

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, - - - JAN. 27, 1882.

The census of 1880 showed the entire population of New York City to be 1,206,299. Of this number, 726,629 are native born and 479,670, or a little over one-third of the whole, are of foreign birth.

CONGRESS has been in session since the first Monday in December. Keifer, the speaker, kept it waiting two weeks and more for the purpose of arranging the standing committees, and in doing so disgusted all the Democrats and over two-thirds of the Republican members.

JUDGE PORTER began his address to the jury on behalf of the prosecution in the Guilett trial on Monday, and probably got through on Wednesday evening, and certainly not later than yesterday, so that a verdict may be expected before the end of the week.

THE Allegheny county Democratic Committee, at its meeting on Saturday last, adopted resolutions warmly endorsing Hon. James H. Hopkins, of that county, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor, and authorizing him to select his own delegates to the State convention.

REBELLION most foul has broken out in the Mahone camp in Virginia. Jno. E. Massey, a man of acknowledged ability and regarded as father of the Readjuster or Reconciliation movement, and who was elected State Auditor by the Legislature two years ago, wanted to be re-elected by the present Assembly, but refused to permit Mahone's caucus to dictate to him who his subordinates should be.

It cannot be too deeply gratifying to ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York in his declining years, to know that he enjoys in a most eminent degree the unqualified respect and esteem of all the people, irrespective of party, in the great Empire State.

THAT veteran Democrat, John McKeon, the newly elected District Attorney of New York city, don't believe in traveling over a railroad on a free pass, as he plainly indicated last week by returning to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company a pass which had been sent him, and which was good on that road for one year.

At the last Presidential election, Robert E. Pattison was re-elected Controller of Philadelphia by a majority of 13,383, and at the same election Garfield had a majority of 20,500 in the same city. Mr. Pattison is a Democrat, and owes his election to the fact that he proved himself to be an exceptionally able and faithful officer, and also to the very important fact that he was endorsed and voted for by the independent Republicans fighting under the banner of reform in the administration of the city government.

The contest over the delegates was a warm and bitter one, and resulted last week in the election of a majority of the forty-six who are favorable to Pattison's nomination. As usually happens, a very large number of seats are contested, and it is therefore impossible to state Pattison's real strength in the delegation though it is conceded that he will have the larger portion of it.

THE Irish news is mournful in every aspect it may be viewed in. Despite the encouraging assurances of the ministry as to the acceptance of the land act, the number of agrarian outrages increases. Fifty thousand British troops are insufficient to stamp out the spirit of destruction that public events have bred on that "distressful" isle.

NO MAN in this country ever stooped so low to bring about his nomination for the Presidency as John Sherman did prior to the meeting of the Chicago convention in 1880. A colored man of education and intelligence, Emerson by name, and who was a clerk in the Treasury Department under Sherman, appeared before the Senate Contingent Fund Investigating Committee one day last week, and testified that in the summer of 1880 he was sent to the South by Sherman to work up delegations in his (Sherman's) interest for the Presidency, and that he was authorized to promise Federal appointments wherever he could secure support for Sherman—that he went to Arkansas and consulted with that fragrant statesman, ex-Senator Clayton, in whose control he was authorized by Sherman to place certain government patronage, provided Clayton would agree to work for Sherman—that he found all the leading Republicans in Arkansas, as well as wherever he went in the South, favorable to Grant—that he was swept away by the Grant current—that he went to Chicago and electioneered for Grant, and that Sherman lunched him out of office on the very day he returned to Washington.

SOME DIVORCE FACTS.—Divorce statistics in England show one petition for divorce for every thirty marriages, and the proportion has doubled in the last few years, it is not to be compared with the divorce rate of Connecticut, where, although England is a more liberal country than Connecticut, the divorce rate is not yet reached the rate of New England—even in Massachusetts the Protestant divorce rate is not as high as that of the State of Connecticut. The Connecticut omnibus law of 1843—which, however, was found to be too wide even for New England—granted divorce for "any such misconduct as permanently destroys the happiness of the petitioner and defeats the purpose of the marriage relation." As yet nothing of the kind is proposed in England, and the number of divorces has enormously increased. In France, where the Republican party is pledged to legalize divorce, legal separations have gone up from one in 371 marriages in 1840-50 to one in 149 in 1880-79. In Belgium the ratio of divorces has risen from one in 576 in 1840 to one in 290 in 1874. The evidence as to the effects of the faculty of divorce is singularly inconclusive. Strange to say, it seems to make little or no difference in the average rate of immorality. South Carolina allows no divorces. North Carolina has a divorce law that is strictly in line with the moral difference between the two. Divorce is not legal in France, but Parisians are not more moral than Bostonians, who admit no marriage in every other New York has the strictest of divorce laws. Maine gives every Judge liberty to divorce whom he pleases, yet is New York as pure as Maine?

CLARKSON N. POTTER, an eminent citizen of New York, whose reputation was national, died in that city on the 23d inst., in the 66th year of his age.—Mr. Potter was a sagacious and influential Democrat, and first engaged the attention of the country by his constitutional arguments during the dispute over the election of Fraud Hayes, and later by his work as chairman of the now celebrated Committee of Inquiry appointed by the House of Representatives. After leaving Congress he was not conspicuous in politics, but took an active part in the affairs of the country in a quiet way.

THE BLESSINGS OF A MILD WINTER.—KNOW-BY-ITS-KNEES—MORE MORBID BLENDRING—THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PREDOMINANT.

DEAR MR. POTTER:—For a long time I had a great anxiety to learn the cause of the Doan's Disinfectant. In the trials of Magellan, and at this time, though somewhat late, I am gratified to learn that the disaster of this winter is the result of a blizzard. This explanation is entirely satisfactory.

Season tickets for the fair, \$1. Prizes to the number of one-third the number of season-tickets sold will be distributed at the close of the fair among the ticket holders. The prizes will range in value from \$1 to \$300. All orders for tickets from abroad will be promptly filled, and prizes drawn by ticket holders residing outside the District will be promptly sent to any address.

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THE TRUNK LINE FIGHT.—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SEEMS TO HAVE GOT AN EARLY START, SOMEBODY WITH TASTE AND ELEGANCE ABOUT THEM.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad seems to have got an early start, somebody with taste and elegance about them. Take the color of the band through it—so necessary for their experimenting on splendid new engines, which make a mile a minute. They are now running on the new air-brakes, platform fixtures, internal fixtures, the Pennsylvania Railroad has any body else thinks of them.

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NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.—James Armstrong, of Carlisle, has a banner that was built in 1772 from wood cut in Cumberland county.

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