THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

THURSDAY, : : : : APRIL 23, 1868.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia County.

A BRIEF absence from home, as well as an accumulation of job work since our return, has not only delayed our paper but has prevented our usual attention to the various departments of it. For the same reasons we have again failed to publish our receipts, not having had time to arrange them. We hope to hear from MacShane next week in regard to his Altoona trip, and otherwise expect to make up for all deficiencies in our present issue.

Startling Revelations.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of April 14th, thus telegraphs to that paper:

History records numerous instances of conspiracies to overthrow existing governments or to change ruling dynasties, but they have generally been the work of a few restless spirits, who have kept their real designs concealed from all but their immediate associates, and thus have led their followers blindly on in the path of revolution in ignorance of its ultimate goal. The Jacobins of France were bold in their action; but even with them when their revolutionary fires were first kindled only the men who applied the match knew fully the extent of the destruction that was designed to follow the conflagration. The radical conspiracy now under full way at Washington, is probably the most reckless that has ever sought to strike at the life of a strong and beneficent government and to reduce a happy people to a state of anarchy.

Events have occurred here within the past two or three days which render in certain that the ultimate object of the men who are now striving to control the Republican party in Congress is to effect an entire change in our republican form of government, and to substitute in its place a dictatorship more absolute and arbitrary than that of Robespierre and the Commune de Paris. The apparent triumph of the impeachers on Saturday last, when the Senate, after giving the broadest license to the Managers in regard to the admission of evidence against President Johnson, refused to the latter the privilege of examining General Sherman on points vital to the defence, imparted such confidence to the Radical conspirators as to tempt them to cast aside all caution and to boast openly of their power and of the manner in which they are resolved to exercise it. In the barrooms and over the dinner table principles were avowed which, under other governments, would speedily consign their exponents to a felon's cell. The objects of the revolutionists were declared to be the entire overthrow of constitutional republican government, as a failure, proved to be such by the war of the rebellion, and the substitution in its place of a so-called "Government of the People," under the delusive Jacobin cry of "Liberty and Equality." The means and process by which this end is to be accomplished are set forth as follows:—

The conviction and removal of Andrew Johnson, and the installation of Ben Wade in the Presidency for three or four months before the commencement of the next Presidential term.

The election of Grant as President and Ben Wade as Vice President and President of the Senate, by the aid of martial law in doubtful States, if necessary.

The virtual abolition of the Supreme Court of the United States, by stripping the judiciary of the power to pass upon the constitutionality of any act of Congress relating to reconstruction or to the business of the government.

The extension of the term of office of the President, Grant, the Vice President, Wade, and the present United States Senate to ten years from the 1st of March, 1869, on the plea that a constantly recurring change in the government is harmful in the existing condition of the country and was one of the main causes of the late war of the rebellion.

The unlimited inflation of the currency, through the instrumentality of the national banks, so as to throw upon the country an enormous amount of paper money, by means of which the people are to be kept in a state of excitement and good humor, and to be amused and made satisfied with an apparent prosperity.

This is the end and aim of the Radical conspiracy, to which impeachment is only one of the preliminary steps. The dictatorship of Grant will be nominal only, and the real power will be in the Senate, with Ben Wade at its head. The appointments made by him during his brief term of power will be carefully selected from the tools of the conspirators, and the patronage and influence of the office holders will stand at the back of the revolutionary commune. Grant will not have the power, if he had the disposition, to change a single feature in the programme—a single creature in the action of the drama—for the Senate will hold him in a vise stronger than they had prepared for Andrew Johnson. With the latter out of the Presidential office, no voice will be raised in vetoes to expose the true character of Radical legislation, and acts will be passed which will strike down what little of protection yet remains to the people in the barriers of the Constitution. With a paper currency flooding the country speculation will run wild, stocks of all kinds will rise, railroad schemes and all the wildest projects that ingenuity can devise will find ready votaries, and in the general fire and smoke of the great revolution the radical dictatorship will be made perpetual. The united power of Grant, the Senate and the national banks is relied upon to crush out all opposition and to enforce a Reign of Terror to which the experience of 1862 and 1863 will be but a trifle. The conspirators cite the case of Louis Napoleon in support of their argument that boldness only is required to turn into an absolutism a rule commenced under the guise of republican liberty.

The immediate admission of the Southern States with their negro constituencies and negro representatives, will follow the first successful steps of the conspiracy, and then the vote of New York in the House of Representatives will be nullified by that of South Carolina. The real object of the radical conspirators is no longer a secret. Men may shut their eyes to the truth, but the revolution will not go backwards, and its last acts, which are here foreshadowed, will come as surely as military rule, negro supremacy, the usurpation of the constitutional powers of the Executive, the destruction of the Supreme Court, and finally, the impeachment of the President of the United States, have one after another followed the close of the war of the rebellion.

Sergeant Bates' Journey.

Interview between the President and the Sergeant—Interesting Account of His Travels through the South—Expressions of Loyalty and Kind Messages to the President from all Sections.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1868.

Sergeant Bates called upon the President to-day to perform what he considered a very agreeable duty. That duty, he said, was to deliver to the President the kind messages for the Chief Magistrate of the nation which he had received in the swamps and in the woods along the stretches of pine forests through which his route now and then lay, at the lonely farm houses and in the villages, cities and towns. "Tell the President," said a gray haired man, 'that we are praying for him." 'Say to him," said hundreds, 'God bless him." Many, very many, begged the Sergeant to tell the President that their hope was that Heaven would bless Andrew Johnson in his efforts to secure their rights in the old Union. "At Richmond, Virginia," continued the Sergeant, "a fine looking old lady, working a passage through the crowd, came to me as I was making my way out of the city, and with the tears coursing her cheeks, said, as she took my hand, 'Tell Andrew Johnson that he has the earnest prayers of the matrons of Virginia for his welfare and happiness.' Gray haired men, trembling with age, invoked upon President Johnson Heaven's Blessings. Just beyond Montgomery, in Alabama, my flag was decorated with flowers and a laurel wreath by a young lady, who said to her mother, as she returned to me my colors, 'I wish I could send with Sergeant Bates a bouquet to President Johnson!' They would dismiss schools to meet me, and many of the little girls would want to kiss me and to wave my flag. My rooms have been decorated with evergreens, and in North Carolina girls strewed my way with flowers and pinned bouquets upon my breast. In passing through North Carolina and Virginia, I had a bouquet in my hand every hour of the day. I honestly believe, sir, that in every State through which I passed in my long journey I could raise a thousand men for the defence of the flag as quickly as I could anywhere in the entire Union. I have taken by the hand dozens of ex-confederate soldiers whose warm grasp, quivering lips and moistened eyes could not lie. In Georgia, for instance, I met a man who had served in the rebel armies, and who had been watching for me along the road. He had been engaged in chopping wood. I accompanied him to his home, distant about two miles. On the way he told me the grave of his brother, who had fallen in the rebel cause, was not far from the roadside. I went with him to the spot. He stood upon one side of the grave and I upon the other. A plain wooden head board marked the place, and as I was reading the inscription he asked why such a bad state of feeling should continue to prevail—Reaching his hand over the grave of his brother, I clasped it; and will any one say I did wrong in taking by the hand one against whom I had fought, but who now was willing to stand by the old flag?"

At the request of the President the sergeant explained the circumstances under which he had undertaken the long journey which he has just concluded. "Persons," said he, "made assertions which I believed to be both foolish and unfounded. I contradicted them, saying that I did not care for their individual opinions; but as perhaps thousands believed as they did I would make a proposition that, if carried out, would disprove their theory. I thereupon made an offer to do what I have done. I did not think my proposition would be accepted, nor did the principal person of those to whom I refer think I would dare to carry out my plan. He, however, at once accepted my offer and dared me to fulfill its terms. He had declared, for instance, that if the government would withdraw the military forces from the South and leave the flag flying the Union soldiers would hardly be out of sight before the colors would be torn down and trampled in the dust. I replied that I was a poor man, that I was not in a condition to give me a dollar a day for my family while I was gone I would go to Vicksbufg and would a'one, unarmed, and without money carry the American flag from that place to Washington. I was told that my life would not be worth a cent; that, indeed, I would never be permitted to leave Vicksburg alive. Articles of agreement were drawn up, and I was dared to sign them. I did so, and thus bound myself to their performance. I went home, thought over the matter, saw that was a novel enterprise and would attract some attention, but did not think it would receive the notice it has. I felt sure I would be treated well, and that the flag would be respected; but I had no idea the people would take so much pains to show their respect for the flag or that I would receive such an ovation. There was not, sir, during the entire journey a breath uttered against the flag or myself, whether in the rich man's parlor or the poor man's cabin; whether on the road or in the city, the old flag received the respect and homage of all, and I welcome and hospitality. I was determined to carry out the plan. I have done so, and when I reached Washington I had not a penny in my pocket. I did not know where to get a meal or where to find a resting place. I have had money enough offered me on the route to make me rich for life, but I have not accepted a cent, nor have I sold a photograph, as some have said. During my journey, Mr. President, I recaptured one of our flags without expending a shot. It was a flag that had been taken from us at Chancellorsville, and it was handed to me by an ex-Confederate soldier, who had preserved it at his home. Before I leave I will call on you to show you a sash presented to me by the ladies of Montgomery, Ala., and which I promised when I reached Washington you should see. I hope on Monday next to leave for my home, near Edgerton, Wis., where I have a wife and two children. The last work I did before I left was the cutting of two cords of wood. I left a tree partially cut, and I want to go home to finish it."

The Capture of "Romeo"---A Fearful Contest.

A Philadelphia paper of a recent date says: One of the most interesting, exciting and yet hazardous incidents which has occurred for many a day, was the recapture and conquering on Saturday last, of the huge Asiatic elephant, "Romeo," belonging to Adam Forepaugh's Menagerie, on the farm of James B. Miller, in Harboro, a small unpretending village, twelve miles from this city, upon whose premises he has been quartered during the past winter, together with the white camels, dromedaries, horses and two other elephants belonging to Mr. Forepaugh's great Zoological and Equestrian combination, which will open in Philadelphia, next week.

It will be, no doubt, remembered by the majority of our readers, that this is the same elephant that killed his keeper, Mr. William P. Williams, last December, not long after going into winter quarters; the circumstances of which might not be uninteresting briefly to narrate in this connection.

Mr. Williams was in the habit, with other duties and cares, of washing and scrubbing the elephant every few days with warm water, the animal, at the same time, being chained firmly by securing both fore feet with a massive iron chain strongly fastened to rings, secured at the bottom of his spacious stall, which is built of solid masonry, of great thickness and strength, upon which rests the weight of a ponderous superstructure. From several circumstances that had transpired but a few days previous, such as the annihilation of a pet cat, the knocking down of a camel which happened to come in the way, Mr. Williams, his keeper, was advised to be on his guard; but having great confidence, he took no precautionary measures, and thus it happened that while he was in the act of procuring a fresh supply of water, with which to wash him, his back being turned, the elephant struck him a powerful blow with his trunk, prostrating him upon his face, breaking his spinal column and rendering him instantly helpless.

Immediately the elephant caught him with his trunk, drew him beneath his fore feet, gored him with his tusks, knelt upon him with his knees, literally crushing every bone in his body. At this fearful crisis, Mr. Miller and other members of his family, alarmed by the cries of the unfortunate man, came to the rescue, and, by means of forks, spears, &c., succeeded so far in diverting the attention of the infuriated monster from his victim as to extricate the dying man from his power. Mr. Williams, it is hardly necessary to add, lived but two hours after this sad event. Being securely chained, he was, of course, unable to do any further mischief, and in this predicament he has remained all winter, no person being able to conquer and subdue him. Of course, if permitted to remain so all the time, he would be heartless enough, but the travel ing season for the menagerie approaches, and his lordship is needed somewhere else, and some means, therefore, must be devised by which he can be subdued and made available for the approaching campaign.

In this extremity Mr. Forepaugh was obliged to secure the services of his old keeper, Mr. Stuart Craven, who had been in charge of him before he was imported to America, and for six years since that event, but who, in consequence of declined health, was advised to travel in Europe, and about eighteen months ago sat out for the Orient, and wishing to combine profit with pleasure pursued his journey into the interior of Africa, Asia and lower Egypt, accumulated an extensive assortment of the most rare and curious animals, and also of the feathered tribe, among which were some of the finest specimens of African and Asiatic elephants, camels-dromedaries, &c., ever imported into this country, all of which have been recently merged into the mammoth menagerie belonging to Adam Forepaugh.

Mr. Craven, being an experienced animal tamer, was deemed the most advisable person to take charge of the recapture of "Romeo," as he is the only person who has ever succeeded in conquering and subduing this, the largest specimen of an Asiatic elephant on this continent. To this end, Mr. Craven proceeded on Saturday last, assisted by that fearless and intrepid animal performer, Mr. James Forepaugh, to Hatboro, accompanied also by an army of men with ropes, tackles and chains, to bring this monarch of the Oriental jungle to his haunches, who has been a kind of terror to that community ever since the unfortunate death of Mr. Williams.

Immediately on the arrival of his old keeper, although he had been absent about eighteen months, the elephant recognized him, became restive and defiant, made a fearful charge upon him with his trunk, with which, but for the chain by which he was strongly tethered, he would have instantly annihilated him. This was quite unexpected to his old keeper, but experience has demonstrated that once the elephant becomes enraged, he is just as quick to fight his best friend as those whom he has never seen. In short Romeo was complete master of the situation, and great apprehensions were entertained lest, becoming still more ferocious, he should snap his trampers and make a great havoc among the spectators. To be prepared for this emergency ropes and chains were made ready, and by the wisdom and discretion manifested by Mr. Craven, assisted by James and George Forepaugh, both hind feet of the monster were secured by chains which the infuriated beast proceeded to break like cobwebs, many gossamer webs, floating in the air. These efforts were time and again repeated and as often buffeted. Larger chains and ropes were brought into requisition, which in their turn yielded to the superior strength and prowess of the monster brute, which contemptuously spurned every effort used to capture him, until it was evident that some more effectual means and appliances must be resorted to in order to dislodge him from his stronghold. The chief point now to be accomplished was to so hamper and entangle his legs in the massive chains with which he was confined to the stall, so as to render him at once *hors de combat*. In this Mr. Craven, assisted by George Forepaugh, the renowned elephant hunter, was more than equal to the task.

By an adroit movement of a species of lasso, a large rope was looped around his hind leg, instantly tightened by a tripple fall-block, and by the aid of a large concourse of people, attracted by curiosity to witness the capture, he was brought to realize, for the sixth time of his life, that "Knowledge is power," and to its mandates he must sooner or later succumb. Before yielding, however, he made some desperate lunges at his keeper, and several times came near annihilating him with his trunk. It was hard for "Romeo," however, to kick against the goads. He gradually found himself in a rack which out-Heroded the palmiest days of the Inquisition.

In spite of himself he was finally brought down, to the no small delight of the spectators. But he was so obstinate and indomitable that he would not beg for mercy. When the elephant is subdued he usually makes his acquiescence manifest by a plaintive noise, which, those accustomed to the animal know and understand as well as a mother knows the cry of her child. All day Saturday was consumed, and Saturday night found him still obstinate. Sunday morning came and still he was unwilling to yield. However excruciating the torture, writhing all day Sunday in his galling chains, Monday morning came and with it a disposition to yield to the conquest. At nine o'clock Monday morning, Mr. Craven had him completely under his control, and never was a whipped spaniel more docile.

Loosing his chains the keeper found no difficulty in conducting the conquered monarch to this city, on Monday. As he will be on exhibition at Manayunk, Wednesday, April 1st, our citizens need have no apprehension of danger, as "Romeo," like Richard the Third, is "himself again."

Something of an adequate idea of the marvellous size of this mastodon of the animal kingdom may be formed when it was discovered, on weighing him after his capture, that the scales were brought down to FIVE TONS AND THREE HUNDRED POUNDS.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A terrible railroad accident occured on the Erie Railroad, sixteen miles west of Port Jervis, on Wednesday. The cars were thrown down an embankment some seventy feet, by the breaking of a rail.

Twenty persons were killed—seven burned to death and over fifty badly wounded.

The scene of the accident is thirteen miles beyond Port Jervis, on the Delaware Divison road. The side of the precipice is formed of jagged rock, and in the descent the cars were broken to pieces. At the bottom is a culvert through which flows a stream emptying into the Delaware.

The disaster was caused by a broken rail which threw the rear car immediately in front, and the whole were precipitated down the embankment. The cars on going over the embankment turned several times, before the bottom was reached, and were nearly demolished, and the sleeping car was entirely consumed by fire. The passengers immediately began to rescue the wounded and remove the bodies of the killed. Many of the latter could not be recognized. Seven persons were burned to death, and six others were killed by coming in contact with the jagged rocks. The wounded persons were placed in the train and sent to Port Jervis, which place was reached at 6 o'clock in the morning, when several surgeons were immediately summoned, and every thing was done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured. The bodies of the killed were left on the ground. Three children escaped with only slight injuries.

—A flock of wild pigeons twelve and a half miles long, recently flew over Wellsville, New York.

—Ten thousand dollars were recently paid in New Jersey for 150 bushels of seed potatoes of the "Rose" variety.

—A ewe near New Lisbon, Ohio, gave birth, a few days since, to a lamb with ten legs, ten feet, two tails and one head. The lamb was dead.

—The negroes have a bureau by which they are cared for. Where is the Soldier's bureau? Ask at the gate of a cemetery, or at the door of a hospital.

—James Hamill and Henry Coulter have agreed to row for the championship and $1,000, on the Schuylkill river; the match to come off on the 18th of June.

—The "high old court" seems determined to hear no testimony from any one who was in the President's confidence and who knew his motives in removing Stanton. The members of the Cabinet are to be prevented from testifying.

—John Melvin, whose body was burned at the late fearful accident at Port Jervis, was a brother-in-law of Peter Goodwin, of Erie city. Last winter he narrowly escaped being on board the train which was destroyed at Angola, missing it we believe from accident. He afterwards made the remark that he "could not have been born to be killed by a railroad accident." His sad fate proves how fatal was his mistake.

—Mrs. Harry Thomas, a lady of St. Louis, walked ninety-two miles in twenty-three hours and a half, ending at half past 12 on Tuesday. She started to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, but failed, as above. She will make another trial.

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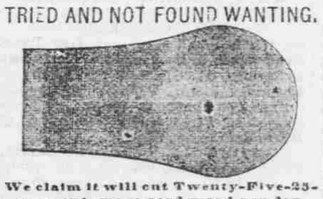

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For a club of 60 ($6.)—One of the following articles, viz: Black or colored alpaca dress pattern; poplin dress pattern; one piece of bleached or brown sheeting; engraved, silver-plated, 6 bottle revolving castor; 3 1-2 yards superior cashmere for pants and vest pattern; extra heavy honey comb quilt; two fancy colored bed spreads; pair gent's calf boots; 4 yds. farmers' good wool frocking; fancy cashmere plaid dress pattern; best quality balmoral skirt; rosewood brass alarm clock; ladies' all wool clock pattern; silver-plated cake or card basket; fur muff or cape; ladies' fashionable wool double shawl; splendid clasped family Bible, 9x12 record page and engravings; 8 yds. double width water proof cloaking; set ivory handle knives, with silver-plated forks; set silver forks; one set lace curtains.

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