## THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Ir is dre to Messrs. Thomas and Dow-

THREE prominent citzens of the country died on Monday last. Gideon Wells, who was Secretary of the Navy during the whole of Grant's Presidency, died at Hartford, Connecticut, in the 76th year of his

Charles M. Conrad, successively member of Congress, United States Senator and Secretary of War under President Fillmore, died in New Orleans, in the 73d year of his age. He was an able lawyer and one of most eloquent men in the country. \*

William Welsh, of Philadelphia, brother of Hon. John Welsh, the American Minister, to England, fell dead of heart disease at Will's Hospital, in that city, which he was visiting at the time. He was 70 years old. At the time of his death he was President of Girard College, and his name became familiar to the country from his intimate connection with the business relations between the government and the Indian tribes of the northwest.

----

A GREAT DEAL of alarm has been created during the last two weeks throughout the upper Missouri river country by the report that Sitting Bull and his Sioux warriors, together with a large number of other hostile Indians, were on the south side of the boundary line between British Columbia and Montana, and were intent upon war against the whites. The story, so far as it related to Sitting Bull, was altogether improbable, and it turns out that the Indians who were seen in that section were Sionx of Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's tribes, who ran away from a wortbless reservation on White river, on which the government had compelled them to settle early in the winter. Sitting Bull is quiet in his winter quarters near Fort Walsh and has no intention of crossing the line. As late as last Friday, Major Walsh, the officer who gave Sitting Bull protection in the British posessions, was in Omaha on his way to means. If the verdict of the people can be Canada, and stated that Mr. Bull was in changed and set aside with impunity by his camp and would not be permitted to forged election returns, all honest governleave it even if he desired to do so.

----Taz death of Pope Pius the Ninth on vesterday week, in the 86th year of his age, forms a most momentous epoch in the history of the world, and especially in the history of the Church of which he was the acknowledged head. It was reserved for him to occupy the exalted position of Supreme Pontiff for a longer period of time than any other one among the long list of Popes who preceeded him. His ability, his integrity of life, and his personal virtnes commanded not only the esteem and veneration of the millions of his own faith, but also the profound respect of the Christian world at large. To his personal friends he was kind and courteous, to all he was gracious, and to those outside of the Church of which he was the supreme ruler he was ever gentle and pleasant. Take him all in all, he has been one of the most conspicuous and grandest figures among the illustrious men of the present century. His life as Pope was passed amidst troublesome and revolutionary times, yet in all the exciting and eventful scenes in which he was compelled to take a part he always bore himself as a true man, maintaining what he claimed to be his rights with proper spirit and becoming dignity, and extorting the admiration even of his worst enemies. No ruler of men of the present day, whether he be a kaiser or king, will occupy so exalted and envious a place in history as the kind, amiable, virtuous, and courageous Pius the Ninth.

Requiescat in pace. ----BLAND'S SILVER BILL continues to drag its slow length along in the Senate, and judging from the amount of time devoted this proves to be the case a Presidential veto would be of no effect. Whatever may be its fate, however, Bland, the represent trunk to contain his share of the plunder, tative from the Fifth Missouri district, who introduced the bill in the House and after place, and his name will live as long as the determined upon, to discuss the conditions speeches of Webster and Hayne are read of the treaty. What will be the final reand admired by their countrymen.

THE trial of Anderson, one of the Returning Board, in the Superior Criminal Court at New Orleans, for altering the election returns from Vernon parish, resulted in his conviction, with a recommenda-FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 15, 1878. tion by the jury to the mercy of the Court. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the State on several exceptions, ney, our members of Assembly, to state and will not be finally disposed of for some that they voted against the resolution for time. The trial of the other three memthe printing and distribution of 19,000 bers of the board-Wells, Cassanave and extra copies of Smull's Legislative Hand Kenner-will be immediately proceeded Book. We felt quite certain that such with, and a like result may be expected. was the fact when we noticed the attempted | When these scoundrels are all convicted swindle last week, even though we had not the prediction of Judge Black, in his seen the vote in detail. We have since speech before the Electoral Commission, seen a list of the yeas and pays, and it will be literally fulfilled. His strong and shows that our belief was well founded, eloquent words were: "The refuge of lies which makes it our pleasant duty to put shall be swept away, and the hiding place them right on the record before their con- of falsehood shall be uncovered. Wait; retribution will come in due time. Justice travels with a leaden heel, but strikes with an iron hand." Wells concealed himself a few miles from New Orleans for over a week after the process for his arrest had been placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and then came to the city and surrendered to the officer. It was rumored that he had gone to Washington to get Hayes to interfere in some way in his behalf, as well as in behalf of the other members of the board; but, although he is a knave, he is far from being a fool, and of course was well aware that Mr. Hayes has no more right to interfere with the proceedings of a State Court in Louisans, or any other State. than he would have with the action of a Court in Canada. Wells seems to have labored under the singular delusion that after Hayes became President, and Nicholls became Governor, he was in no danger of a criminal prosecution, and even now a portion of the Republican press assert that the trial of the Returning Board is nothing less than a work of sheer persecution, because, as they allege, it was understood when Nicholls and his Legislature were recognized by the committee appointed by Hayes last spring to visit New Orleans, that all past political offences were to be condoned, or forgiven. We believe that such was the understanding, and that it was for the best interests of the people of Louisiana that it should be so stipulated. But forging election returns, with which Wells and his confederates are charged, is very different thing from a political offence. It is a crime of the most infamous character -- a foul and wicked attempt to nullify and destroy the will of the people and deserves to be visited with the swift vengeance of the law. The proposition that the members of the Returning Board were not to be indicted and punished, if be endorsed except by those who believe in the doctrine that the end justifies the

THE Committee on Finance of the State Senate promptly cousigned to the limbo of legislation, by a negative report, the twin resolutions of Garman, of the House, and Yutzy of the Senate, the former providing. as we stated last week, for the publication and distribution among the members of 10,000 copies of Smull's Hand Book, and the latter for 10,000 copies of Paul's History of Pennsylvania's Soldiers' Orphan Schools. The committee deserves the thanks of the taxpayers of the State for thus preventing two bold and shameless attempts to rob the public treasury of between thirty and forty thousand dollars for purposes entirely outside of the legitimate ousiness of the Legislature. To pay for printing books and donating them by the dozen to members of the Legislature is not one of the purposes for which the people pay taxes, nor ought the constituents of a member who so flagrantly abuses the trust they have committed to him fail to visit him with their stern and effective condemnation. The present Legislature seems to be well supplied with "them d-d literary fellers" for whom Simon Cameron, on a certain occasion in Washington, expressed such a profound feeling of contempt, for we observe that Mr. Salter, of Philadelphia, has also a little bill which he has succeeded in getting reported by a committee, which proposes to steal \$18,000 out of the treasury to supply the members of the two houses with 5,000 copies of Egle's Civil, Political and Military History of Pennsylvania. We assume as a fixed fact, from what has already taken place, that the House will adopt Salter's joint resolution, and that it to its discussion is evidently regarded both will afterwards become the pleasant duty by its friends and its enemies as a measure of the Senate Committee on Finance to from which most important results will stamp it with the seal of its reprobation. follow should it become a law. Its advo- If this wild and reckless pursuit of knowlcates still claim that on the final vote it edge at the expense of the State was perwill receive more than two-thirds, and if mitted to go on nucleaked for a few weeks longer, each member, when the distribution of the last batch of books was completed, would require a number one Saratoga

---

THE reported entrance of the advance whom it is called, will acquire a certain body of the Russian army into Constantibind of reputation throughout the country nople, towards the close of last week, prowhich he would never otherwise have duced an intense excitement in London achieved. Obscure and unknown outside and throughout England, and for a few of the limits of his own district until he entered Congress and stood sponsor for the silver bill, his name will always be associated with it and thus will Bland ever occupy a prominent place in Congressional true that their advance column had reached history. Iu 1830 a member of the United the Turkish fortifications, a few miles States Senate from Connecticut, named from it. It turned out that the Russian Poote, became famous in precisely the Grand Duke Nicholas had made that right me way. He was a very ordinary man, one of the conditions of the armistice, that but having introduced into the Senate a the Turkish commissioners had assented resolution relating to the public lands, his to it, and that England discovered that she name became a household word. Out of had been completely overreached. It is now that common-place resolution grew the admitted that the Turkish capital is at the memorable debate between Robert Y. mercy of the Russians, but they do not Havne, of South Carolina, and Daniel Web- propose to enter the city, at least not for ster, of Massachusetts, in which both ac- the present, and probably not at all. The quired imperishable fame. Mr. Focts, as the suther of "Foote's Resolution," as it has always been called, thus inseparably became connected with the most eloquent with the terms of the armistice. After discussion that ever took place in the U. that is done a conference of the European 5 Senate, or perhaps that ever will take powers will be held at some place, not yet

suit of the conference remains to be seen.

History of Pius IX.

From an interesting and somewhat exhaustive review in Friday's New York Sun of the long life and wonderful achievements of the great Pontiff whose eventful career has just been brought to a close, we make the following copious extracts:

The life which closed yesterday in the death of Pope Pius IX. has been one of the most eventful and memorable among all those of the suc-Popes than Pio Nono; men his superiors in genius, in learning, in eloquence, in extraordi-mry gifts of sanctity. The dead Pope was neith-er a Gregory the Great, nor a Hildebrandt, er a Gregory the Great, nor a Hildebrandt nor a Sixtus V. But he had, nevertheless, distinctive features of character which gave him, both as a man and a Pope, a separate place

among the Roman pontiffs.

Giovanni-Maria Mastai Ferretti was born at Sinigagia (the ancient Sena Galliea, a seat of the Galli Senones), on May 13, 1792. His father was Count Girolamo Mastai-Ferretti, gonfalonier or chief magistrate of the city, and the head a family whose nobility goes back as far as the thirteenth century. When the child first saw the light on the borders of the Adriatic the whole of Europe was stirred to its depths by the first revolution in France. Italy in par-ticular was thrilled with the mighty pulse of

what her patriots considered as popular liberty awakening to new life. His mother was a woman of uncommon intelligence and piety, and would trust to none but herself the first education of her boy. From her he learned the first radiments of knowl edge, and her sweet, motherly virtue gave his whole character the stamp of picty and straight-forwardness. After acquiring his first training in this excellent home school, Giovanni was placed, at the age of tweive, in the college of Volterra, where he had as schoolmate the cloquent Padre Ventura, destined to exercise such decided influence upon his after life. He left college at the age of eighteen, and, resolving to devote himself to the unitary profession, entered the Papal Guards. However, a nervous illness-most likely one of those epilep-tic attacks to which common report through-

out Italy has described him as always subject ompelled him to give up his new career. He went to Rome and began the study of theology. While thus occupied, his delight was to spend his letsure bours in instructing the numerous orphans of a hospital founded by a oor journeyman mason, Giovanni Borgi, and oppularly designated after him, as Tata Giovann. Pius VII., charmed with his spirit of charity gave him charge of the institution while yet a mere student. His epileptic fits continued, his own infinite distressand to the dismay of is family, during his theological studies. But, becording to the general belief in Rome, when once elevated to the priesthood, and after his first mass, the attacks of the fell disease never again occurred. While yet in the glow of his dist priestly fervor, he was chosen by Monsig-nore Muzzi, Delegate Apostolic to Chin, to be his companion on the Journey to South America. they left Rome in July, 1823, and spent two years in the little republic. The young Mastal visited far and near the posts established by the early missionaries, and would fain have spent his life in continuing their good work. The purity of his life and the priestly qualities he had displayed in his distant field or inbor.

caused him to be raised to the prefacy. On May 21, 1828, he was made Archoishop of Spoleto; and after a brief and useful acminis-tration of that see, he was, in September, Is 2, translated to the see of Imola. His unaffected goodness, his religious zeal, and his sympathy for suffering in every shape, soon won an hearts, and did much to allay the bifterness of nitical passion and popular discontent. His ministration raised him so logh in the esternic of all, that in December, 1340, he was proclaimed Cardinal in full consistory. At that very period, and during the six fkilowing years, the oice slike of people and cierzy designated im as the successor of Gregory XVI. When the Roman see became vacant, Padre

Ventura, his old schoolmate, then General of the Theatines, and the most eloquent man in Italy, hastened to the influential Cardinals and represented to them the necessity of doing away with the conviction, growing wider daily among all classes, that the Church, the Holy See in particular, was the enemy of freedo: progress, and retorm. A pope must be chosen whose appreciation of the wishes of the people and the needs of the times would bring about a hearty reconclination between the Chorch and the liberty-loving masses. Whatever may have been the effect of such representations, certain opening of the concave, Cardinal Mastal was lected by acclamation, and assumed the name

Archbishop of Imoia. ment ceases and fraudulent rule usurps its Ventura, who, it is thought, had been instrumental in his elevation, now became one of his most trusted counciliors. They both ardently desired to make every reform which could pro-mote the peace and prosperity of Italy, as well as the good of religion. But it was no easy task to frame such a course of conduct as would satisfy alike extreme radicalism and extreme conservation. The new Fope thought, at any rate, that he could he longer continue the policy of his presecessor, and govern by refusing every change to the popular demands, or repress by force the manifestations of public dissatisfaction. He began his reign by paying the debts of all the prisoners in the Capital, and he gave \$13,000 in one day to furnish marriage cal prisoners. Thousands were thus at once restored to liberty. The condition of the Jew-ish race in Rome and throughout the Peninsula. ad iong appealed to his Christian sympathy He began by granting to the heads of Jewish families all the privileges bestowed on Christian fathers and masters, and next he swept

vay forever the abominable restrictions of Ghetto. A large public debt had accumulated, and he resolved it should be paid. For that purpose he cut down the expenses of his household to he utmost limit of decent economy, and he monk. He decreed moreover that every conventual establishment should pay as an annual The pension list was subjected to a mossearching scrutiny, and every name expunged that had not a pressing claim of strict Justice and real poverty. Cardinal Gizzi, his Secretary of State, nobly seconded him in these financial reforms, which soon helped to replenish the ublic treasury and restore credit. He set his heart on doing for the intellectual. ocal, and material improvement of the working classes all that a father and a ruler could states asylums were opened where the needy could find meals and a longing for the night. and central schools were founded for the pur-pose of giving a practical education to menanies and workingmen. At the same time a regular letter invited all governors and magis rates to study attentively the peculiar wants of the laboring classes around them, and to communicate to headquarters their ideas on sprovement. Sinigagida and Ancona, on the Adriatic, were made live ports, and the most active incasures were instituted to encourage agriculture as well as trade. The valley of the Tiber, between Ostia and Porto d'Anzio, was then a barren waste. But its level soil was judged eminently adapted to the culture of rice. If properly irrigated. A decree was issued appropriating it to that purpose, and a comveni tor the purpose of irrigation. No expense was to be spared in carrying on the works. One-baif the barvest was to be sold for the benefit of the public treasury, and the other was to go to the poor. Meanwhile the intary commissions which had misgoverned the Romarua were suppressed, ratiroads were built without delay, and foreign capital as invited to help in carrying on these manifold undertakings.
Rome and Italy could scarcely credit their

senses. It was one vast concert of praise, one lever of enthusiasm. The Pope could not go into the streets of Rome without being subject to ovarious. But how came it to pass that this career of reform, begun so generously by a sov-creign solely bent on doing the very best for his people and age, for Italy and for the Church, should have been compelled to stop short? The answer is to be found in the political condition of Europe in 1848. The Radicals of Italy, headed by men like Mazzini and Garibaidi, would not be satisfied with anything short of the establishment of a federative Re-public, and the total abolition of the Papacy; while the monarchical and conservative par-ties declared it to be the new Potiff's duty r push renetion to its extreme limits. Plus IX. not agreeing with their wishes, appeared to thusiastic meeting in honor of the liberal Pon-tiff, it was thought by some that he was going too fast. Cardinal Gizzi, who had been trained as a rigid jurist, wished so to frame the law on the press as to give freedom, yet restrain the press as to give freedom, yet restrain license. Accordingly the decrees provided for a censorship, and they were published on the 15th of March, 1847, Pio Nono reserving to himself the naming of the censors. The publication of this measure created a storm of epposition among the radicals, while its very moderation seemed among diplomats and conservations to verze an revolutionary mades. tives to verge on revolutionary madness.

The Pope, at the same time, wished to make his own private life and that of sil churchmen a model for all Christians. He declared that for himself, as for all other ecclesiastics under his authority, he should henceforth rigidly enforce the disciplinary decrees of the Council of Trent. He should necessariles to the erty which arose throughout the Peninsula, marched fresh troops into Lombardy and Venice, besides making these provinces feel to tenfold aggravation the weight of a stranger's yoke. Naples, too, was up in arms against such innovations, and ambassadors at home were unceasing in their remometrances, not unfrequently threatening.

On June 28, 1847, occurred an event of immense significance and productive of most im-portant results for the Pope. On that day, by his command, Father Ventara pronounced in the basilica of St. Peter's the funeral oration of Daniel O'Connell. The Irish putriot had been a representative of religion and liberty united. Both hemispheres held their breath at the new accents which fell from the purpit of the Vati-can. The diplomatic body protested; and then came the resignation of Cardinal Gizz!. The Pope wished to complete the arming of the Civic Guard for the celebration of the anniversacy of the general amnesty. Gizzi took fright at the rapidity with which events were hurrying on, and withdrey. Cardinal Ferretti suc-ceeded him on July 26. The new Minister com-

menced by dimini-hing the tax on salt, and proposing in the Pope's name a customs union between the States of the Church, Sardinia, and Tuscany. Now the Custom House officials, as indeed the men who filled all the administrative offices, belonged to the regime. Whenever they did not openly oppose the new projects, they secretly thwarted and defeated their execution. Hence every one of the Pope's measures was rendered nugatory, while he was held responsible by the radicals for all these snort-

Among the conservatives, however, so strong A mon g the conservatives, however, so strong a feeling was created that a conspiracy was organized to carry off the Pope, and isolate him from his liberal advisors. On the very day fixed for the accomplishment of this purpose, the Austrians entered Ferrara, and took posterior of it. The name had not been duped by session of it. The pope had not been duped by men or events. He discovered the plot in time men or events. He discovered the plot in time to defeat it, and thus p evented further mischief. But no one who lived at the time can forget the cry of rage which arose when the occupation of Ferrara became known. The Italian journals with one voice demanded that all Italy should arm and drive out the invaders. Austria, through her home press, and by the voice of her representatives at Rome, demanded that these journals should be either suppressed or censured. Thereupon a note from Cardinal Ferretta was published, thanking these very journals for their patriotism. This strengthened the hands of the radicals, and strengthened the bands of the radicals, and they now became far more urgent in their clamor for thoroughgoing reforms. The Pope was sincerely bent on doing all that was practicable; he did not need to be spurred on to the work; but his task was rendered one of exceeding difficulty by the extremists of both sides.

He had been maturing a plan of extremists. He had been maturing a plan of administration in conformity with the needs of the period and the country; he wished to see in operation a central municipal government in Rome aided by local municipalities in the departments.
At the head of his was to be a Consulta, or Senate, whose members were to be elected by the provinces. The inauguration of this sys-tem, and the opening of the S-nate, were fixed for Nov. 14, 1847, under the Presidency of Cardinal Antonelli. Every detail of the project, and every step toward carrying it into execution, provoked the most violent manifestations; and all was made an occasion of insult to the Pope. Several riots occurred, which the Govnament had to suppress; and finally Cardinal Perreiti, losing heart, resigned and was suc

ceeded by Antonelli.

The clearly defined purpose of the radicals was to force the Pope to name a lay ministry, and to declare war against Austria. They knew well, that under his peculiar circumstances, he could do neither, even if he would. But they wished only to arge him on to his own rain and that of the Papacy. On Feb. 16, 1848, Pio Nono laid the whole situation before his people, in an appeal of singular frankness and touching indignation. The radical pressimmediately accused him of wishing to create a party in Italy against the party of freedom and referm. The very next morning the saidened Pontiff heard the excited rabble shouting beneath his windows: "Down with the priests! No more priests in the Government!

The proclamation of a French Republic in Paris, and the fight of Louis Philippi and his family tell at this very moment on Rome like a bomb-hell in a powder magazine. The Roman minicipality came to the Pope in a body, and imperiously demanded a representative government. wished only to urge him on to his own ruin and

imperiously demanded a representative gov-ernment. The new Ministry of Storbini Galetti ernment. The new Ministry of Sterbini Galetti sprang up in this turmoil. They began by ban-ishing the Jesuits. On the 14th the Pope published his "Fundamental Sautate for the Temporal Administration of the States of the Clurch." It was all in vain. The revolutionary than wave had lifted the ship from her moornings, and pathing qualit by stalling a measure. ings, and nothing could be stable, no measure could satisfy, until the earthquake had ended. A riot broke out, and the populace fore down from the embassy the arms of Austria, while the radical press furiously demanded the recall of the Papal Nuncio from Vienna. What could the Pope do but protest in the face of Europe that he had no share in these acts and views? The radicals were conscious of their power, and used it unsparingly. A new programme and used it unsparingly. A new programme was presented to the Pope; the Antoneli ministry resigned, and Cardinai Altleri, well known for his ilberal tendencies, undertook to form a new one, calling to his mid Count Mamiani. Mamiani, with no religious scruples to clog his measures, and with the best wish to effect every possible reform, found himself mable to do any needed reform, found himself unable to do any-thing of importance, and resigned in his turn. e had attempted to carry out an idea of the ope's that of bringing about a confederation Pope's - that of bringing about a confederation of all the Italian States, so as to make the Peninsula a unit for all outward purposes. It failed miserably, and Count Rossi came on the scene (Sept. I5, 1838). He was as devoted to Italian. ian unity as any living man, and had proved it. He thought himself strong enough to repress energetically every riotous revolutionary manifestation. He hoped to carry into practical operation the repress native governments anted by the Pepe, but on Nov. 15 be fell, assessing a sed on the do r step of the a ed on the door step of the Chamber of Dopgties as he was about to open the session. The next day the populace overran the Quirinal and surrounded the Pape, arging him to accept another revolutionary programme. He was not free, and refused. So all Rome now was filled with rioters. The Pope, forsaken by his Civic Guard and his Carabineers, saw his Secretary, Palma, shot down by his side. tary, Palma, shot down by his side and on the night of the 24th of November he fled from

Rome in disguise.

Next comes the story of the Roman republic, with its Triumvirate -its struggle with the army set against it by France, ending with the en-

set against it by France, ending with the en-trance of Oudinot and his victorious Frenchmen into Rome on July 5, 1849.

Pto None had been bitterly disappointed in all his plans, bitterly deceived in the men whom he employed as instruments and the men whom he wished to benefit. Perhaps during his exile ne wished to benefit. Perhaps during his exile it Gaeta he reflected on the unmitigated evil of depriving a civilized people for ages of the nodelensible sixty. ndefeasible right of self government, Certain-y he must, during the butter hours in which he cooked back over the ruins of all his loving opes and best lutentions, have thought that is not in a day that an impulsive people can learn the practical wisdom necessary to govern themselves. On April 12, 1850, the sorrowing Pontiff again entered Rome, and found himself in the Quirioni, He set himself heroically to work to repair the ruins made during his absence. Alas! it was a hopeless task. The idea of Italian unity and nationality was there, cherished in the heart of the great majority of cherished in the heart of the great majority of his countrymen. The note presented by Cavour to the Corgress of Paris, in March 1856, plainly told Europe that Piedmont wanted those provinces of the Roman States known as the Legations; and the answers of England and France as piainly indicated that Piedmont would be allowed to take them when a proper opportunity offered. In 1850 the opportunity came during a war against Austria. The Legations revolved, and Piedmont occupied them, How Napoleon III, and Victor Emanuel carried out the remainder of the programme arranged out the remainder of the programme arranged between themselves the world cannot so soon have forgotten. The Pope made a sturdy fight for what he had sworn at his coronation to keep ntact for his successor, and he was worsted Napoleon was defeated at Sedan, and Italy was united in one kingdom, with Rome as its capi-tol. And thus the Papai See was shorn of its

temporal royality. ----

BOTH houses of the Legislature have adopted a resolution to adjourn from today until next Wednesday, for the purpose of enabling the members to discharge the high and patriotic duty of attending the Spring elections. It would have been a cruel disappointment to the Representatives assisted by Bishops Foley, of Chicago, and from Philadelphia if this five days' adjournment had not been provided for and if they had not been permitted to go down to their respective precincts and protect the purity of the ballot-box. A great stain would have rested upon the fair name of Philadelphia, and it would have been said to her disgrace that for the first time in her history a dishonest and fraudulent election had taken place. It will be all right now, thing to eat. Not knowing him she said however, and the casting of a fraudulent she had nothing to give, when he revealed

Wells, the head chief of the Louisiana Returning Board has become exceedingly profane since his arrest for forging the election returns of Vernon parish, and swears that he will give some men "onshirted hell," Precisely what this means in Wells' peculiar vocabulary we do not know, but infer that it is something he holds in reserve that will effectually accomplish its work and leave not a remnant

MR. THOMAS, a member from this county, has introduced into the House at Harrishing, and the committee has reported favorably, a bill which provides that all judgments under \$75, entered of record in News and Other Notings.

-Only four of the Cardinals who partici-

pated in the election of Pius Ninth survive -A religious novel is announced for

early publication which has been written by an 11-year-old girl. -The late Mrs. E. F. Denny, of Pittsburgh, gave away during her lifetime \$1 .-000,000 to charitable institutions.

-By some unaccountable mistake at a recent wedding at Williamsport, Pa., the bridesmaid was married in place of the intended bride. -Twenty-six persons in Richford, Vt.

have been made dangerously ill by partaking of water from a public well. The water will be analyzed. -Five bundred cartridge caps exploded, Thursday afternoon, at the United States

cartridge works at Lowell, Mass. Flora McKeown and Fanny McCusker were terribly burnt. -Gus. Johnson will be banged on the 15th of March in Rome, Ga., for the murder of a negro. He will be the first white

man hanged in the South since the war for

the murder of a negro. -Chas, Baker, aged forty, keeper of a saloon on Light street, Baltimore, shot his wife twice Saturday afternoon, and then killed himself. The woman may recover. Jealousy was the cause.

-Joseph Faulkner, who has just died at Windsor, N. S., at the age of 103 years, was one of the crew of the British frigate Shannon when she fought her celebrated battle with the Chesapeake.

-The city of Montgomery, Ala., pays tramps twenty-five cents a day for working on the streets. The discovery has been made that some who are not tramps were willing to work for that sum.

-A little York county girl named Link, aged nine years, has not lost one day or a part of a day from school for three years and a half. Evidently she is not "the missing link" that scientists are searching

-A strange story comes from Philadel phia to the effect that a man there who has been around the world talks barbers to death. There is only one barber in town wiiling to shave him, and he uses

-A resident of Los Angeles, Cal., is now gathering ripe tomatoes from the top of a twen'y foot ladder. The vine, which is twenty-five feet high, has been trained on the sunny side of the house, and shows blossoms and fruit in every stage of growth. -At Trenton, N. J., a Chester, Pa., officer has arrested a young gallant named Chas. H. Hull, who has one wife in each of Chester and Norristown, Pa.; Bioghamon, N. Y.; Millville and Trenton, N. J. His occupation is wax-worker and matri-

-A Monroe, Iowa, Justice of the Peace has ruled that a father has no right to occupy his parlor while the daughter and her beaus have possession. A young man "bounced" a gentleman from his room and was locked up for assault, but at the trial

Wisconsin, writes to the Cincinnati Star | seeing the party coming, fled. The other It is amazing that a practising physics that H. T. Bailey, of that place, recently crept under the floor. The latter was cap- enjoying the confidence of the bought two dressed hogs the heaviest of which weighed nine hundred and forty five pounds and the other eight hundred and forty-four.

-The man McGuir, arrested near Saint Catharines, Canada, on Friday, proves to Ralph. As they were crossing a tres le-only seen her in passing through the no be Martin Bergan, one of the murderers of Patrick Burns at Tuscarora in April, 1870. through the trestle into the stream below. He examined her for a few minutes, He will be brought to Schuylkill county leaving the mitten that he wore in his then certified that she was insure. for trial as soon as extradition papers can be obtained.

-The Times building in Troy, N. Y., and a number of stores and offices were burned on Sunday night. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Stuart's foundry, at Rockville, Out., was partially destroyed about \$44,000.

-The body of a dead child was found Thursday afternoon in the Ohio river, about twelve miles below Pittsburgh, supposed to be that of the child thrown into the river by its father, Frank Lynch, Lynch confessed to the murder, and is now in jail awaiting trial..

-The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks that as there is no hell the devil will have to go to Congress, and the Phila. Record thinks if he gets there from Cincinnati a large blazed as if on fire. proportion of his constituency will undoubtedly be more faithfully represented than they have been for a long time.

-A special despatch says that at Clyde Station, Iii., on the Indianapolis and St. but nothing could change bis pu post. Louis Railroad, a grown up son of William Lancaster, a prominent farmer, who was final appeals. A friend invited him to go wickedness by which she has been deprive deranged, succeeded in eluding his keeper Monday night and procured a club, with which he beat his father's brains out while

the laster was asleep in bed. -The Worcester Spy says that early in the winter a lady in Ashburnham, Mass., which was wrecked on the North Carolina took a dry stick from a brush heap, and put it in a flower pot to support a bonse plant. Soon afterward a green spot ap- from Lebanon, Tenn., states that there is peared on the seemingly dead stick, and much excitement in Wilson county on acdeveloped into a banch of apple blussoms, with all the beauty and perfume of June.

-Peter Wright & Sons, the largest shipping firm in Philadelphia, agents of the nearly all destroyed. A white man is sus- world. It is a piece of chargeal some firm adelphia and Liverpool and the Red Star line between Philadelphia and Autwerp, strong, imprisoned for setting fire to a barn, and also agents of Sir Hugh Allan and the Allan Steamship line, have been arrested

-Mrs. Catherine Sullivan, of Bloomington, Iil., made a very bold attempt to commit suicide Saturday afternoon, by poison. On Friday she quarreled with her daughthere made the attempt to end her life. It

present Bishop Conrov, the apostlic dele- waymen had to fly. gate, Archbishop Williams, of Boston, and eight other bishops.

-Twenty-five years ago Frederick K. Bechtel, of Berks county, left for California. His friends had supposed him dead, but a few days ago he appeared at the res-

-A Miss Moore, of Falls county, Texas, was recently preparing for her marriage, and invited a friend, named Miss Willams, to assist her. In rummaging about among ble recommendation from the board of some clothing an old pistol was found, which, being carelessly handled by Miss Williams, exploded and shot Miss Moore having recently paid a visit to Grahamton and drove him to Uniontown. He substant dead. She was buried on the day that had and vicinity, be met Mr. William Blankin-quently drove the teams that hanled President and the control of the day that had and vicinity, be met Mr. William Blankinbeen appointed for he wedding, and Miss ship, one among the oldest, if not the old-

the Prothonotary's office, shall be collected Pierce, and in the field adjoining it.— recollections of early life seem more disby a Justice of the Peace on a certificate How they came there and what they are is tinct than of recent events. His own story by the Prothonotary setting forth the debt a mystery. When first discovered they of his age is corroborated by old citizens, and costs. Will Mr. T. please send us a were on the top, but soon commenced a who say that he must be at least 112 years

Snat old Brick Building in Philadelphia where good name by making ONLY Real Good Clothing Full and running over with that kind of Clothing that Men and Boys may = DEPEND ON

-It is said that in one neighborhood, near the mountains in Missouri, there are It has been determined by regular in several large steam mills engaged in grinding the vast quantities of crystals found there into an inpalpable powder to be used in the adulteration of flour, candy, etc. this city, during the entire paried of son If Jupiter, the Thunderer, takes any interest in the purity of the bread we eat, he never been insune. This is a start ought to watch for an opportunity, when these mills happen to be uninsured, and then scatter a few red-hot bobs among them, and knock down the first fellow who is alarming; for if this person, perfection, starts towards them with a fire-engine.

-A special despatch from Boonville, Mo., reports the lynching of an unknown negro. near New Franklin, Howard county. Au educated colored woman, who teaches a country school, was on her way home, and encountered two negroes in the woods, of Dr. William Hanford White the who overpowered and outraged her. Upon her arrival at the nearest house she reported the facts, and a party was organized to pur- passed upon the question of Miss Dig sue the negroes. They traced the scoun--A correspondent at Richland Center, dreis to a vacant house; but one of them, stands condemned out of his own r tured and hanged to the nearest tree. -At Spartansburgh, Pa., the other day,

Mrs. James Titus was walking home along himself insane. Dr. White testified the the railroad track, having a lamp to one he had not himself treated Miss San hand and leading by the other her little son D ckie, had not spoken to her, and he bridge the little fellow slipped and fell of the house when attending ber fitte mother's hand. During the excitement did not know the day or the year wheat the light went out, and the frantic mother corrificate was made, and refused to waded up and down and across the stream what he was paid for it. He also adorn in search of her lost child. Before assist- that he had given certificates upon sin ance arrived and he could be recovered, life other persons had been confined and was extinct.

-Augusta, Ga., was visited by a cyclone the same day by an incendiary fire. Loss on Friday last. It struck the city on the southwest, near Center street, and demolished many houses. The lower market house was literally lifted and smashed into atoms. Several brick and wooden buildings were wholly or partly destroyed. The of this estate; but it would ultimately p Columbia Railroad depot is a total wreck. and some damage was done to the Central Railroad depot. Many private residences worthy of the dark ages. Every pers were damaged. Charles Davis and wife (colored) weere found dead in the rules of their house. The track of the tornado lum, but in a State prison-to say notice

-James Heffern wanted to go to Brazil with a party of workmen from Philadelphia. His wife implored him not to leave her, and his friends advised him to the same effect, resulted in her favor, has rendered a guaranteed in her favor. He went aboard the steamer, resisting the community by exposing the crime at ashore, and take a parting drink. He as- of her liberty, as, it would seen, any ca sented, and was purposely detained in a barroom until the vessel had sailed. He legation of lessanity. An immediate or was very angry then; but he is glad now, houling of insone asylums, their manage because the steamer was the Metropolis, coast.

-A special to the Nashville American stitutions, is impuratively demanded. count of the burning of a house by incendiaries. The village of Grant was also fired by incendiaries on Tuesday night and never before been seen in any part of the pected of being connected with the deed, Two negroes, Wm. Baldin and Ben Armwere taken from jail by a body of disguised men and swung up by the neck to make somewhat crystalline in structure. on a charge of smuggling to the amount of them confess. Baldin confessed and in- shows no sign of the grain of the word plicated Armstrong, but the latter was ac- from which it was formed, while the char-

-Andrew Kinkade, night operator at Kensley, Kan., has proven himself a young whole length-is, in fact, nothing more hero. At 4 A. M. five desperadoes with ter-in law, afterward going to a neighbor's blackened faces entered the depot, and, blinminous coal gives to the whole speccovering him with their revolvers, ordered men about the weight of a lump of ordinghim to hand over the money. There was ry coal of its size should have. This : is impossible for her to recover. She be- \$2,000 in the office, but he showed them longs to a wealthy and respectable family. an empty cash drawer, and pretended that -Most Rev. James Gibbons, the recent- he had not the key of the safe, and grined ly appointed archbishop of Baltimore, was time till the train rolled up, when he made invested with the pallium in the cathedral a dash for liberty and escaped, though he that under a certain amount of pressure in that city on Sunday. The pallium was was fired at. The trainmen and robbers conferred by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, exchanged running shots for two miles, when the townspeople, being fairly arous-Becker, of Wilmington. There were also ed, turned out en masse and the bold high-

-Among the pardons recommended by the State Board last week, says the Harrisburg Patriot, was that of W. H. Duncan, a young Englishman, who was convicted in Philadelphia, on August 4, 1870, for assault and battery and attempt to kill and idence of his daughter and asked for some- rape, and sentenced to a term of thirty-two even thousands of years if not exposed 19 years in the penitentiary. The crime was fire. It is certainly a wonderful producvote in that city on next Tuesday is not a his name. Having amassed a large forthing even to be decomed of two he are having amassed a large forthing even to be decomed of tune he gave her several thousand dollars. selves policemen to the woman they out-He will return home to stay in the spring. raged. They unsuccessfully attempted to prove an alibi before the court. Duncan's good behavior since his imprisonment has Fayerte county, now 74 yearsold, is brought done much toward securing him a favoragardons.

> -A correspondent of the Meade Record Williams has since become hopelessly de- est, citizen in Kentucky. He was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1765, and Thomas H. Benton, Sam Houston and -The Potter Enterprise says that at went to Kentucky with Berry Wright John J. Crittenden for passengers. Hamburg, Erie county, areas of snow, some about sixty-five years ago. He has been of them to the extent of an acre, were found married three times, his youngest child to be covered with small worms, about one-quarter of an inch long. The largest area that if he should lose his wife he would respective churches a letter from Archbish respective churches a letter from Archbish covered over by these worms, so far as we marry again. Though uneducated, his can learn, was the barnyard of George mind seems very active and strong. His

proceedings, says the New York Sus Miss Susan Dickie, who has been conf in a lunatic asylum, within the line years, last past, is not now insane and fact, equalling in real life the mil dreams of romance. The state of the which renders such an occurrence possame all the time, could be imprise withour relief, here in the heart of sque city, for seven long years, who may no imprisoned likewise? No one is safe.

Miss Dickie was committed to the Bir ingdale Asylum in 1871, on the certifi was insane. The testimony of Dr. Wil before the Sheriff's jury who have sanity, is almost incredible. Dr. W. would be charity to believe this his

similar circumstances. The motive which led to the unhall imprisonment of Miss Dickie appears have been money. Her aged father as worth not less than a million of doline If she was insane, she could not dispose her inheritance or of an legacy left bereto the other heirs.

The conspiracy against Mas Delia su concerned in it deserves to be confined long as she has been, not in a lanatic as of the enormous pecuniary damages : which she is justly entitled.

Lewis L. Deluffeld, Esq., who appears for Miss Dickie in the trial which has ja service, not only to his client, but to ! zen is liable to be, by means of a false a ment, and the defective and dangero system of consigning people to seein within the impenetrable walls of these

Frank Stewarts has in his possession a specimen, the like of which has probably inches in length and half an inch thick, or which is formed about one inch of as band some bituminous coal as ever was day on of the bowels of the earth. The call coal, to which it is flumly united, shows the grain of the original wood through in markable specimen was taken from a coalpit of the kind commonly constructed in eastern Nevada in burning coal for me is and when submitted to a proper degree of heat, pine wood may be converted into bituminous coal. As it so distinctly shoul this as to convince any one who sees it of the fact, the specimen is invaluable, sod would doubtless create a great sensation were it exhibited before some of the learn ed societies of the Atlantic States or Estope. The specimen is sound and firm in every respect, and there is no reason aby (Nev.) Enterprise.

-Redding Bunting, an old pike boy of forward as a man with an interesting history. He commenced driving stage in 182. In 1829 be met General Jackson at Setdeuts Harrison, Polk and Taylor over the road, and often had Richard M. Johnson

op Wood in reference to the alleged miratulous cure of a sick woman. Neither of the priests made any comments, merely reading to their congregations the Archbishop's letter, which pronounces the Bifair to be a delusion and warms the parties pants therein not to repeat the offence.