THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.:

THURSDAY, : : : JUNE 20, 1867.

R. L. JOHNSTON, - - - - EDITOR.
H. A. McPIKE, - - - - PUBLISHER.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
Of Philadelphia.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democracy of Cambria county are requested to meet in their several election districts, on *Saturday the 29th day of June, instant*, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent said districts in a Democratic County Convention, to be held at the Court House in Ebensburg, on *Monday the 1st day of June next*, to nominate a Democratic County Ticket. GEO. C. K. ZAHM,
Chairman Democratic Co. Com.

Circulate the Documents.

One of the wisest acts of the late Democratic State Convention was the adoption of a resolution urging upon every member of the party the necessity of aiding in the extension of the circulation of the Democratic papers published in their respective counties. The main cause of the success of the Radical party can be traced to the fact that the press has been used without stint for the dissemination of the pernicious doctrines of that party, and many of the rank and file, as well as the more prominent members of that organization, have labored zealously to extend the sphere of the newspapers representing them. We venture to say that there is scarcely an intelligent radical in this county who is not a subscriber to one or other of the radical organs published within its limits. Can as much be said for the Democratic masses? We fear not. Let them learn a lesson from their opponents in this particular, and our word for it the State and nation will not be much longer afflicted with the blighting curse of radicalism.

In the hope of placing the FREEMAN in the hands of every Democratic voter in Cambria county, we propose to accept campaign subscribers, and for *seventy-five cents, paid in advance*, will agree to furnish our paper from the 4th of July to the 4th of November, to each and all who will subscribe in this way. We solicit our friends throughout the county to urge this matter upon such of their Democratic neighbors as do not take a county paper, and if they cannot induce them to subscribe for the year, at least endeavor to persuade them to become subscribers for our campaign paper.

Soldiers' Bounties.

Notice has been given by the proper Department at Washington that, owing to the failure of the Rump Congress to make any appropriation for the purpose, the payment of bounties due to white soldiers has been discontinued. It has been frequently charged upon the radicals that their professed love for the soldiers was only intended as a bait for their votes, and though the oft repeated assertion has been as frequently denied, this failure to make provision for the adjustment of the additional bounties due to soldiers is evidence sufficient of the insincerity of radical professions in their behalf. Let it be borne in mind, however, that it is only white soldiers who have been thus "left out in the cold." The "wards of the nation" were not only granted $300 bounty, but funds were appropriated without delay for the payment of those bounties. It will be time enough to play charp on the negroes when they are invested with the right of suffrage and their votes have been secured for the radical party.

Hon. George Sharswood.

We place at the masthead of the FREEMAN to-day the name of this distinguished jurist and accomplished gentleman, as the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge. We shall give a short sketch of his past life and his public services in a future number. The best feeling prevailed in the Convention which nominated him—everything was harmonious, and is a *presage* of the success which awaits us in the coming campaign.

Our opponents concede the highest legal attainments and the most unblemished reputation to our candidate, and admit that the interests of all parties will be safe in his hands. We trust the radicals may make an equally good nomination, (if that were possible,) and then the contest would be one of principle entirely.

BEN. WADE seems, by a recent speech, to be in favor of a division of property both North and South.

Democratic State Convention.

This body, as briefly announced by us last week, assembled in the Representative Hall of the Capitol at Harrisburg, on the 11th inst., and was called to order by Hon. W. A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who made a brief but admirable speech, in which he reviewed the progress of political events since his advent, two years since, to the position he has filled with such eminent ability and untiring energy. At the conclusion of Mr. Wallace's remarks the Convention was temporarily organized by inviting Hon. Daniel M. Fox, of Philadelphia, to the chair and appointing five other gentlemen Secretaries *pro tem.*, after which a ballot for permanent Chairman was ordered and resulted in the election of Hon. C. E. Boyle, of Fayette county. The organization was subsequently completed by the report of the Committee, appointed for that purpose, naming a number of gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention. On assuming the duties of President Mr. Boyle delivered a neat and eloquent address, which was received with great enthusiasm, after which the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

On re-assembling in the afternoon, and after waiting some time on the Committee on Resolutions, the Convention was addressed by Wm. D. Moore, Esq., of Allegheny, and at the conclusion of his speech, the expected Committee not having yet appeared, it was resolved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Supreme Judge. The names of Hons. John W. Maynard, of Northampton, James Ryan, of Schuylkill, George Sharswood, of Philadelphia, James H. Graham, of Cumberland, Walter H. Lowrie, of Allegheny, Rob't J. Fisher, of York, Gaylord Church, of Crawford, Benj. Grant, of Erie, Geo. W. Woodward, of Luzerne, C. L. Pershing, of Cambria, and Wm. Elwell, of Columbia, were then offered for nomination. Judge Woodward and Hon. Henry D. Foster were also named, but afterwards withdrawn. The Convention then proceeded to vote *viva voce*, but there being no choice, a second ballot was ordered, and after the withdrawal of the names of Messrs. Lowrie, Grant, Church, Graham, Pershing and Elwell, another vote was taken, and resulted as follows:

George Sharswood received - -	85 votes.
John W. Maynard - - - - - -	15 "
James Ryan - - - - - - - -	11 "
Robert J. Fisher - - - - - -	9 "

Hon. George Sharswood was thereupon declared the nominee of the Convention for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

At this juncture of affairs Judge Black appeared with the Committee on Resolutions, and after paying an eloquent tribute to the character and abilities of Judge Sharswood, moved that his nomination be made unanimous, which was accordingly done by acclamation.

A resolution was then offered that Hon. Wm. A. Wallace be continued as Chairman of the State Central Committee, which elicited some discussion, but upon a resolution being substituted that the Convention proceed to the election of a Chairman of said Committee, Mr. Wallace was nominated and chosen by acclamation. The thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania were then tendered him by resolution, and the opinion expressed that higher honors await him. A motion was subsequently made that the term of the State Central Committee be extended to the first of January, 1869, and although objected to on the ground that the Convention had no right to tie the hands of the Convention of 1868 in this matter, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 51 yeas to 45 nays. The other members of the State Central Committee were then named by the different delegates, after which the Committee on Resolutions, whose protracted session it was surmised was owing to a discussion as to the propriety of endorsing President Johnson, upon which question they wisely maintained silence, offered the following

PLATFORM.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in general State Convention assembled, for the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, profoundly grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the return of peace to our beloved country, but deeply anxious on account of the trials and delays which impede the complete restoration and reunion of all the States, and appreciating the dangers which still threaten the safety of our political institutions, and the future peace, liberty and prosperity of the people, resolve,

1. That we steadfastly adhere to the principles of civil Government established by the founders of the Union; and in the present conflict of legislative usurpation with constitutional law, we esteem a wise, upright and fearless judiciary the great bulwark of public liberty and individual right.

2. That the Union of the States is perpetual, and the Federal Government supreme within its constitutional limits.

3. That Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the electoral college, is a right fundamental and indestructable in its nature and abiding in every State, being a duty as well as a right pertaining to the people of every State and essential to our Republican system of Government. Its denial is the destruction of the Government itself.

4. Each State having under the Constitution the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, we proclaim as a usurpation and an outrage the establishment of negro suffrage in any of the States by the coercive exercise of Federal power; and we shall resist to the last resort the threatened measures of the leaders of the Republican party to interfere by acts of Congress with the regulation of the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania.

5. That we are opposed to any amendment of the Constitution of the State giving to negroes the right of suffrage.

6. That the failure of the Tariff Bill in the last session of the late Congress, more than three-fourths whose members belonged to the Republican party, is an illustration of their infidelity to their pledges and their neglect of their professions in relation to the great industrial and financial interests of the country.

7. That the Radical majority in Congress, and those who sustain them, have overthrown the Constitution, dismembered the Federal Union and subverted republican government by a long series of usurpations, among which are the following:

Their denial of the right of States of the Union to representation in Congress.

Their treatment of ten States as subjugated provinces, and governing them by military force in time of peace. Their enactment of laws denying indemnity for arrests and false imprisonments made without authority of law.

Their resistance of the authority of the civil tribunals, and their overthrow by the substitution of military commissions for the trial of undefined offenses.

Their efforts to destroy the executive and judicial departments of the Government by the threatened impeachment to control executive action, and a projected "remoddelling" of the Supreme Court of the United States to force obedience to Congressional mandates.

Their ejection from their seats in the Federal Senate and House, of members duly and legally chosen.

That the purpose of confiscation in violation of the Declaration of Rights and other guarantees of the Federal and State Constitutions, tending as it does to destroy all protection to private property, advances them far on the high road to repudiation.

8. That a strict conformity, both by the Federal and State Governments, to all the powers, restrictions and guarantees, as contained in the Constitution of the United States, a rigid and wise economy in the administration of public affairs, and the election of capable, honest and patriotic men to office, are measures absolutely necessary to restore public confidence, avert national bankruptcy, and to ensure the perpetuity of our free institutions.

9. That the late Republican Legislature of this State has distinguished itself for the number of its unwise and unconstitutional enactments. Some of these laws have already been judicially determined to be unconstitutional, others are unwise, inexpedient, oppressive and fanatical, and the members who sustained them should be condemned by the people at the polls.

10. That the candidate we this day presented to the people of Pennsylvania for a place on the Supreme Bench of the State, is in all respects worthy of the confidence and support of all who are in favor of an enlightened, faithful and impartial administration of the laws.

11. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania, by their representatives now assembled, hereby tender their acknowledgments and thanks to the Hon. George W. Woodward in his retirement from the position of Chief Justice of this Commonwealth, for the pure, faithful and able manner in which he discharged the duties of that exalted position.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Mr. Vaux, of Philadelphia, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation; and ordered to be incorporated in the platform of the Convention:

Resolved, That the power and success of the Democratic party greatly depends on the character and efficiency of its newspaper press, and that to give due force to its usefulness, this Convention earnestly request that in every county all the members of the Democratic party should make a vigorous effort to increase its circulation by giving it individual patronage and support.

The above resolutions were received with unbounded enthusiasm throughout, and at times, especially during the reading of the seventh resolution, with tumultuous cheering.

After the appointment of a committee to wait on Judge Sharswood and inform him of his nomination, and the adoption of a resolution of thanks to the presiding officer, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

—Four brothers, railroad thieves, have been arrested in Chicago. The plan was to detail one of their number for duty in Chicago, to enter the box cars just before they were to be locked, where he would secrete himself and await release from another brother, who had procured duplicate keys to all the cars used, and who would await the arrival of the train at a way station, en route. When the cars had reached a given point, which had been agreed upon, and which should be the rendezvous of another of the family provided with a team, the door was quietly opened, valuable parcels pitched out upon the ground, and the man with the train would then leap from the car and assist in securing the property.

MacShane in Washington.

LETTER NUMBER FIVE.

Next morning, after enjoying an excellent breakfast, worth, in the opinion of the landlord, one dollar, I wended my way to the Capitol. I think I am safe in saying that this building, with all its additions and the unused material still in its neighborhood, contains more marble than any other building in the world. The great difficulty with a stranger is that he might as well undertake to thread the fabled labyrinths of Crete as to pass through the various mazes of this building without a guide. I, however, got into the enclosure—passed up the gravelled walk—viewed the various shrubbery which decorated the Capitol grounds—approached and leant over the classic fountain which would have furnished a dainty home for a Naiad Queen in the days of heathen mythology. In short, I gazed to satiety upon all the surroundings, or rather the *frontings* of the Capitol, and lying between it and Pennsylvania Avenue. I then turned my gaze upon the Capitol building itself, as it loomed up before me in its magnificent proportions. I looked up to it till my neck was pained with its position. I gazed upon its proportions—took in its angles, its cornices, its niches, until my vision wearied with the continued sight of marble—marble—marble—without any softer substance for them to rest upon. I experienced a dizziness, and sat down and rested on the first step of the Capitol.

How to get through the building puzzled me, and I seriously regretted that I had not a certificate of election to Congress in my pocket, which would have been a sort of letter of introduction within the marble walls before me. I concluded, on reflection, to take the building fairly in front—ascended the steps from the fountain to the landing above and found myself in the vestibule of the building. I pursued my way until I found myself in what I knew must be the rotunda. This room, if so it could be called, was a polygon in shape, each side or panel representing an historical painting. "The Capture of Cornwallis," "Gen. Washington Surrendering his Commission," "The Baptism of Pocahontas," "The Settlement of the Mississippi Valley by De Soto," and other works of art filled the various panels, about a dozen in number.

A statue as large as life and as ugly as sin stood in the centre of the rotunda, which might have been worshipped without fear of infringing on the Decalogue. Thus it is that Lincoln fills the centre space in the nation's Capitol, while WASHINGTON, and other inferior heroes and statesmen, get a niche around the edges.

Observing sundry persons moving in a certain direction I incontinently followed, and soon found myself in the Court Room of the Supreme Court of the United States. There sat the nine Judges—the Chief Justice, with his plain and impassive features; to his right Judge Wayne, an amiable but not an able man, Judge Grier, of Pennsylvania, an intellectual and physical giant. Davis, the friend and appointee of Lincoln, and Miller; on his left sat the able and accomplished Judge Nelson of New York, next to him the corpulant and pleasant form of Nathan Clifford, then Swayne of Ohio, and lastly, the comparatively youthful features of Judge Field, the last appointee of President Lincoln, who recently decided the test oath to be unconstitutional. These Judges, dressed in their black robes of office, present a very solemn and impressive appearance. Before this imposing tribunal was being argued the case of ——; well, the Spanish names have escaped my memory, but it involved the title to a portion of San Francisco. The plff. had secured the services of Messrs. Black, Evarts, Coffey and Brent, while Atty. Gen. Stanberry, Curtis, Carlisle and Stewart of Nevada appeared for the defendants.

I had the pleasure of hearing the concluding argument, which was made by Judge Black, and, like all his efforts, was masterly and exhaustive. It was difficult to say whether his argument excelled in its grasp of the technical legal questions which had been raised, or in the chilling irony with which he dwelt upon the pretensions of the defendants. At the close of his argument the spectators, and there were many, without distinction of sex, pressed forward (the Court having adjourned on the conclusion of his speech) to congratulate him on his effort. You will pardon me, dear *Freeman*, when I state that I felt the compliment as a tribute to a noble Pennsylvanian—and not only that, but one of the "frosty sons of thunder" from your own Alleghanies.

Before leaving Washington, having referred to the executive and judicial public servants, I shall come down to inferior topics, and give sketches of members of Congress. I was somewhat amused by the sketches given by your late worthy member, Mr. Barker, but *they* were mostly of New England men, and I have concluded to refer to members nearer home, and shall probably commence with the member from your district in my next letter. MACSHANE.

THE LATEST AND BEST NEWS is that R. H. Singer, who, upon his entree into our town, reduced the price of horse-shoeing one-third, has determined still to lead the van, and offers to work 10 per cent. lower than the lowest for *cash*, and insures satisfaction. Persons needing tire on their wagons or carriages, can save dollars by giving him their work. "A dollar saved is a dollar gained," and the way to save many of them is to get your blacksmithing done with Mr. Singer, at the west end of town. Mr. S. is also selling I. C. Singer's unequalled Tire and Band Bender—a machine which saves a great amount of time and labor and bends the Tire round and true—of which Wm. Myers, of Altoona, says he would not take $100 and do without. Any amount of testimony just like that can be shown, but the machine is its own best recommendations to a mechanic. Persons wishing to purchase should call on or address R. H. SINGER, Ebensburg.

Territory for sale. For terms address I. C. SINGER, Box 35, Altoona, Pa.