Democratic Weekly Newspaper; Devoted to Politics, News, Literature, Home Interests and General Information.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE!

VOLUME 1.

HOLLIDAYSBURGI

JACOB M. PIRCHER,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER & TAILOR

mers for more than TWENTY FIVE YEARS,

m with their patronage in the future.

TAVEHN LICENSES.

EATING HOUSE LICENCES.

QUART LICENSE.

Loretto Borough-William Gwinn.

molltown Borough-Julius Steich; Croyle

Peter Brown; Conemangh Bor - Joseph bemaker, 2d ward.

DRIVATE SALE.—The subscri-

ber offers at Private Sale two valuable

sets of TIMBER LAND, situate in Jack-

RMS adjoining the borough of Ebensburg

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

NUMBER 23

Gents and Boys furnished with CLOTH- Far under the boughs, at the valley's side, NG, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest The pearly waters right merrily glide.

ryles and best material, at the LOWEST VARIETY OF PIECE GOODS. hich will be sold by the yard or made to

eler in the most approved manner. Having given full satisfaction to his cus-

marantees the same to all who may favor There is food for the soul, there are charms for the eye, m-Store on the west side of Montgomery

Where the crystal waters go prattling by— Where the wild flowret rears its delicate head, All glowing and fresh from its damp, leafy met, below Blair, next door to Masonic lall, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [my23.1y.] ICENSE NOTICE .-- Petitions for License have been filed in the office

Where the violet blooms in unconscious pride In each fairy nook by the streamlet's side; Where the summer's sunset bathes its banks With a smile and blush for its merry pranks. the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria busty by the following persons, to be premied to the Judges of said Court, on Wedalay the 10th day of July next; There's bloom in the forest, there's balm in

the air,
For the angel of peace reigns beautiful there,
And the soul bursts her fetters while stroll-Conemaugh B rough—And'w Abler, Ma-Seitz; Ebensburg Borough—D. A. Con-d, west ward; Johnstown Borough—Da-ing quite soon

Mid our greenwood haunts in joyous June

I love to roam through a vale like this. Command Tp.—Peter Rubritz; Johns-we Borough—Frederick Krebs, 3d ward; And follow the streamlet where'er it list-

For pure are the joys that gush o'er the soul As, bidden by fancy, thus careless we roam.

## Original Communication. THE TEACHERS' ADVOCATE.

"Compulsory Attendance."

ARTICLE NUMBER TWO.

the "Lloyd Property." Also—Four oth-valuable tracts of LAND, situate in Cam-Mr. Editor—We find in your issue of the 13th inst. an article from the Teachers' Ada and Jackson townships, and known as "Pensacola Property." ALSO—TWO which appears to be intended as a reply to out 150 acres. The buildings are all in our article published in your issue of the

od repair, with never-falling springs of ter near the houses.

Persons wishing to purchase or sell one or Timber Lands, will do well by ling on me before buying or offering them

The editors of the Adeceate, we trust, will pardon us for saying that we have seldom, f eyer, read a controversial artical on any ubject in which is to be found such a jum-

surprise as to what induced us to put their head on our article. As they have failed to comprehend we fear we could not enlighten

We shall endeavor to notice the strong points in their reply, scriatim, notwithstanding the confused and disorderly manner in which it is put together.

First-"R starts out by asking us five or ix questions which, as they are entirely it. relavent, we pass over without further re-

Now let the reader judge as to the relevancy of these questions. Here they are:
1st. When children are irregular in their
attendance, do you know whether or not the
teachers take the trouble to inquire of their
parents as to the cause? 2d. 1s it, or is it not, obligatory on teachers to make such inquiry? 3d. If it is, are you not aware that it is seldom made? 4th. If it is not that it is sentent hade? It it is not the duty of teachers to make such inquiry, how are they to know, when a child fails to attend regularly, that it is playing truant, or that its absence cannot be accounted for through a justifiable or excusable cause? 5th. Has not the teacher the right to punish a child for playing truant, as he would for any offence committed in school?

Although we are somewhat surprised that these gentlemen should hazard the assertion that these questions are entirely irrelavent, in their reply published in the Advocate, we certainly never dreamt that they would risk such an assertion in the columns of the Freesuch an assertion in the columns of the Free-man, unless by a delay of three weeks in re-plying to our strictures they had hoped your readers would entirely overlook the perti-nency and relevancy of these questions to the subject in controversy. Why, gentle-men, not permit the readers of the Advocate to judge as to the relevancy of these ques-tions? Is it not an insult to their intelligence for you to decide for them, without giving them an opportunity to judge for themselves? If they are entirely irrelavent certainly it would be easy for any person of ordinary ability to show it. But let us see Yes, at first. Now will you be kind enough, if they are irrelayent. Does not J. Newlin,

Esq., head the "able document" which he
read before the Convention of County Superintendents "Irregularity of Attendance in
Schools?" Does not the whole purport of

23d of May.

Were it not that the subject in controversy is one of great importance, as touching the love God and keep his commandments. rights and liberties of our people, we should deem it unnecessary to take any notice of their reply.

Here, then, are the principle duties which devolve upon parents regarding the education of their children. Can these duties be fulfilled without learning them to read or write? Cortainly they can, and have been. We know that the greater number of the Apostles were illiterate men. We know, notwithstanding they were commissioned and commanded by our Savior to teach all nations, they were not commanded to teach them by learning them to read or write, nor by reading or writing to them. But, not-withstanding, every intelligent Christian will freely admit that education, in the popular sense of the word, is of very great importance to mankind in assisting them to perform well the great ends of their creation, not to speak of the incalculable benefits to be derived from a good education in a temporal point of view, especially when these great ends are kept in the foreground.

The editors of the Advocate seem to insinu-

ate that we did not quote them fairly, that is if we understand them, by omitting a sentence that would explain and moderate what preceded it. Here, then, is the sentence:
"Of course such a law would have to be attempted to answer any of our strictures they could have found one on this very point. We will state it again for their bene-fit: "But when you admit the government has the power to make the sentence one year, or less, by what right do you deny it's authority and power to make it ten or more years?" Gentlemen, do you not perceive that the very sentence, especially the part which you have italicised for our benefit, which you have italicised for our benefit, and complain of us for not quoting, admits what we said in our first article on this point. But such a law should not be made too strict at first! No, that would be had policy, but when you find the people yield and become accustomed to it, then make it as strict as you please. Gentlemen, we have some curiosity to see hew your Art of Reasoning will extricate you from this dilemma. Perhaps it is our logic is at fault. We had been taught that logic meant the right was been taught that logic meant the right use of reason, or the art of reasoning and thinking justly. Doubtless the editors of the Advocate can teach us better.

The editors of the Advocate intimate that entlemen, to tell us in what other particu-

lar you do not agree with Mr. Newlin?

They also seem to complain that we have done some injustice to Mr. Newlin by not giving all their extract from his able docu-Schools?" Does not the whole purport of that article consist in advocating a compulsory law as the best, if not the only, and yet in the face of your own article, and as we had anticipated, the attempt made to a second director has kindly furnished us with the February number of the Pennsylvania School Journal, in which Mr. Newlin's essay is published. We have read it carefully and find that in place of doing him injustice, we have given your readers but a faint idea of the absurdities and vagaries contained in his article. He eulogizes.

THE STREAMLET.

BY JULIA TOBIN.

Away to the wood where the grave oaks grow.

And Phebus at morning peeps modestly frongh—
Far under the boughs, at the valley's side, The pearly waters right merrily glide.

The pathway is pebbled, their borders in bloom

With the verdure of summer and beauty of June:

And the mosa-robe is rich in sunny gleam

that of Mr. Newlin's, you tell your readers these five questions could be more chusetts. Then he proceeds at great length is children to the public school, or, indeed, bit she children to the public school, or, indeed, the school is children to the public school, or, indeed, the school is children to the public school, or, indeed, the school is children to the public school, or, indeed, the school is children to the public school, or, indeed, the school is children to the public school, or, indeed, the school is children to the public school, or, indeed, the school is children to the public school, or, indeed, the school is children to the public school, or, indeed, the sc

admits that the Scriptures enjoin upon parents the duty of educating their children. After making such an admission, is it not strange that he should be seized with holy horror at the bare mention of an enactment intended to prevent people from setting the laws of God and the interests of manking at horror at the bare mention of an enactment intended to prevent people from setting the laws of God and the interests of mankind at defiance, by allowing their children to grow up in ignorance?" Yes, gentlemen, we certainly admit that the Scriptures enjoin on parents the duty of educating their children, and yet we deny that the Scriptures either enjoin or command parents to have their children taught even to read or write, much less do they enjoin that duty on the government. What kind of education, then, it may be asked, does the Scriptures enjoin on parents? This will be best explained by putting the question: For what purpose was men created and placed in the world? Answer: To know God, to love Him, and that they did not understand what we meant proves what might be considered egotistical

The fifth commandment says "Thou shalt

The fifth commandment says "Thou shalt not kill," yet every one knows that under certain circumstances we are not only justified in killing, but it is our duty to kill. Apply the logic of the editors of the Advocate to this and it will be found we are estopped from arguing that it is right to kill under any circumstances. When we say that God has entrusted the education of the child to the parents, the editors of the Advocate, according to their logic, hold that this is giving the parents absolute control to do as they framed with much care, and should not be made too strict at first." This, to use a common phrase, is getting out of the mud and into the mire. If the gentlemen had attempted to answer any of our mines to be the parents absolute control to do as they please with their children, and should they disobey, whip them to death, as Rev. Joel Lindsley did. This is singular logic. Because parents in some instance. brutes, the natural and divine law which en-trusts the education of their children to them is a bad law, and all wrong! But the law that Jesse Newlin, Esq., and the editors of the Advocate urge is a good law, and all right, although it might prove to be as barbarous and cruel in its results as the treatment by Lindsley of his child. Let us see the distinction. Bey Local Lindsley is at the distinction. Rev. Joel Lindsley, in at-tempting to educate his child in his way, vi-olates the natural, the divine and the municipal law, by whipping it to death. The Legislature passes a law interfering with the natural and divine right of parents as to how and when they shall educate their children, and for a violation of this law by either parent or child, the child may be sent to a house of correction. Wherein now is the rent or child, the child may be sent to a house of correction. Wherein, now, is the difference between the barbarity and cruelty of Lindsley on the one hand and the Legislature on the other? Lindsley whips his child to death, and it is relieved of its sufferings. The Legislature tears the child from its parents, its brothers and sisters, its playmates, its home, and puts it in a house of correction, to pine and die. Lindsley violates the natural, the divine and the municipal law. The Legislature violates the natural and divine law, the Constitution of our pal law. The Legislature violates the natural and divine law, the Constitution of our State, and the inherent and indefeasible rights of parents. Lindsley is guilty of inhuman and barbarous treatment of his child, in opposition to all laws. The Legislature sanctions almost similar treatment, and in some respects worse, under the mere semblance of law. In a word, what Lindsley is condemned for doing by every one they urge upon the Legislature to do, but in a somewhat different manner, and what, doubtless, would seem to Mr. Newlin a more refined manner, in accordance with the ideas of Christian civilization in Massachusetts and Prussia.

But let us hear them again: "We do not

meaning, or make it a pretext for evading a reply, hence we wrote at the time the following sentence, but came to the conclusion afterwards to leave it out, as it might appear like an insult to the intelligence of the readers. Here it is: It is true, no one doubts the right of the Legislature to interfere when parents are guilty of barbarous or cruel treatment, for such parents would be guilty of a violation of the natural and divine law, and should the Legislature fail to pass any enactment for the protection of children against the acts of cruel and unatural parents, the common law might prove sufficient for their protection and the punishment of the wrong doers. So much we wrote at the time. Their own admission that they did not understand what we meant they are the following the Legislature fail to prove sufficient for their protection of the personal liberty of the citation of the personal liberty of can compel the people to attend a particular church. They say: "Now we beg to remind him that the Constitution of the State forbids interference in religious matters." also remind us that the Constitution does not deprive the Legislature of the power to legislate in regard to education, but, on the contrary; says the Legislature shall provide for the establishment of schools. Granted. But where is the power given in the Constitution to compel parents to send their children to school, or to have them educated?

dren to school, or to have them educated?

We would respectfully suggest to the editors of the Advocate to turn their attention to our strictures, in our former article, and endeavor to refute them. We expect them to do this not by misstatements, but by full and fair quotations from us, so the reader may understand the points at issue. If they do this we shall not complain as to how many papers they may use in replying. R.

A MATRIMONIAL PROPOSITION.-We yesterday overheard-unintentionally of course-a bit of matrimonial conversation;

which we hope the parties interested will A young man, laboring on a farm not many miles from this city, brought the daughter of his employer into town to see the circus. On arriving in the city, they proceeded to one of our best refresh halls, and were soon seated in one of those cozy recesses provided for the accommo-dation of hungry mortals. The good things of the establishment were ordered and disposed of by the inmates. There of it." There was a sound, as if a horse's hoof, had been pulled out of the mud. and the lovers were happy. Wealthy, but proud farmers, who have marriageable daughters and a young man in their employ named John, will take notice.—
Sandusky Register.

LORD BUCKINGHAM was once at dinner where a Mr. Grubb was invited to sing.

## STORY OF A BASKET.

The other day a well-known and respectable young lady of the upper crust in St. Louis, intending to attend at a pichic; bought a nice large basket at Warne & Cheever's, and so as to be able to identify property, had it sent home bearing a large card on which the young lady's name was written in a bold, legible hand. The day of the picnic the basket was filled with delicacies for the occasion, and faithfully performed its offices, and was promptly recognized by the large card and name thereon as the property of the fair picnickian. In due time it was emptied of its palatable contents, and was not filled but here segment attendance by any other means now within the power of parents, teachers and directors.

We give them credit for some foresignt, if not ingeniousness, in evading a reply. Just about the time out article was published the Johnstonen Democraft published in its local columns an interesting report of an exhibition in the schools in Conemungh Borough under the superintendence of Rev. Valentine Lobmyer, O. S. B. We have not this report at hand, but if we remember correctly, it was stated that, of the large number of children attending these schools, there was but one instance of tregular attendance, since the superintendence of tregular attendance, since the superintendence of the case of the day, the superintendence of the case o dream of the day previous. I Imag Miss --- 's surprise on reading the announcement in the morning paper the next day, informing the public that a basket had been found on the steps of a promi nent gentleman's residence, to which was attached a card bearing the young lady's name, and in which was a fine bouncin baby a few days old.

A terrible consternation spread through-out the household of the basketless young lady. Blood and revenge was loudly alked of, when an "explanation ensued and the newspapers were requested to, and did announce the next day, the facts as above stated, which is satisfactory to all concerned; we suppose, as it seems that the young lady owned the basket and card, but not the baby:—Springfield (Ill.) Regis-

A HUMANE lady in the west of Obio, furing the rush of contrabands thither. took pity on a poor ragged boy of a de-cidedly dark complexion, and gave him a home in her family. After being decently clothed Jack was happy, and soon as fat as a prize-pig. The good woman was pleased with her success, and all went on swimmingly till one day she heard him use the Lord's name in any thing but a reverent manner. Calling Jack to her. she proceeded to lecture him upon the enormity of the deed, telling him he must certainly go to Tophet, unless he stopped swearing. "What kind ob a place am dat?" "It is a lake of fire and brimstone." "Fiar and brimstone, Missus ?" "Yes, and you will be put into it and burned forever and ever." "But poor Jack burn all up, Misses?" "No, you won't; you'd keep burning, and never be consumed." "But I neber could stand it." "You will have to stand it;" replied the woman; something at a loss for words to make him understand her meaning: "Well," replied the juvenile contraband, "if I kin stand it, Missus, I don't care for hell-fiar or brimstone eder."-St. Claire-

A RAILROAD HERO. - The heroism of a draw-tender, Dennis Colgan, prevented a most frightful accident at the East Bridgeport (Conn.) bridge, on Friday The draw had been open to let a achoo er pass, the ball was down, and the oridge some fifteen feet out of place when the train came in sight, and pushed along at the usual speed, the engineer not seeing the signal, and knowing nothing about it till within twenty feet of the draw. By the greatest exertion the bridge was swung into place, but as the track etrikes the and disposed of by the inmates. There conversation was running largely upon the subject of matrimony, and the young man proposed that they proceed forthwith and be "united." The lady replied: "How can I marry you, John? you are very poor, and father is wealthy and very proud." "Pride be blest," exclaimed John, "may I never ride another horse to water if I wouldn't marry you if he was worth a million, and would give us half of it." There was a sound, as if a barse's sliding to the platform below. So parrow sliding to the platform below. So narrow was his escape in performing this heroic deed that all thought he had been crushed to death beneath the wheels of the car.

> THERE is a whole sermon in the saying of the Persian: "In all thy quarrels leave open the door of reconciliation." It should never be forgotten.

He begged to be excused, urging that he did not know what to sing. "Sing 'T'd of a wheel? Recause the fellows excund be a butterfly," suggested the nobleman.

F. A. SHOEMAKER. p.11.f. Att'y at Law, Ebensburg. MAN DOWN-LIFT HIM Circumstances compel me to make lag call, a strong call, and a sincere and termined call to all these knowing them to indebted, the subscriber having liability is to meet and drugs and other articles to the requiring cash and nothing but cash, the recent and th mough greenbacks might do. All the beythat I have received from my patrons on my debut in Cambria county has not a sufficient to clear my drug bills. I do may my friends that it is not my pleasure harass or distress any one, but my necessary in the sufficient harass or distress any one harass or distress and the sufficient harass or distress and the sufficient harass or distress and the sufficient harass and the I therefore hope this call will be suffi-nt notice to all. J. J. KRISE, M. D. St. Augustine, June 6, 1867.-1m.

XECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of micis Glosser, late of Chest township, mbria county, dec'd, having been granted the undersigned by the Register of said my, all persons having claims against destate will please present them duly aumicated for settlement, and those indebtto the same are hereby the same are hereby requested to come

PAUL YOHNER, Executor. thest Township, June 13, 1867.-6t.

XECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Lettem Testamentary on the estate of Nich-Weilandt, late of Susquebanna town-p. Cambria county, deceased, have been ated to the undersigned by the Register aid county. All persons having claims ist said estate will please present them layment, and those owing the same are lested to make mitlement without delay. PETER SHERO, Executor. arrolltown, May 30, 1867.-6t.

ISSOLUTION .- The partnerte and Dr. H. C. Christy, in the hotel consent—S. A. Criste retiring from the The business will be continued by Dr. C. Christy, who will pay all debts that how or may become due. fallitzin, June 12, 1867.

OSEPH ZOLNER, JR., Watchmaker and Jeweler aken the room on High street, opposite Mountain House, recently occupied by Lloyd as a Drug Store. Watches and selly repaired on short notice and at the set rates, and all work warranted. Thensburg, May 23, 1867.