THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - October 31, 1873.

ALLEN'S official majority for Governor of Ohio is 808. This, together with a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature, is a victory in which not only the Buckeye Democrats but the Democracy of the whole country may feel a just pride.

THE Constitutional Convention passed a resolution on Monday last for a final adjournment at 2 o'clock to-day. Before the Convention would adjourn it would provide for the submission of the amendments to a vote of the people, which will no doubt be taken about the middle of December.

WE regret to learn that Ex-Governor Bigler was prostrated by an attack of vertigo, in the Constitutional Convention, last Friday. At latest accounts he was rapidly recovering. The attack was no doubt caused by overwork, for since Gov. Bigler took his seat in the Convention he has faithfully and diligently performed all his duties. As a practical and laborious member of the Convention he is not surpassed by any man in that body.

IF it be true, as asserted in a letter from Fort Klamath, to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, that after the execution of the four Modoc warriors for the murder of General Canby, the heads of Captain Jack and Schonchin were severed from their bodies and placed in alchohol for transmission to the Medical Museum in Washington, it is a reproach to the nation and the foulest blot on the history of the Modoc war. Even-handed justice demanded that they should expiate their crimes with their lives, but to mutilate their dead bodies is the most shameful barbarism and an insult to our boasted civilization. What good purpose could be subserved by such an unchristian act we are at a loss to imagine. We are inclined, however, to regard the whole statement as purely sensational, and yet it is of so remarkable a character as only to be removed by an authorized denial.

ON next Tuesday, elections will take place in the following States: In New York for State officers, with the exception of Governor, and for members of the Legislature. In Massachusetts, Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Mississippi for Governor and Legislature. In New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois and Kansas for members of the Legislature. We regard it as reasonably certain that the Democrats will be successful in New York, Virginia and Maryland, with the chances in their favor in New Jersey. This opinion is based upon the most reliable newspaper information at our command; and yet no one need be told of the glorious uncertainty attending the prediction of the result of a State election. Some curiosity exists in political circles to learn what strength the farmer's party, as it is called, will develop in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It is said to be quite formidable in Kansas. These elections will afford a pretty fair index of public sentiment in regard to Grant's administration and the acts of the last session of a Radical Congress. We will be able in our next number to lay before our readers the substantial result in each of the States.

THE Washington *Chronicle* denies the statement published some time ago that Matthew H. Carpenter, Radical Senator from Wisconsin, will be deposed as President *pro tem* of the Senate. The disgraceful exploits of this leading representative of the "God and morality" party at Long Branch and elsewhere, last summer, are no doubt fresh in the recollection of our readers. Carpenter will not be called upon to act as presiding officer of the Senate unless Vice President Wilson is unable to be present—an event which is by no means improbable. If Mr. Wilson is present at the meeting of the Senate, of course he will act in his official capacity, and Carpenter's services will be dispensed with. But if, after the Senate is organized, the Vice President should from any cause be unable to preside, will the Radical Senators have the nerve to refuse to reinstate Carpenter in the position to which they elevated him at the close of the last session? As the Senate is now constituted we think they will not. Carpenter promised to purge himself of the scandalous charge preferred against him, but as yet he has made no sign, nor has he, as he boldly threatened, ever instituted a prosecution for libel against the New York *Tribune* which first ventilated his marital delinquencies. The shape that this matter may eventually assume will be watched with keen interest throughout the country.

Allen and Morton.

When the Democratic party of Ohio nominated William Allen as its candidate for Governor, the Radical State Committee, anticipating an aggressive canvass on his part, determined to avail itself of the campaign services of Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, in order, as was supposed, to place the result of the contest beyond all doubt. Morton is regarded as the ablest Radical debater in the Senate of the United States, and hence his presence in Ohio was thought to be the certain harbinger of a decisive Radical triumph. The Indiana oracle was therefore invited to come to Ohio and open the campaign, which he did. When we consider that William Allen had been a Senator from his State for twelve years, and occupied a front rank in a deliberative body that was dignified and honored by such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Buchanan and Cass—that his character, both personal and official, was pure and beyond reproach, and that he was a high toned gentleman—it was expected that, however energetic Morton's attacks might be against his life-long political views and convictions, he would at least treat him with that personal courtesy to which his high character entitled him. But this was not the Radical programme, and Morton, from the very commencement of the fight, acted the part of the political demagogue and rowdy. He seemed to think that Allen, who in personal character is far his superior, could be driven from the hustings by low ridicule and personal abuse, and to these two modes of attack he brought all his energy and power. But Morton made a grievous mistake, for of all the leaders of the Radical party he is perhaps the most vulnerable. All his speeches to the people abounded in the coarsest and most undignified attacks on Allen. Neither his age nor his spotless reputation protected him. He was a Democrat, pure and simple, and that alone was enough to bring down upon his devoted head a torrent of abuse from the foul tongue of the palsied Morton.

The following elegant(?)extract from one of his addresses will serve as an index to the whole of them:

"You have two candidates for Governor; one of them has been hibernated for about twenty-four years. (Laughter.) They say he has been reflecting profoundly, and studying the child's first book of history on representative government. He has proposed an amendment to our Constitution, which I have described to you. You know his position during the war. In proposing to become Governor of Ohio he has never said a word about the State. In his speech he does not even mention the fact that he is a candidate, *and no one can tell from his speech whether or not he is a candidate for Governor of Ohio or King of the Cannibal Islands, and he has as much chance for one as he has for the other.*" (Laughter and cheers.)

By continually indulging in this kind of personal taunt and bravado, is it any wonder that Allen cast aside his dignity and placed this Billingsgate Senator before the people of Ohio in his true and unenviable light? In one of his speeches he felt himself constrained to speak of his persistent traducer in the following strong but well merited terms:

"This very man Morton, when he was brought before the people, had not the power to stand on his feet. (Laughter.) The committee helped him up (ironical cheers), and when they got him up they had to set him in an arm chair, and he had to fumble and hunt up an old manuscript that he had concocted in the deep darkness of some midnight, and read it there, and call it a speech. (Laughter.) Do I look like a man? (Loud applause, drowning the speaker's voice completely.) Am I paralyzed from my hips down? There are two kinds of influences which wear away human life. One is the silent, constant wear and tear of time, that takes the man beyond "that bourne from whence no traveler returns," which disorganizes all organized things, and resolves matter back into its pristine condition. There is another kind of influence that brings on age and decrepitude. There is a vicious early life. There is a personal debauchery. There is moral and physical decrepitude which is brought on in individuals, and paralyzes them from the hips down. And yet this man comes and talks about my want of manly vigor."

The contest is over and all the vulgar assaults of Morton fell harmless at William Allen's feet. Who would not now be Allen, honored with the support and confidence of the people of Ohio, rather than Oliver P. Morton, whom they have spewed out of their mouth. William Allen can well afford to look down upon his vulgar assailant with the most supreme scorn and contempt.

AN important amendment to the constitution of New York will be submitted to the people of that State for their decision at the election which takes place next Tuesday. For many years the judges of the various courts in that State, as in Pennsylvania, have been elected by the people. Under an act of the Legislature at its last session, the Governor appointed a commission, composed of prominent men of both political parties, to prepare such amendments to the present constitution as they might deem wise and expedient. A number of amendments were approved by the commission, one of which provides for abolishing the present mode of electing the judiciary by popular suffrage and reinstating the old system of appointment by the Governor and confirmation by the Senate. The question of an elective judiciary has its warm advocates as well as its bitter opponents in every State in which it prevails. In this State, in which it has been in force for twenty-two years, it has worked well, and popular judgment has sanctioned it. Mistakes have doubtless been made and in a few instances incompetent men have been elevated to the bench, but such would have been the case with the appointing power in the hands of the Executive. An unfit judge is more likely to be deposed through the ballot-box than by impeaching him before a partisan Senate. That some notable instances of corruption have disgraced the judiciary of the city of New York is only too true, but we cannot believe that the people of that State will on that account surrender their long established right of selecting their own judges by their own votes. The result of the verdict of the people of the most populous State in the Union on a question of such magnitude will be full of significance and will attract general attention.

The State Election--Official Vote.

Below will be found the official returns for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer:

COUNTIES.	SUPREME JUDGE.		STATE TREASUR'R.	
	LUDLOW, D.	GORDON, R.	HUTCHINSON, D.	MACKEY, R.
Adams	2467	2148	2488	2148
Allegheny	8669	12237	8591	12012
Armstrong	2809	2135	2817	3088
Beaver	2167	2722	2189	2536
Bedford	1950	1954	1982	1922
Berks	7997	3889	7980	3872
Blair	2575	3114	2594	3065
Bradford	2944	4758	3032	4657
Bucks	6169	3888	6227	5804
Butler	2134	2582	2158	2541
Cambria	3222	2734	3268	2657
Cameron	378	461	397	448
Carbon	1935	2036	1926	1997
Centre	2920	2532	2949	2557
Chester	3646	4946	3619	4786
Clarion	2550	1806	2609	1773
Clearfield	2538	1746	2699	1697
Clinton	1995	1465	2016	1458
Columbia	2588	1115	2584	1103
Crawford	3691	4145	3808	4023
Cumberland	3949	3252	3978	3156
Dauphin	3466	5104	3323	5219
Delaware	2112	3298	1975	3396
Elk	1266	465	1218	447
Erie	2709	3887	2899	3652
Fayette	3363	3002	3348	2994
Forest	189	298	199	287
Franklin	3094	3207	3112	3153
Fulton	905	615	914	614
Greene	2512	1283	2450	1295
Huntingdon	2212	2941	2234	2909
Indiana	1048	2656	1064	2616
Jefferson	1567	2019	1661	1996
Juniata	1450	1127	1460	1180
Lancaster	4757	8368	4889	7933
Lawrence	1233	2427	1301	2323
Lebanon	2315	3511	2429	3377
Lehigh	4566	3654	4661	3624
Luzerne	8615	7428	8617	7178
Lycoming	3583	3171	3590	3173
McKean	549	674	594	620
Mercer	3950	3851	3154	3731
Mifflin	1637	1562	1638	1564
Montgomery	7156	6807	7066	6860
Monroe	1907	420	1900	407
Montour	1320	821	1316	850
Northampton	4013	2200	2034	2181
Northumberl'd	3421	3307	3434	3273
Perry	2213	2096	2246	2053
Philadelphia	42732	51657	34266	59677
Pike	488	134	497	128
Potter	626	823	645	823
Schuylkill	7911	6684	7817	6708
Snyder	1157	1764	1155	1744
Somerset	1151	2333	1134	2315
Sullivan	723	408	734	393
Susquehanna	1742	2507	1745	2486
Tioga	1374	3544	1419	3517
Union	1023	1822	1145	1672
Venango	2224	2420	2259	2367
Warren	1657	1828	1682	1785
Washington	4013	4193	4070	4063
Wayne	1061	1601	1989	1594
Westmoreland	4712	3875	4757	3830
York	1457	1151	1450	1130
	5236	3742	5149	3716
Total	225941	240235	219471	244823
		225941		219471
Majorities		14294		25352

A Sad Picture.

The effects of the panic are telling with fearful consequences in New York, occasioned to some extent by many who have been thrown out of employment elsewhere, going to that city in search of something to do. From carefully preparing estimates furnished by the *World* it appears that out of 10,000 machinists in that city 2,000 are already out of employment, and of 4,000 bricklayers 400 have been discharged. This ratio of discharging prevails in almost all branches of business in that city, although it should be mentioned that those engaged in the manufacture of luxuries, such as piano, carriage and billiard-table making, etc., suffer the most, many of whom had their wages cut down one-half. At many of the stores where twenty clerks are ordinarily employed only fifteen remain, scores of whom are working for $10 per week; then come the shop girls, who have likewise had to submit to a reduction of wages and frequently to being discharged. It is estimated that there will soon be from 40,000 to 50,000 persons dependent upon the charities of that city, which it will be impossible for the benevolent societies to provide for. The *World* says:

Forty thousand dollars in cash and $25,000 worth of coal, the amount of donations to the out-door poor last year, would go but a short way indeed with 40,000 or 50,000 paupers. The private benevolent societies appear to be doing as well as they can, but their ability is always limited. For instance, the Foundling Asylum is full and running over. A policeman has been kept in front of the house in Washington place day and night to prevent people from leaving more infants there. Even then some of the desperate mothers have been able to put down their infants while the back of the policeman was turned, knowing that the kind sisters would not allow the unfortunate babe to perish.

Every effort will be required to be put forth by both authorities and private citizens during the coming ordeal, not only to prevent suffering and starvation, but to save the city from being put at the mercy of an army of men, women, and children driven to desperation by the pangs of hunger, cold and general want.

Have We a Constitution?

Ex-President Johnson in response to a serenade made a speech from the balcony of the Metropolitan Hotel in Washington on Thursday evening In the course of it he said he would ask, what kind of a government have we now? (Applause, and cries of "Tell us!") We used to have some idea that there was a constitution—(laughter)—and a constitutional government, as I argued when I first made my appearance as a member of Congress. The inquiry formerly was as to the powers conferred upon the Government. It was thought long ago there was a limitation to power, both as to the several States and the general government, under that instrument. Such was the view of Washington, the Father of his Country, who was first in peace, and first in war, and who sacrificed his ease and received no pay for his services; and so thought Jefferson and those great men who framed the constitution. When he first came to Congress there were two great parties—the whig and the democratic. He wished to-day the country was under their control. He feared the people would never again have two such parties. The difference between them was merely this: The democrats contend for strict construction, while the whigs claimed a little more latitude. While these parties were thus opposed they both agreed in the essential principle that there was a constitution. But how was it now or within the last four or six years? When a measure was brought up in Congress and its constitutionality was questioned the reply would be in effect, "Damn the constitution; we've got the numbers." (Laughter.) And while he was here as a friend of the constitution, battling and contending for its existence, the constitution was taken from the archives, torn to pieces and trampled under foot. The query came up. What kind of a government have we? The consequences of the war had fearfully effaced and wiped out the limitations and restrictions of the constitution. The people, therefore, required to be indoctrinated in the principles in which the constitution was established. If the constitution is wiped out and Congress is without restraint where are we? Having a government controlled by a body of men without limitation as to power, no constitution to restrain them, but acting according to their own will and interest, we have the most odious despotism ever permitted to be established. Rather than accept such a body of men calling themselves Congress, or Parliament, or Courts, with unlimited power, give him a wise and just prince in preference. If the other departments were made subordinate and gave the assent the whole thing had better be wiped out. (Applause.) If all power was to be centred in one man, let him be a just and good man, who it would be a pride to call master.

It had been said "Why Johnson, you are insane on the constitution; the whole thing is played out. The liberties of the people are gone." If this be insanity he wished to God there was more insanity in the country. (Laughter.) He wished the whole country would become insane on constitutional liberty. They should be aroused to it. If the people could see as their fathers saw, things would be different. He then spoke of the increase of plunderers, the people being taxed to subserve the interests of particular classes. This injustice applied to both the federal government and those of the States. He wished it were possible to have an amphitheatre constructed to seat all the people of the country, so that when the curtain was drawn they could see what was going on. There would then be such a reaction as was never felt or heard of before. But it might be said this was all talk; we can carry the elections. How carry them? While heavy taxes were being laid on the people the ballot-box was corrupted and degraded, controlled by money in the hands of those who are not the people's friends. A great deal has been said about Cæsarism. He never was a partisan in politics or a fanatic in religion. The world was his home and every honest man his brother. In the language of Burke, the eminent British statesman, when bad men combine for corrupt purposes the time has come when good men should combine to resist encroachments on constitution and country. Let, then, the good, honest and pure associate in a common cause to resist all the encroachments on constitutional liberty. He knew there were societies called grangers, but beyond this he did not care, if they would only take under their control the State and National governments and administer them for the interests of the people. To this he would say, amen! so be it. Mr. Johnson then branched off on the subject of finance, advocating gold and silver as the constitutional currency and the withdrawal of all the national bank notes and issuing for them greenbacks to be received in payment of all government dues. He maintained that by this means we could return to specie payments. The idea that there was not gold and silver enough for this purpose was an absurdity. But what was now the matter?

It used to be that banks suspended because they had not the coin to pay, but at present the banks suspend because they are deficient of paper money. Banks, brokers and corporations could all suspend, and there was no way to reach them. There was one portion of the people that did not suspend—namely, the taxpayers—the producers of the country. The speculators could suspend with millions. There were two things certain—death and the payment of taxes. (Laughter.)

The time had come when war should be made on monopolies. The scrambling was for money, land and the Treasury. As a general thing the people did not seem to be alarmed about a third Presidential term, and by apathy many a nation has lost its liberty. This government was nearer being absolute than any of his listeners were aware of, and this would be the result unless the people were aroused to their danger, unless they extract the bane this government will go the way that other republics have gone. He was always willing to trust the people, believing their decision is right.

Our State Legislature.

The following is a complete official list of the members of the next Legislature of Pennsylvania:

SENATE.

Philadelphia—James B. Alexander, R.; E. W. Davis, R.; John Lamon, R.; A. K. M'Clure, Liberal Rep.

Chester and Delaware—Thomas V. Cooper, R.

Montgomery—Wm. Yeakle, R.

Bucks and Northampton — Herman Yerkes, D.

Berks—Daniel Ermentrout, D.

Lancaster—John B. Warfel, R.

Schuylkill—Oliver P. Bechtel, D.

Lehigh and Carbon—Edwin Albright, D.

Dauphin and Lebanon—Jacob G. Heilman, R.

Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Francis D. Collins, D.; George. H. Rowland, D.

Bradford, &c.—Lafayette Fitch, R.

Columbia, &c.—Thomas Chalfant, D.

Cameron, &c.—Butler B. Strang, R.

Snyder, &c.—Andrew H. Dill, D.

Clearfield, &c.—Wm. A. Wallace, D.

Cumberland, &c.—Jas. M. Weakly, R.

Adams and York—Wm. M'Sherry, D.

Bedford, Blair, &c.—John A. Lemon, R.

Centre, Juniata, &c.—Joseph S. Waream, D.

Allegheny—James L. Graham, R.; Miles S. Humphreys, R.; Geo. H. Anderson, R.

Indiana, &c.—Harry White, R.

Fayette and Green—W. H. Playford, D.

Beaver, &c.—James S. Rutan, R.

Clarion, &c.—David Maclay, R.

Lawrence, &c.—Samuel M'Kinley, R.

Crawford—George K. Anderson, R.

Erie and Warren—George H. Cutler, D.

Republicans, 20; Democrats, 12; Liberal Republican, 1. Republican majority, 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—William S. Hildebrand, D.

Allegheny—H. H. M'Cormick, R.; S. J. Wainwright, R.; J. C. Newmyer, R.; A. B. Young, R.; A. C. Hays, R.; B. C. Christy, R.; Henry Gerwig, R.

Armstrong—Robert Thompson, R.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—S. J. Cross, R.; J. Allison, R.; A. L. Campbell, R.; David M'Kee, R.

Bedford and Fulton—J. M. Reynolds, D.

Berks—Michael M'Collough, D.; Benj. E. Dry, D.; Dr. A. Smith, D.

Blair—S. R. M'Cune, R.

Bradford—E. B. Myer, R.; James H. Webb, R.

Bucks—G. E. Hageman, D.; J. M. Jamison, D.

Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.

Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—D. P. Baird, D.

Carbon and Monroe—E. C. Dimmick, D.

Centre—John H. Orvis, D.

Chester—E. W. Bailey, R.; Peter G. Carey, R.

Clarion and Forest—M. Williams, D.

Clearfield—Dr. J. W. Potter, Independent Democrat.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Richard Bedford, D.; H. W. Petriken, D.

Columbia—Charles B. Brockway, D.

Crawford—M. W. Oliver, R.; Frederick Bates, R.

Cumberland—Wm. B. Butler, D.

Dauphin and Perry—J. E. Allen, R.; A. Fortenbaugh, R.; John H. Shelbly, R.

Delaware—Wm. Cooper Talley, D.

Erie—E. A. Wilcox, R.; Henry Butterfield, R.

Fayette—Jasper M. Thompson, R.

Franklin—George W. Welsh, D.

Greene—T. H. Laidley, D.

Huntingdon—W. K. Burchinell, R.

Indiana—Daniel Ramey, R.

Juniata and Mifflin—H. P. Taylor, D.

Lancaster—H. A. Mylin, R.; H. H. Tehudy, R.; J. L. Shuman, R.

Lawrence—E. S. N. Morgan, R.

Lebanon—W. M. Kauffman, R.

Lehigh—Robert Steckel, D.; James Kimmel, D.

Luzerne—Dr. B. H. Throop, R., Michael Crogan, D.; Thomas Waddell, R.; T. W. Loftus, D.

Mercer—James A. Stranahan, D.

Montgomery—Thomas G. Butler, D.; Joseph B. Yerkes, D.

Northampton—R. C. Pyle, D.; G. M. Stier, D.

Northumberland and Montour—A. T. DeWitt, D.; Jesse Ammerman, D.

Philadelphia—G. Handy Smith, R.; J. E. Kennedy, D.; Samuel Josephs, Ind. D.; Harry O'Neill, R.; James A. O'Brien, R.; Charles A. Porter, R.; John McCullough, R.; John E. Reyburn, R.; Wm. A. Vogdes, R.; Albert Crawford, D.; Washington M. Worral, R.; Joseph R. Ash, R.; John N. Wood, R.; Wm J. Roney, R.; Robert Gillispie, R.; J. Wm. Jones, R.; Chas. B. Salter, R.; James Newell, R.

Pike and Wayne—W. H. Dimmick, D.

Potter and McKean—Chas. S. Jones, R.

Schuylkill—Thomas Egan, D.; Fred L. Foster, D.; John W. Morgan, R.

Snyder and Union—Charles S. Wolfe, R.

Somerset—J. R. M'Mullin, R.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—H. M. Jones, R.; Robert R. Little, D.

Tioga—John I. Mitchell, R.

Venango—R. D. M'Creary, R.

Warren—George W. Allen, R.

Westmoreland—H. B. Piper, D.; J. L. Toner, D.

York—George W. Heiges, D.; D. M. Loucks, D.

Republicans, 58; Democrats, 40; Independent Democrats, 2. Republican majority 16.

IRELAND is determined to be heard, whatever may be the result of her persistency. This time she proposes to speak in the very citadel of English supremacy on her soil. The cable tells us that a grand mass meeting will be held in the city of Dublin on the 23d of next month, in behalf of the amnesty for Fenian prisoners. Representatives from all parts of the island and from the United States will be present, and it is believed that a million of people will be assembled within the precincts of Dublin. The projectors of this great gathering have secured the services of five hundred bands to provide the music. The number of distinguished speakers on the mammoth occasion is not stated. A demonstration like that proposed, if conducted within the bounds of earnest appeal unmixed with violence, cannot fail to be effective in the cause that is dearest to every Irish heart.

—Nelson E. Wade, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. McBride, near Williamsport, on the 22d of July last, is now chained to the floor, as he succeeded in breaking all the handcuffs the jailor could put upon him. He will be executed on the 6th of November.

News and Political Items.

—A Pottstown man scrapes his face with a razor 101 years old.

—Music is choked out of a piano in Schuylkill county, which is a century old.

—Four dogs in West Bradford township, Chester county, killed sixty-four sheep in three nights.

—There is a vineyard in Alsace twp., one mile from Reading, containing sixteen tons of Clinton grapes.

—Judge Hanna, of Lock Haven, died a few days ago aged eighty-nine years. He was the father of fifteen children.

—Jno. C. Heenan, the prize fighter, died on Saturday morning, near Rawlins, U. P. R. R., while on his way to San Francisco, of consumption.

—Two children of R. W. Corwine, living near Carbondale, Ill., fell into a tub of boiling water on Wednesday evening. One died and the other cannot recover.

—Rats attacked a little child of Stephen McCormick, of Butler, a few days ago, during the absence of its parents, and stripped the flesh from one of its hands.

—The Scranton *Times* of Saturday mentions a peculiar throat disease in Luzerne county, which has proved fatal to upwards of 60 children within the space of a fortnight.

—Prof. Lay went up in a balloon at San Francisco on Saturday together with a justice of the peace and a woman. The latter and the professor were made one above the clouds.

—D. J. Lear was convicted at Cumberland, Maryland, on Friday last, of rape on the little girl Mary Bacon. The penalty of the crime in Maryland is death or imprisonment for twenty years.

—The citizens of Lebanon have determined to assist one another in meeting the financial crisis by putting money in the banks rather than drawing it out. They will also exercise a generous forbearance towards all debtors.

—At Titusville, on Saturday morning, a young man named Newton accidentally shot his sister, a girl of seventeen, through the forehead, causing instant death. The weapon was a shotgun, which he was not aware was loaded.

—Another Southern city appeals for aid, stricken not by fever but by storm. Apalachicola, Florida, has lost $250,000 by the tornado, and is unable to replace one-tenth part of it. Half the business portion of the town is in ruins.

—George Wolf, a wealthy farmer, residing three miles from Hopkinsville, Ky., was assassinated in his bed last Wednesday night. Mr. Wolf was fifty-three years old, and had recently married a young wife, with whom he lived unhappily.

—The Brady's Bend iron works, of Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, which gave employment to 600 men and which works comprise four blast furnaces, coal banks, etc., have succumbed to the financial pressure and have ceased operations.

—Since the 13th of June last, two thousand four hundred and seventeen miles of new railway postal service has been put in operation, making the total of sixty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-six miles of such service in the United States.

—Hannah Mitchell, a Welsh girl, died from exposure at Mt. Carbon, Schuylkill county, on Thursday. As she had led an abandoned life no cemetery had been found on Saturday in which she was permitted to be buried. Humanity, thou art a jewel.

—Horatio Seymour, who was nominated by the Democrats of Oneida county, New York, for the Legislature, has declined to be a candidate. Mr. Seymour seems to have cast away any intention of future political preferment, and accepts the quiet of his Utica residence rather than the turmoil of Albany.

—Geo. Yocum, Esq., aged 36, of the law firm of Bush & Yocum, Bellefonte, accidentally shot himself while hunting near Three Springs, Clearfield county, on Monday last. After being shot he walked and rode in a wagon to Sinnamahoning, about twelve miles, from whence he was taken to Lock Haven, where he died on Tuesday morning.

—A dispatch from Forest, Canada, says a man, woman and child, with tickets from Chicago to Brockville, got off the train there on Friday, alleging that there were parties on board who wanted to kill them. They then went to a hotel, and later in the day the three jumped into a deep pool of water. The man and child were drowned, but the woman was saved.

—At a meeting of the iron manufacturers of Sharon, held recently, it was decided to pay their employes in notes, payable four months from the date of pay day, bearing interest, some at six, and others at eight per cent. Owing to the scarcity of currency, this action was deemed necessary, and it is reported that the measure gives satisfaction to all concerned.

—Parricide is regarded as a serious misdemeanor in Massachusetts. One Eldridge Wixon, of West Harwick, in that State, has been found guilty of manslaughter, in killing his father, and sentenced to "seven years in the State prison, one day of which to be solitary confinement." After such a severe punishment it is confidently believed that he will never kill his father again.

—Two little girls named Levan were drowned at Girardville, on Monday night. They were in a carriage returning from a funeral, with their parents, when owing to the darkness the carriage was precipitated over the edge of the road into the roaring, swollen creek. The parents saved themselves with great difficulty, but the little ones were drowned. Mrs. Levan had an infant in her arms which was saved.

—Last spring a family named Shaw of Washington county, N. Y., were taken suddenly ill, and poison was suspected. The mother and several of the children died, and one of the latter, who recovered, is almost an idiot. The evidence was strong against the husband and father, and he was arrested. His trial ended on Thursday with a verdict of murder in the first degree, and he is to be hanged Nov. 28th.

—The jury in the Kelsey case have returned a verdict that the remains found in Oyster Bay were those of Charles G. Kelsey, and that he came to his death at the hands of persons unknown. But several persons whose names have been mentioned in connection with his case are declared accessories to the murder. Great excitement attended the announcement of the verdict, and several of the implicated parties have fled.

—John McLaughlin, aged 30, was murdered on Wednesday last while driving a team on the public road in Cascade township Lycoming county. He was found lying in the mud, with his breast and throat horribly mangled by a shot gun wound. His cousin, James McLaughlin, started out from his house that morning with a gun, and as he is missing, it is supposed he did the deed. There had been ill-feeling between them for some time. This is the fourth murder that has been committed in that county inside of six months.

—The Ovid *Independent* in its issue for this week says: "Probably the most venerable couple ever married in Seneca county were united in the silken bonds on Wednesday last in our village. We refer to Judge James DeMott and Rachel Covert, widow of the late Dr. Covert. The groom is in his eighty-eighth year, and the bride is nearly seventy-seven. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Goodwin. This is Judge DeMott's third wife, while he is the fifth husband of the lady to whom he is now united, she being the mother of two children, seven grand-children, and five great-grand-children.

—It is clearly demonstrated that Hendrickson polled more votes in the Republican side of Philadelphia than Mr. Mackey, and we believe more in Philadelphia than he has been a fair vote and an honest count, the result makes it quite plain that the "persistent vilification" and "persistent slander" showered upon the unfortunate candidate had some effect, or that the votes outside the metropolis preferred Judge M. Hutchinson.

—A picture of Memphis is given in an extract from a private letter written by a gentleman in Cincinnati, as follows: "About twelve hundred have died, three hundred children have been made orphans and many more will be before the pestilence is over. God pity them. In the infected districts I have found them very sad and desolate upon the streets. On inquiry, learned that both parents had gone to the grave, and they had been from the place of death."

—The Clarion *Democrat* says a brutal and fiendish act was perpetrated in Elk township, Clarion county, last Friday night. Thomas K. Kahl, one of the parties arrested a few days ago for malicious mischief, stealing chickens, etc. They were fined by the justice, and at the time made some threats. On Friday morning Mr. Kahl found one of his most valuable young animal, with the throat cut out, and so brutally was the act done that the horse had to be killed.

—Hans Robinson is the name of a shoemaker who personated the part of a preacher in Jersey Shore, and was for a time pastor of a church. He got along pretty smingly till the other day, when he was identified as a fellow who had deserted from his wife and family residing in Jefferson county, a couple of years ago. Having married a couple of women he found it convenient to leave town in haste for parts unknown. He at present is in Bolivar, Westmoreland county.

—A despatch from Central Asia brings intelligence of frightful scenes consequent upon the evacuation of the city of Khanate by the Russian troops under General Kauffman. The Yomuds soon after plundered the town, after which they burned it. In addition to these outrages the Usbeks slaughtered sixteen hundred of the Prussians who were engaged in the slavery. The Khan sent to General Kauffman asking assistance to enable him to restore order, but it is not known what answer was made to the application.

—The ravages of the yellow fever in Memphis were very graphically described by a Memphis gentleman, living in Louisville, at a meeting held in St. Louis to devise ways and means of relief for the stricken city. Out of a population of twenty thousand, but ten thousand remaining, and of these one thousand are sick, and there are to-day in Memphis two thousand widows and orphans dependent upon the city, and even if the fever should be arrested immediately, still these unfortunates must be assisted with money, food and clothing this winter.

—We have not seen a single indication of the absurd proposition recently made by President Grant, to the effect that the State should erect mansions at Washington for their Senators and Representatives. The attempt of the President to prepare the public mind for this step by intimating to a newspaper correspondent his intention to recommend the measure in his next message, has only caused ridicule and opposition to the project. We shall wait to see whether he persists in his effort to help the Salem Ring of Washington in this last job.

—Mr. Lloyd L. Clark, one of the editors of the Cumberland (Md.) *Times*, died twice in succession to a younger brother, John M. Resley, on Monday afternoon, and died about 5 o'clock the same evening from the effects of his wounds. The killing was instigated by an article which appeared in the *Times* reflecting severely on the father of the murderer, who is one of the Circuit Court of Allegany county. Young Resley gave himself up and is now in jail. The deed is looked upon as a premeditated murder, and no doubt the young man will pay the full penalty of his crime.

—The detectives are still engaged in hunting additional evidence in the Schneidlein murder case at Pittsburgh. It is now claimed that the bloody hatchet which was found in the room was taken from Schneidlein's by Lizzie Schneidlein on the day preceding the murder. As the case stands the evidence does not point conclusively towards any party, but the impression is general, and the circumstances seem to warrant that the Schneidlein's know more about it than is consistent with their safety. Lizzie's confession cannot be used against her as it does not appear to have been made voluntarily. Detective Mesmer, however, notifies, while Lizzie herself denies her knowledge of having made a confession.

—On Wednesday of last week a man named Benj. Jewett brought suit against a James M. Campbell for libel in the Allegheny County Criminal Court. They are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a secret organization, the object of which is the mutual protection of railroad engineers. Jewett was recently discharged from the order for intemperance, and Campbell, who was the secretary of the Lodge in question, wrote a notification of the charge to the gentleman in charge of the locomotive department of the Fort Wayne Railroad. This letter was brought by Jewett, and as a conclusion of the trial Judge Sterrett instructed the jury that no man in such a case has a right to obey the orders of a secret society to the injury of others, and under such instruction the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The case attracted the deepest interest amongst the brotherhood and members of other secret societies.

A MEMPHIS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—The Memphis journals give the following that that fever-stricken city is now gloriously mourning the death of a young stranger girl, whose sympathy for the sick and entire devotion to their comfort have made the memories of Florence Nightingale among the sick and wounded soldiers in the Crimea, while rendering the more strikingly sorrowful the thought that this Florence, the stranger fell a victim to the disease she sought to rescue others from. Mattie Stephenson, it appears, came from Towanda, Ill., to Memphis to devote herself to the care of the stricken sufferers, and so without pecuniary reward and scarcely even fitting change of clothing for herself, until, falling a victim to the scourge, she died, leaving no one in Memphis to know where she came from or where she had whom she might be dear were to learn her fate. On the day of her death a package came for her containing a few articles of clothing for herself and many articles from her for the relief of those for whom she had labored. This led to her identification, and at the funeral services were held over her remains the knowledge of her sublime devotion to those suffering who were strangers to her made the occasion one of peculiar interest.

The Memphis *Appeal* says: "We will raise, and we will raise a white stone to commemorate her heroism, but more in our hearts, from now henceforth, she shall be with every one of us next to the Saviour and nearest on earth. Let the stone be raised, and let it be the highest, the purest, the most conspicuous in our beautiful city of the dead, and let the name 'Mattie Stephenson,' be graven deep and deep, that it may where it will remain to defy the ravages of time and tell how she laid down her life for the poor of Memphis."