OLUME 1

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1867.

NUMBER 31

ambria Freeman

WILL BE PUBLISHED ERY THURSDAY MORNING, a Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa., of following rates, payable within three months from date of subscribing :

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these statements I am sustained by my cessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience ed over a series of years. Respectfully.

EDWARD II. WILLIAMS. General Superintendent. vican Watch Co., Waltham.

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out the country, and we would cau-

chasers to be on their guard against

ID PRIZES IN GREENBACKS.—Over | the desired effect.

Original Communication. THE TEACHERS' ADVOCATE.

Compulsory Education.

ARTICLE NUMBER FOUR.

The Teachers' Advocate for August has made another attempt at defending itself from my strictures on its articles advocating a system of compulsory education. As it has really abandoned the controversy by declining to publish its articles in the Freeman in place of the Advocate, which circulates only among a few dozen school teachers, who are n of twelve months will be charged at | not permitted to see my articles, it might

seem ungenerous in me to reply. I certainly would not think of it were it not that I find them persisting in statements in direct contradiction to their own articles. As they have been compelled to acknowledge the relevancy of my questions, after

persisting in two articles that they were entirely irrelevant, I shall not annoy them further on that point. Nor shall I tresspass on your columns by further exposing their efforts at attempting to apply the rule regarding exceptions. I shall merely remark that if they are correct in their application, then the majority of schools in which there is bad attendance are only carrying out the principle to its logical conclusion, that the exception proved the rule to be a good one! They complain of me for asking so many questions, and seem to think they are not bound to defend from my attacks. They were unfortunate not to reflect ou this sooner, as they might have saved themselves from a great deal of labor and exposure.

They give us statistics regarding the attendance at the Common Schools throughout the State from 1855 to 1866. From these it appears the average attendance in 1855 was 68 and in 1866 but 63 per cent! Now if I was writing for the purpose of proving that our Common School system is to a great extent a failure, and in bad repute with the have made arrangements by which people, I could not give a more striking proof of it than these statistics they have published; and that is the only point to

> They decline to give us the name of any person in Cambria county that attempts to deprive his children of education. This they think, would not be proper, and yet they seem to think it entirely proper to libel the people of our county and of the State, by endeavoring to make it appear that a large percentage of them are opposed to education, and that this compulsory law is necessary in order to prevent parents from de-

priving their children of education. But here is a disclaimer which certaining would astonish me had I not some specimens of the same kind from them in former articles. They positively deny that they advecated the sending of children to a house of Mass., respectfully submit that their correction. I shall let the reader judge how more durable, better adapted for words. It will be seen to what desperation use, and more easily kept in order they are driven. In complaining of irregular attendance, in their first article, they say "We repeat, then, that we see no remedy by which this evil can be arrested but a law compelling attendance at school. Of course oposed of from 125 to 300 pieces, such a law would have to be framed with an old English watch there are more much care, and should not be made too strin-O parts. How they run under the gent at first"!!! The last sentence, it will be remembered, the editors complained of me for omitting in my first article. I gave them the benefit of it in my next. Now they have it again. Newlin's recommendation to send the delinquent children to a house of correction for one year or less, the editors of the Advocate suggested might be ave been in use on this railroad for sev- too severe at first! Hence they did not advocate such severe punishment! Humiliating! A County Superintendent and a prominent school teacher endeavoring to sneak from the responsibility of the meaning of language that will bear but one construction. What is the plain meaning of their language? It is this: Sneak this law on the people by being judicious in not making it too severe at first, but when they become submissive make it as severe as you please. Then the lose of English manufacture, of ac- punishment recommended by Mr. Newlin, sending the children to a house of correction for one year or less, after a while would be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the editors, by making the punishment one year or more! And yet the editors, with their own words staring them in the face, deny that they were in favor of Mr. Newlin's plan. They are not in favor of making the punishment too severe at first!

Remarkable distinction! But here is something equally good, if not better. It is in reply to my quotation from the Constitution which forbids cruel punishment. They say: "But it surely has no application in the case, for we never suggested any punishment for a violation of the proposed law." (?) No, not ever that sending children to a house of correction would be too severe at first! They advocate a compulsory enactment law, but suggest no punshment for a violation of it! It is to be a magic act that is to have the desired effect without being enforced by fines or penalties,

or any other punishment, for its violation! I must ask pardon of your readers for continuing this discussion at such length with these gentlemen. To do so any longer in a serious manner, would to some extent, I fear, be as humiliating to the people of our county as it is to me.

It had been suggested to me, some time ago, that the allopathic system of treatment | exclaims : was too severe for their constitutions. I was urged to prescribe the homeopathic. Did I spell that right? Our pedagogues will inform me. I never had much faith in Hahnemann's system, but I have been tempt-

Greenbacks; \$10,000 in Sewing | As our friends are still in favor of compuling that he is in the act of tumbling down, \$9.00 in Washing Machines; a sory education, although they suggest no while endeavoring to find egress from the d of Hoop Skirts, Albums, Books, punishment for a violation of the law, we Pencils, Lockets, &c., &c., to be would prescribe a system somewhat like that to the subscribers and purchasers of the Lilliputians described in Gulliver's lome Amusement. Every yearly sub- travels. It bears such a striking resemgets twenty-four tickets, drawing | blance to their system, that, with a few o \$100 each in Greenbacks. Can- changes, I have no doubt it will suit their agents clear from \$10 to \$15 per | taste. Dean Swift describes it thus : "Their g Clubs. Sample copies with a notions relating to the duties of parents and ket and full directions and instruc- children differ extremely from ours. For, Agents, sent by mail, by enclosing since the conjunction of male and female is addressed to the Home Amuse founded upon the great law of nature, in or-Nassau Street, New York. Male der to propagate and continue the species, totale Canvassing Agents wanted in the Lilliputians will needs have it that men town and neighborhood in the United and women are joined together like other i animals by the motives of concupiscence, brother's son-in-law.

and that their tenderness towards their young proceeds from the like natural principle: for which reason they will never allow that a child is under any obligation to its father for begetting him, or to its mother for bringing him forth into the world; which, considering the miseries of human life, was neither a benefit in itself nor intended so by his parents.

Upon these and the like reasonings their opinion is that parents are the ical deaths. To such an extent has the last of all others to be trusted with the education of their own children, and therefore they have in every town public nurseries, where all parents except cottagers and laborers" (this can be amended in accordance with our democratic principles) "are obliged to send their children to be reared and educated, when they come to the age of twenty moons, at which time they are supposed to have some rudiments of docility. These schools are of several kinds, suited to different qualities and to both sexes. They have certain professors, well skilled in preparing children for such a condition of life as befits the rank of the parents and their own capacities, as well as inclinations," He then describes the male nurseries for the better class: "They are dressed by men till four years of age, and then are obliged to dress themselves. although their quality be ever so great.

suffered to see them only twice a year; the visit is to last but an hour; they are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting, but a professor who always stands by on those occasions, will not suffer them to whisper, or use any fondling expressions, or bring any presents of toys, sweetmeats and the like The pension from each family for the education and entertainment of a child, upon failure of due payment, is levied by the emperor's officers." He then describes the nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen, tradesmen, &c., which are managed proportionably after the same manner. "In the female nurseries the young girls of quality sor or deputy, till they come to dress themstories, or the common follies practical desolate part of the country."

Now, with one or two amendments, I would ubuit it as a substitute for the plan proposed by Jesse Newlin and the editors of the Advocate. I think it will sait their views, case of for I have no doubt it was these nurseries Mr. Newlin was thinking of when he spoke of sending the children to a certain institute or house of correction. He was merely unfortunate in calling it a house of correction nstead of a nursery. The editors, who are public benefactors, will see that the public vill be benefitted by these nurseries in more ways than one. The professors, being bet ter judges than the parents as to what trades &c., the children should be taught, and be ng more interested in the public good, will remedy all the evils our friends complain of. There is but one difficulty in starting-that General Superintendent? Prof. J. Newlin. Esq., seems to have the best claim, he being the first to urge a system, it will be perceived somewhat similar. Yet the editors of the Advocate might prove to be strong rivals. They may say, "True, he suggested it first, ly circulated journal, fought for it through good and evil report, and are still ready and willing to fight for it to the last."

This is but a brief sketch of the system.

Perhaps the editors are somewhat afraid. however, of some petty individual who, it appears, was a rival candidate at the last or some former convention. If they will let me know who he was I will take care of him. sitions in the nurseries of our county. would suggest that our County Superintend ent be continued, and his assistant be made a professor in the female nurseries. Then we will have a new generation of young men and maidens, as far surpassing the present

And, I trust, when this great reformation s accomplished, our people will not forget the valuable services of J. Newlin, Esq., and the editors of the Advocate. Lest they should would now suggest that when they shall have passed from this mundane sphere to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns," a momument shall be built to their memories, in the corner stone of which shall be deposited a copy of J. Newlin's able document on compulsory education, and the articles of the editors of the Teachers' Advocate on the same subject. De profundis. R.

A CARICATURE NOT YET PUBLISHED .-The following is a caricature which we have not seen in Harper:

Scene First-Stanton in the War Office, has just received notice from the President of leave to go. The Secretary, with eyes aglare, nostrils distended, fists clenched and advanced in pugilistic attitude, his whole person indicative of fight,

Seene Second-Stanton making toward the door of the War Office, his hair dised to try a mixture which I think will have heveled, eyes protruding, his arms extendoffice, while Andy, standing in the door of the White-House, reaches out a long leg, well-booted, the foot of which sets strong against the Secretary's posterior person, with an inscription upon the sole of the boot of the word "Grant ;" the woebegone Secretary exclaiming as he retreats:

"I yield to superior force."

If your mother's mother was my mother's aunt, what relation would your grandfather's nephew be to my eldest

Tales, Shetches, Ancedotes, &c. fulfilled

Mysterious Persons in History.

The records of the past furnish us with half a dozen historical characters that seem to have had a mysterious existence after the public have been informed of their tragbelief of a post-existence been carried that one could say, with great propriety, in the language of Sir William Jones: 'The block may soak their gore,

Their heads may sodden in the sun, their

Be strung to city gates and castle walls; But still their spirits walk abroad."

And these spirits seem generally to be encased in tangible earthly bodies, if we may credit the tales of travelers. This young republic has not been slow in making a startling history, and one that has all the romantic pages of century-old Europe. For have we not

J. WILKES BOOTH, who, like that phantom ship, the Flying o They are never suffered to converse with servants. O Their parents are to have been seen in propria persona in various parts of the world; the latest story being that he now is the captain of a pirate vessel and the terror of the China At intervals, the press informs the public that some reliable correspondents his mangled remains. Booth, indeed, for a year, and banished for life to the most although, perhaps, for the few years we have been an independent republic, no nation ever made its history so fast. One of the local traditions of New York, that has caused much wonderment, is the

brother of Samuel Con, inventor of the Colt revolver. He murdered in 1842 a man named Adams, to whom he owed an amount of money, and who had dogged Colt considerably, Adams called at the office of Colt, on the corner of Broadway and Chambers streets, when a scuffle ensued, and Colt seizing a hatchet lying near, dispatched his creditor. He then went out, closed the door, and while walking in the park resolved to return, cut the s, where shall we find a person qualified for | body up and send it to New Orleans; but in the meantime Adams was missed, and having been last seen going into Colt's office, that gentleman was suspected, and it was ascertained from a car-man that a box had left the office. This box was found at the bottom of the vesse'. Colt was tried and convicted, but his counsel (who confessed to it on his dying bed,) introduced a knife into the prison with which Colt committed suicide on the morning of his execution. Several mysterious circumstances were attached to this murder and suicide, for the evening before the However, should neither of them succeed in execution a man in disguise called upon beating Prof. Newlin, I will insure them po- the Sheriff and offered him \$1,000 to afford facilities for the escape of the criminal, which proposition was not entertained, and in an hour or two before Colt was to have been hanged the bell-tower of the Tombs took fire and a great deal of congeneration in every quality that is desirable | fusion ensued. Although an inquest was as the system of the Lilliputians surpasses held on the body, it was almost universally believed that Colt had escaped. Even now reports come from various parts of

> escaped and was still living. "THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY."

articles appeared, purporting that he had

Whether or not the person who bears this pseudonym was the subject of a cleverly concocted fable or not, it is at least a singular case. The person who is said to have borne this title was a Philip Nolan, a notice of whose death appeared last year in a New York journal. It ran thus: dition down to New Orleans, in 1805, he met a lieutenant named Philip Nolan, belonging to the Legion of the West. The officers that formed the courtmartial, and instructions received were as follows: Washington (with the date, which

must have been late in 1807.)

Neale the person of Philip Nolan, late a lieutenant in the United States Army. This person on his trial by court-martial expressed with an oath the wish that he might "never hear of the United States

again."

The Court sentenced him to have his wish For the present, the execution of the order

is intrusted by the President to this depart-

You will take the prisoner on board your ship, and keep him there with such precautions as shall prevent his escape. You will provide him with such quarters,

rations and clothing as would be proper for an officer of his late rank, as if he were a passenger on your vessel on the business of his government.

The gentlemen on board will make any arrangements agreeable to themselves regarding his society. He is to be exposed to no indignity of any kind, nor is he ever unnecessarily to be reminded that he is a pris-

But under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country, or to see any information regarding it; and you will specially caution all the officers under your command to take care, that in the various indulgences which may be granted by them, this rule in which his punishment is involved shall not be broken.

It is the intention of the government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned. Before the end of your cruise you will receive orders which will give effect to this intention.

Respectfully yours, W. SOUTHARD,

For the Secretary of the Navy. Nolan seems to have been passed from vessel to vessel, and to have remained a prisoner for over sixty years, and was made the subject of innumerable tradihave seen the notorious assassin in Europe. | tions and palpable myths. He was strict-One time he has been seen playing rouge ly guarded, and the name of the United et noir at Baden-Baden; another at the States never mentioned to him. It is opera in Vienna. One positively swears generally supposed, however, that this that he saw him driving in the Bois de myth was originated during the recent Boulogne, at Paris. And another is war by some highly imaginative individuequally confident that he beheld him visit- al who desired to institute comparison ing St. Peter's at Rome. One fact is cer- and similies between Nolan and the rebel are educated much like the males, only they tain, in regard to the disposal of the corpse leaders. Of course, Nolan repented of remains were buried in the cemetry of St. are dressed by orderly servants of their own of Booth, that it's resting place is known his folly, and died deeply regretting the Margurite, and every trace of the grave sex, but always in the presence of a profess to but few, and the public at large are in incautious words that condemned him to carefully obliterated. Several pretenders, doubt as to whether it now modders in a lafe of imprisonment, which was proba- claiming to be Louis XVII have appeared whether | bly more painful, as it prevented him from | among them, in France, Hervagart, a taithe dark waters of the Potomac received interfering in the politics of the country.

The mass of mankind, embracing many

of the well-read, have never heard of Napoleon II., and the reason why the present Emperor assumes the title of Napoleon III., is to them a perfect enigma. Napoleon Francis Joseph Charles Bonaparte, or Napoleon II., was the son of Napoleon I., the fruit of a marriage between that sovereign, and Maria Louisa of Austria, and was from his birth styled the King of Rome. When his father, the first Emperor, was compelled to ablicate in 1814. the King of Rome went with his mother to Vienna, and was there educated by his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria. His title was that of the Duke of Reichstadt, and he was most carefully instructed, especially in the military art. But he appears to have inherited but little of the ability of his father; his constitution was weak, and early symptoms of consumption unfitted him for the laborious duties of a military career. On Napoleon's return from Elba, in 1815, an attempt was made to remove the young Duke to Paris, but frustrated by the Austrian authorities. He was made a Lieutenant Colonel in 1831, and commanded a battalion of Hungarian infantry in the garrison of Vienna; but his death, when he was but 21 years old, cut him off before he had reached an age in which he might have displayed any abilities he possessed. During his lifetime he never assumed the title of Napoleon II., inasmuch as the abdication of his father was never admitted by the allies; nor was it ever claimed by the French government. But in 1852, when the resumption of empire by Louis Napoleon rendered some title necessary. he was considered Napoleon II., and the new Emperor took that of Napoleon III. The latter title, however, having been recognized by the several governments of Europe, the recognition of the former is the world that he has been seen alive, and about fifteen years ago many sensational

LOUIS XVII., who was supposed to have been poisoned

by some person in the Temple at Paris

during the French Revolution, and by others to have escaped, was the son of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. It was only recently that a report was circulating in the papers that a gentleman of advanced age had died in March, in St. Petersburg, who was believed to have been Louis XVII. He "Died on board United States corvette, was the third child of Louis and Maria Levant, on the 11th of May, Philip No- | Antoinette. His first title was Duke of lan." The story is as follows: When Normandy, and he became dauphin by Aaron Burr made his first dashing expe- the death of his elder brother, Louis Joseph, June 4, 1789. He was carefully educated under the supervision of his father, and at the outbreak of the revoluyoung officer became fascinated with the tion was a beautiful, lively, and intelligent brilliant statesman, who enlisted him in child, but remarkably impatient and unhis treasonable schemes. The authorities manageable. He was imprisoned in the suspected Nolan as being an accomplice Temple with the rest of the royal family Gloster alone, of all his sons, appeared by of Bur's, and on the court martial the im- August 13, 1792. After the execution his features and countenance to be the petuous youth cried out, in a fit of frenzy, of his father, January 21, 1793, he was true offspring of the Duke of York .-"D-n the United States! I wish I may proclaimed King by his uncle, the Count | Shakspeare and history have made the never hear of the United States again." of Provence, who was then a refugee in murder of the babes in the Tower a famil- man iz sick and I goss he's got the kolery These words shocked the revolutionary Germany, and was recognized as King by iar story, as well as that of the numerous but Sum people say his wife pizened him, most of the Courts of Europe, by the pretenders, among whom were Lambert the doctor kant tell yit, but when he dies Nolan was condemned to be sent on board Vendean chiefs, and by the insurgents in Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, so it is una vessel, where he was never again to the south of France. These demonstra- necessary to give a recapitulation here. hear the words United States, and the tions, together with several unsuccessful The account of Sir Thomas More, which attempts by the royalists to rescue him was collected from the confession of the from prison, irritated and alarmed the murderers in the next reign, is as follows: revolutionary government, and on July That Richard had in vain tampered with Six :- You will receive from Lieutenant 3, at 10 o'clock at night, the boy was the governor of the tower, Brackenbury, forcibly taken from his mother's arms, to put them to death, but found a ready and, frantic with terror, was earried instrument for the execution of his purscreaming to another part of the prison. | pose in Tyrrel, his master of horse; that | the commandments of God, and ble Here he was consigned to the care of a Tyrrel was despatched with a commission shall run after you, pursue and

ble murder. The young prince was shut up in a cell and left there alone day and longed inactivity his limbs became rigid, or shrinking from the rats, with which his dungeon swarmed. Louis, after the reign of terror, was placed under the care of more merciful keepers, but he was still kept in solitary confinement, and not allowed to see his sister, who was imprisoned in an adjoining spartment. At length, in May, 1795, a physician was allowed to see him, who pronounced him dying of scrofula. He died at 2 P. M., in the arms of Lesne, one of his keepers, and the next day, June 9, his body was identified and certified to by four members of the Committee of Public Safety, and by more than twenty of the officials of the Temple. His lor's son, who died in 1812, in prison, and Bruneau, a shoemaker, who was sent to prison in 1802; and in the United States, the Rev. Eleazer Williams, half-breed Indian, who died in 1859.

MAN IN THE IRON MASK. Within the walls of the Bastile during inexplicable mystery, which has continued stroyed all the linen he once used. He World. was never seen but with a mask of black velvet, fastened behind his head with steel springs; and when he went to hear mass, the invalids, who were in charge of him was treated with such respect, yet with such jealous rigor-whose life was held sacred against taking off, yet made one his existence been admitted.

THE CHILDREN IN THE TOWER.

The amour of Edward the Fourth suggested to his brother, the Duke of Gloster, afterward the notorious Richard III., a means of attaining the throne. He even did not hesitare to malign his own mother, affirming that the resemblance of Edward IV. and of the Duke of Clarence to notorious gallants, was a sufficient proof of the editor: "There iz not much noose their spurious birth, and that the Duke of shoomaker named Antoine timon, a vio- to receive the kells of the tower for one you.

lent Jacobin of rough manners and brutal night, and that during that might be temper, whe treated him with systematic watched without while one of his cruelty, apparently with the design of get- grooms, accompanied by a notorious asting rid of him without committing palpa- sassin, entered the sleeping room of the princes, strifled them both with feather beds and pillows, and buried their bodies night, without employment or amusement, at the foot of the staircase. The testior any opportunity for exercise or to breathe mony of More is almost contemporaneous fresh air. A vessel of water, reldom re- with the event itself, and is confirmed by plenished, was given him for drink, and the honors which were certainly conferred some coarse food was occasionally thrown upon the alleged murderers. In the reign in at the half opened door. He was al- of Charles II., when alterations were made lowed no means of washing himself, his in the tower, there was found at the foot bed was not made for six months, and of an old stairway (at present shown to for more than a year his clothes, his shirt, visitors) a heap of decayed bones, which and his shoes were not changed. By pro- proved to be those of two boys. The indications were deemed sufficient that they and his mind, through terror, grief and belonged to the unfortunate Edward V monotony, became imbecile and deranged. | and his brother, and they were removed by Something that he had said, in reply to royal command to Westminister Abbey, questions, having been perverted to the where an inscription, beginning, "Ossa deinjury of his mother, he resolved hence- sideratorum du et multium quaesita." was forth to be silent, and for a long period placed upon the monument. So well-conneither threats, nor blows, nor coaxings | cealed a matter as the death of the royal could induce him to speak. When not princes leaves room for paradoxes and his sleeping he sat quietly in his chair, with- toric doubts; but it is certain that, though out uttering a sound or shedding a tear, the name of Edward V. stands on the list of English sovereigns, he had hardly the shadow of a reign; that under the dark protectorship of his uncle he went speedily from the palace to the prison, within whose precincts he found secret death and burial, Notwithstanding these corroborations, there are many among the English nobility who still believe the prince escaped, and one house in Yorkshire claims to be

the direct descendants of Edward V. THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.

Henry Benedict Maria Clement Stuart, Cardinal of York, the last male representative of the Stuart family, was born in Rome in 1725, died in Venice in 1807. He was the younger brother of the Pretender, Charles Edward, (the Prince Charley of Scottish song) whom he was preparing to aid with a body of French troops assembled at Dunkirk, when the overthrow of the Jacobitee at Culloden ruined the Staurt cause in Britain. He subsequently took orders in the Roman Catholic Church' and in 1847 was appointed by Benedict XIV. a Cardinal. On the death of his brother, in 1788, he assumed the title of King of England as Henry IX .. the reign of Louis XIV., was enacted the gratia Dei, non volutate hominum, as the medal which he caused to be struck of a mystery to this day, of the Man in the the occasion declared. He was subse-Iron Mask. When first heard of he was quently obliged to take refuge from Frenc. confined in the Marguerite Islands, in the invasion in Venice, and during the I. day Mediterranean, whence he was removed years of his life he was dependent on a by De Saint Mars, who was his private British Court for means of subsisten governor, and answerable, it is supposed, He was the last male of the Stuart fam' for his safety with his own life, to the and with his death the line became e Bastile, where he died, on November 19, tinct. Its chief branches in the female 1703, and was buried on the 20th, in the line are the houses of Savoy and Orleans cemetery of St. Paul, under the name of and the Duke of Modena, all descended Machiati. No man, except the governor, from Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles so far as is known, ever saw his face, or I., of which king the present Duke of Moheard his voice; two persons, to whom he dena is the lineal representative, being had conveyed written words, in one case thus, but for the act of settlement, heir to marked upon a linen shirt, in the other the crown of England. There are two engraved on a silver plate, died, without families of the name of Stuart on this conapparent cause, immediately afterwards. | tinent that claim falsely to be the descend-During his conveyance from the Marguer- ants of the Stuarts, and if they be the ite Isles. De Saint Mars dined at the same | descendants they cannot be the legitimate table and slept in the same chamber with | lineal representatives, because the last him, with pistols ever at hand ready to male of the line died a priest, and was destroy him, in case of an attempt on his never married; and the females, on marpart to reveal himself. In the Bastile he riage changed their names. One of these was waited on, at table and at his toilet, females resides in Jackson, Mo., and the by the governor, who took charge and de- other in Lenexville, Canada .- N. Y.

A Hoggish Dutchman.-A German tavern keeper in Cincinnati, who entertains porkmen and caters to the taste both with muskets and lighted matches, were of his countrymen and patrons, had roastinstructed to fire on him instantly in case | ed pig for dinner on Sunday. The aniof his speaking or showing his face. A mal (a small one) was served up whole hundred conjectures have been risked as and as it was placed on the table sent to who this mysterious person was, who forth an appetisting and savory smell that pervaded the dining room and made every occupant wish for a slice, but to the astonishment of every guest a burly, hirsuted scene of incessant misery. The absence Teutonic pork dealer from the country sat of any person of sufficient note from the down opposite the dish, and incontinently stage of history to account for such pre- appropriated the entire roast. The landcautions baffles all inquiry. The general lord happened to be absent, and good idea seems to be that he was an elder breeding prevented any of the guests from brother of Louis XIV., the fruit of an entering a protest, so Hans made such a adulterous intrigue belween Anne of Aus- havoc of the dish, and wiped his lips with tria and the Duke of Buckingham, or such evident relish, that one of the waitsome other unknown lover, who being ters with a keener sense of the fun, some born in wedlock, could not have been dis- proached him, and inquired if he would possessed of his claim to the throne had have anything else. Hans' beaming face brightened in a moment and he asked in reply, "Got any more ov dem leetle boat"

> A MODEL CORRESPONDENT .- A publisher of a paper in lows made arrangements with a man in a neighboring town to furnish him with news items from that locality. The result of the arrangement is as follows, and was rather startling to around here yit, but there iz a littul. A man had his bed cut in a fite last nite, the doctur sez if he don't git well before mornin, that he will bey to die sartin, he leves I small wife and family. Another they are goin to hold a post morting over him. Another man's horse dide last nite He could eat moar than enny 5 kattul round, and since he dide oats hev gone down tu sents on a bushel. This iz all the noose here now. Don't forgit to send a paypur. "YOUR KORISPONDINT."

Run not after blessings; only walk

DADER