, Ind., poisoned a [illegible] in the Beaver county, [illegible] a Chicago law firm [illegible] In obtaining the decree he [illegible] nearly Utah than Chicago, [illegible] tended to, as was proven. [illegible] week he has been in [illegible] Circuit Court, Lawrenceburg, [illegible] foundation, on a charge [illegible] deceased wife. The jury [illegible] did disclosing that Nelson had [illegible] resident of Utah at the time [illegible] and that the deceased was [illegible] sentenced to pay a fine of [illegible] poisoned in the county jail [illegible] This case has exercised [illegible] fact that many people in the [illegible] similar bills, and on their [illegible] have been calling this strange [illegible]

—Mrs. Thompson has been [illegible] postmistress at Louisville, [illegible] Porter, removed. Mrs. [illegible] daughter of Alexander [illegible] mous Kentucky Baptist [illegible] years ago who founded the [illegible] tians known as Campbellite [illegible] denomination has a large [illegible] Kentucky then perhaps [illegible] has been a power in the [illegible] the religious system of the [illegible] Thompson's predecessor [illegible] daughter of the late [illegible] of Kentucky, and was [illegible] dent Grant because of [illegible] for her husband. Lately she [illegible] evidence of mental trouble, and [illegible] moval is doubtless due to this [illegible] fire has been particularly [illegible] but Mrs. Porter was [illegible] Assistant Postmaster and great [illegible] experience.

—The Pittsburgh [illegible] says: The $700,000 [illegible] Rev. Father Hickey in the [illegible] Paul's cathedral has [illegible] tion from the public, which [illegible] to learn that the whole business [illegible] recently overhauled by one of the [illegible] countants in the city, who has [illegible] statement to which he has [illegible] affidavit, and which has been [illegible] verified by a large number of [illegible] and influential members of St. Paul's [illegible] gregation. In this statement [illegible] and omissions of the statement [illegible] fairs of the Catholic institutions [illegible] city, which was sent to Rome [illegible] above mentioned document [illegible] the whole of the alleged [illegible] counted for, and the [illegible] sent, if not already sent, to Rome [illegible] seems to seem to be [illegible] that Father Hickey will be [illegible] to the great satisfaction of his [illegible] friends.

—A large deficiency has been [illegible] in the Department of Public [illegible] the Pennsylvania Railroad, of which Howell is the head. He [illegible] thus far shows a deficiency of [illegible] it is thought the total will [illegible] dred thousand dollars. Howell [illegible] sistant, Richard C. Powers, has been suspended pending the examination [illegible] said that Howell invested in [illegible] ness ventures, which proved [illegible] He is said, however, to have a [illegible] of property in his wife's name [illegible] make good whatever amount [illegible] show him to be indebted to the [illegible] Mr. Howell was the engineer of the [illegible] York division. His salary was [illegible] month, but he was intrusted by [illegible] intendent with several duties [illegible] performed by an engineer. [illegible] attended to the collection of the [illegible] property along the line, also [illegible] the building of railings for [illegible] that he collected the rents for [illegible] that he had the giving out of [illegible] tracts. In this way a large [illegible] money passed through his hands [illegible] implicitly trusted. In Rahway he [illegible] in excellent society. He is a member [illegible] the Common Council, a member [illegible] Presbyterian Church, and a teacher [illegible] Bible class.