

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1868.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, OF Fayette County.

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

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE: Capt. JOHN PORTER, Washington Tp. FOR PROTHONOTARY: Capt. J. K. HITE, Johnstown. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY: F. P. TIERNEY, Esq., Ebensburg. FOR COMMISSIONER: MAURICE McNAMARA, Johnstown. FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: CHRISTIAN SNYDER, Jackson Tp. FOR AUDITOR: JAMES NULL, Allegheny Tp. FOR SURVEYOR: HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

VICTORY!!

KENTUCKY GONE DEMOCRATIC.

SIXTY THOUSAND MAJORITY!

At the State election held in Kentucky on Monday last, Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and the rest of the Democratic State ticket, was elected by a majority which is set down at 60,000--an immense Democratic gain since the last election. Louisville alone gave Stevenson 7,000 majority, and in all other sections of the State the increase in the Democratic vote is unprecedented.

Gov. Seymour and the War.

As often as a Radical editor in Pennsylvania asserts that Gov. Seymour was opposed to the war, he is guilty of uttering a willful and deliberate falsehood, and he knows it. Such a charge, if made in another State, may suit the base purposes of Radicalism, but here in Pennsylvania the tongue of the man who whispers it ought to blister, and the face of the man who gives it currency through a newspaper ought to crimson with shame. What are the facts? In June, 1863, the rebel army, by a flank movement, crossed the Upper Potomac, and near Williamsport, and advanced on Pennsylvania. The main portion of the forces marched along the Southern border of the State in the direction of Gettysburg, while about twelve thousand of their number advanced to Chambersburg, and then down the Cumberland valley towards Harrisburg. As a matter of course the wildest terror and alarm pervaded that section of the State. Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation setting forth the imminent danger threatening the State, and calling on her able-bodied citizens to come to her rescue. At that terrible crisis in our affairs there was no military force north of the Potomac to meet and check the advance of the rebel army. The men of Pennsylvania were slow in responding to the urgent appeal of her Governor. Gov. Curtin called upon Stanton, the Secretary of War, for assistance, but Stanton replied that he could not render him any aid. In this dilemma Stanton and Curtin telegraphed to Horatio Seymour, then Governor of New York, urging him to forward at once to Harrisburg all the troops that he possibly could. What did Gov. Seymour do? Did he falter or hesitate? Not a bit of it. In less than forty-eight hours after receiving Stanton's despatch he commenced forwarding his troops into this State and to Baltimore, and continued doing so as long as he had a man to send. How many soldiers Gov. Seymour furnished we cannot precisely say, but our recollection is that the number was about fifteen thousand. So great was the terror and alarm of Gov. Curtin during those memorable days in June, 1863, that he kept a locomotive on the track at the Harrisburg depot, with the steam kept constantly up, to transport him from the city as soon as the rebels made their appearance on the opposite bank of the Susquehanna. Gov. Curtin himself, in a speech which he made in Philadelphia just before the battle of Gettysburg, or just after it, acknowledged the timely assistance he had received from Gov. Seymour, and spoke of him in terms of the warmest commendation. President Lincoln and Mr. Stanton both expressed to him their warm thanks for his promptness and energy in responding to the demand which had been made upon him.

CONSECRATION OF A CATHOLIC BISHOP.

Rev. Father T. Mullen, who has for many years past filled the position of Rector of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Allegheny City, was yesterday consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Erie. The services, which were extremely solemn and impressive, were conducted in St. Paul's Cathedral, in this city. His Excellency was officiated, and was assisted by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia; Bishop Kappeler, of Cleveland; Bishop Strickland, of Harrisburg; Bishop Lowery, of Fort Wayne; Alford Abbot Boniface, of St. Vincent's Academy, together with sixty clergymen. The exercises commenced at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time a procession of the reverend clergy was formed, and proceeded by the Cathedral to the altar, where staves had been provided. Rev. P. M. Ward acted as Master of Ceremonies. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Wall, after which the consecration exercises commenced, which were not concluded until two o'clock in the afternoon. The Cathedral was filled with an attentive audience during the entire time consumed by the services. Bishop Mullen, during his residence in this vicinity, gained the respect of the entire community, and his departure from amongst us will be a source of general regret. He enters upon his new and responsible position with the best wishes of all, and particularly his former parishioners in Allegheny, for his future success and welfare. In the afternoon Bishop Demonce entertained the visiting clergy at his residence with a magnificent banquet. In the evening Bishop Wood delivered a sermon in the Cathedral. Pittsburgh Republic Aug. 3d.

AN IMMENSE BANNER.

The Seymour and Blair campaign banner for the Metropolitan Democratic Club of New York is the largest ever made in this country. It is fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, and when raised to its place in front of the rooms of the club on Union Square, will fill up Fourteenth street from curb to curb. The portraits of Seymour and Blair are made from actual photographs, and although six times as large as life, are very correct. Across the top of the banner is painted, in large colored letters two feet and a half high, the name of the club. The portraits are at the very center. Various gigantic symbolic devices, representing commerce, agriculture, the Union, &c., fill up the canvass, and the city coat-of-arms is surmounted by a representation of the American eagle. The background is made up of handsome national flags. The name of the candidates at the bottom are painted in glaring letters four feet long.

If, during the present political campaign, Andrew G. Curtin should take the stump in favor of the Radicals, he will have a full and fair opportunity of exposing this foul slander against Gov. Seymour. A decent self-respect, to say nothing of gratitude, requires this at his hands. Gov. Seymour came manfully to his rescue and that of his State in the dark days of 1863. Will Gov. Curtin in 1868 permit Radical editors and Radical stump speakers to utter this vile slander against his friend, Horatio Seymour, without setting upon it the seal of his unqualified reprobation? We will see.

HUMBUG.

The misdeeds of the Radical Rump Congress are so glaring that Radical editors, like him of the Tribune, would fain salve them over. Aware that the Negro Bureau contributes more than anything else to the present odious and oppressive taxation, they would fain have the people believe that the Rump, and Mr. Morrill of the Rump, voted to discontinue the Bureau after the 1st of January next. This is humbug, and the Tribune man knows it.

The Freedman's Bureau at first was to be only temporary, and to expire at the end of a year; then it was continued from time to time, and now Mr. Morrill and his confederates in Congress, instead of repealing it and removing this burden from the shoulders of the people, pass an act to end it after the next Congress meets.

No man so blind as not to see the cheat in this! If this oppression is wrong it should be ended NOW. If it is right why repeat it by an act not to take effect until after the election, and until another Rump meets to continue it? The reason is plain. The Rump Congress knows it will not bear the test of public scrutiny, and hence it seeks to gull the honest people of the country by the passage of a delusive law, to put them off their guard till after the election!

The Tribune complains that we denounce this act of the Rump without publishing it. Whenever, like the Tribune, we become a stipendiary of the Rump, and charge our subscribers \$2 per annum for publishing laws as interesting to them as those of the moon, we shall give this act in full, as well as sundry acts for territories more than a thousand miles distant, and for the publishing of which the Tribune is paid by the taxes of the people. Until then we shall print a paper for the people and not for Congress.

As regards Hon. Daniel J. Morrill, our remark was merely incidental, and called out by the document he was kind enough to send us. We differed from him and expressed that difference. We blame him in regard to the Negro Bureau no more than other members of the Rump, unless he obtained Democratic votes on the strength of his avowed opposition to negro equality.

Radicals as seen by Radicals.

We publish, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, the following choice extracts from Republican speeches, newspapers and letters, showing the opinion which the members of the party of great moral ideas have of each other. We have never esteemed Bethel-Fisher Butler very highly, but the following extracts from Senator Henderson's speech, delivered on last Saturday, would hardly tend to elevate our opinion of that great General. Speaking of the report of the Smelling Committee, made by Butler alone, Henderson says:

He insinuates that this note, taken in connection with the testimony, proves some injurious to me. Why does he not publish the testimony? Cooper, Craig and Lacy all testified before the committee. I charge that he suppressed their testimony explanatory of the note, and published the note, not in connection with the testimony, but without the testimony. This, of course, was done with the single purpose of injuring my character. This fact contains within itself both species of lying known to the law--the suppression of truth and the suggestion of falsehood. I cannot conceive what good purpose this conduct can accomplish. If it were a lacuna of my property I could attribute it to a lack of integrity of my author and suffer the veil of charity to be drawn over it, but it manifests a degree of obliquity and devious malice indicating total depravity. The implication here is not only against myself, but equally strong against Messrs. Everts, Lacy, Cooper, Craig and the Freedman's Bureau. I had ever a word of conversation upon the subject of impeachment. Mr. Henderson here reads letters from Messrs. Everts, Craig and Lacy, denying the allegations and explaining the circumstances alluded to in the report. On page sixteen of the report a part of the testimony of Mr. Lacy is introduced for another purpose, and it will be seen by his testimony that Mr. Craig, having heard that I was going to resign, called on me on the 13th of May to advise me against it. I quote from the questions and answers of Mr. Lacy:

Q. Was it the day you told the fact to Mr. Cooper? A. Yes. Q. Craig did go to see H. A. He told me he did that night or the next day. I got the information from Silas Woodson. When I returned from the post office I met Silas Woodson, from Missouri, and he said, "H. is going to resign; he is not going to stay."

Instead, therefore, of the testimony having the true meaning of this note in obscurity it explains it in such a manner as to strip the insinuations of all plausibility and to stamp the author as a bold, wilful and intentional falsifier of the truth.

He then quotes Mr. Crouse's opinion of Butler as follows: I must refer to one other statement contained in this document intended to affect me injuriously. On page eighteen appears the following letter:

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1868. JOHN R. GARLAND, New York. Senator Henderson says conviction will fall by two votes. LOCKWOOD.

Then follows the insinuation, "So the gold room had the benefit of Senator Henderson's knowledge." At another place we are told that "Lockwood" is Mr. L. C. Crouse, the intelligent and gentlemanly Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

I now send to the desk the letter of Mr. Crouse, with whom I had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance until since the publication of this report: Dear Sir--Your note of the 20th inst. is received. In reply I have to say that the despatch in question was not intended for any conversation had with you, and further, that I never had any communication with you directly or indirectly on the subject of impeachment--The letter in question which Henderson told Crouse what is contained in this despatch, or anything else, is wholly unarranged either by the despatch itself or any other evidence in or out of the possession of Henderson, and is simply another instance of those skillful impostures of the truth for which that gentleman has achieved a reputation which none can desire or hope to approach.

N. Y. Times Office, Washington, D. C., July 21, 1868.

The following is his opinion of the Smelling Committee, its report and the author of that report: Mr. President, one or two general remarks I am about to make. I forbear to characterize the whole proceeding as history must receive it. For selfish and malicious purposes the whole power of this government has been given for fifty days. Telegraph offices have been ransacked and the operators dragged before a secret committee and subjected to a species of examination unknown in this country.

Private letters have been surreptitiously taken from the desks of the writers; the officers of banks have been compelled to expose the accounts of their customers, and, to their utter astonishment, have been interrogated as to the corruption of men whose names were previously without a stain. Men have been subjected to imprisonment as an insult such as illustrated the days of the '60s, contemptible and cowardly. After all this work of inquiry a cunning, perverted statement is made, suppressing the entire mass of testimony taken, which statement contains nothing except such misstatements as result as I have referred to. I cannot close without an allusion to what seems to be the strong point in this report. The writer seems determined in some way to bring suspicion upon the seven republican Senators who voted for the acquittal. The President is not slighted. The report is the work of vengeance. It is not to vindicate truth. It is the punishment malice uses to soothe disappointment.

But in the absence of all testimony against the seven, either from honorable or dishonorable witnesses, why should aspersions be cast upon them and the records of the country polluted by the ravings of the reckless falsifier?

Political and News Items.

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It was General John F. Hartranft, of this State, the candidate of the Radicals for Auditor General, and not the gallant Hancock, who hung Mrs. Surratt. The Republicans considered it a great exploit at the time, but now they would like to divide the honor. Let all the odium of that affair rest where it belongs.

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But let us pause and inquire what animates the struggle in the United States Senate to day? We do not now refer to parties. We are not writing as politicians, but as men looking at facts and regarding only the welfare of the country while uttering the truth in its behalf. Hence we apply the humiliating utterance that all parties are corrupt in the United States Senate, and that of the two bodies of Congress, the United States Senate is the most corrupt, scheming and truckling to the lobby. From Washington we have the information that ninety-nine out of every hundred "jobs" pushed through Congress were originated in the Senate; tacked on to appropriation bills, and concealed in public legislation of all kinds. The whisky ring had its ablest advocates and most ardent defenders in the Senate. There is no concealment made of the fact in Washington, that United States Senators engaged in speculations of all kinds by which the national treasury suffered. Truly these are humiliating declarations, and yet when we remember how Senators are elected, we need not be surprised at the logical result of frauds which follow.

Some will declare that the assertion is sweeping, and that we should individualize. Let such as those take the impeachment trial for their guide. We give our impressions derived from reading the reports of parties who are on the ground at Washington, most of whom agree that the United States Senate, as a body, is as corrupt to day as was the Senate of Rome when its members made open prostitution of their official power and sold their votes, as they did their slaves, in the public market place. The people have themselves to blame for this condition of public affairs. We all know that honorable, pure, patriotic and Christian men are debarred from reaching the Senate, for the simple reason that honorable, pure, patriotic and Christian men will not interest themselves in the initial proceedings for the election of United States Senators, leaving those grave duties to the discharge of the corrupt, the incompetent and debased. Need we wonder, then, that fraud is rampant in the Senate Chamber? God save the Republic from the increase of this fraud!

We close with the following letter of Thaddeus Stevens, giving his opinion of the Radicals, who have recently attacked him: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1868. Dear Sir: I have not declared for Seymour and Blair, and never expect to. I have only declared against foul and swindlers, who have fabricated the most atrocious falsehoods as to my position upon the currency question.

When I am a little stronger I shall give a full history of this matter, which will put the fellows to shame, if they are capable of blushing. I shall take care and protect the taxpayers from usurers, by making every man pay and receive just according to his contract. Yours, &c. THADDEUS STEVENS.

Pools and swindlers I delicate language, but sadly appropriate.

Such is the Radical party on Radical authority. It is not time we were rid of it!

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN OIL CITY.--One of the most devastating fires ever known in the oil regions occurred on Friday morning last, destroying over two thirds of that portion of Oil City lying on the west side of the creek. The fire originated about seven o'clock in the engine yard of Parker, Thompson & Co., near the Jones House. The flames communicated to some tank cars standing on the railroad track, and from them to the buildings, spreading with fearful rapidity, consuming everything from the Post office to the National Hotel, and from the hill to the river's edge, rendering homeless over two hundred families. The amount of damage cannot be correctly estimated. Among those who will feel the loss heaviest are Pool Bros., Lockhart & Frew, and J. A. Christy. The engine yard of Clark & Goodman, containing eight or ten new and second-hand engines, was destroyed; also, the Jones House, both telegraph offices, and a great number of other buildings. The timely arrival of the fire department of Franklin, with their steamers, contributed largely to saving the lower portion of the city. It is impossible to tell how much oil was destroyed. A portion of the A. and G. W. railroad track was destroyed, but workmen are already engaged in repairing the damage. A large amount of goods removed from burning buildings were afterwards destroyed, their removal was impossible. A rain commenced falling soon after the fire was gotten under control, further damaging the goods. There were but three tanks in the fire. One of them was full, and the rest were partly filled; the opinion is that not much oil was burned. The tanks are still standing, and it is supposed they are all right. They cannot be gotten at on account of the burning timber.

A QUESTION WELL PROCEEDED.--The Dougor (Maine) Democrat, in giving an account of a recent Republican meeting in that city, addressed by the notorious Bingham, contains the following: Mrs. Surratt's Ghost stalks upon the Stage. While Bingham was talking about netting out the black and white, all persons, thick and thin, and the audience was startled by a shrill voice in the gallery asking him what kind of justice he meted out to poor Mrs. Surratt. The effect was electric, and completely neutralized all of Bingham's philanthropic mouthings. It knocked him completely off his pins, and involved him in the shocking old ma's tale of explaining a transaction which, for atrocious villainy and cold-blooded brutality, never had its like on the continent. Bingham's explanation of rejoinder left on the mind of every one present the undoubted conviction that Mrs. Surratt was an innocent woman, and that by her execution an innocent life was sacrificed to the bloody hate and vengeance of the speaker before them. He said he didn't do it. "Go ask the traitor in the White House about it!" "Go ask General Hancock about it!" "I recommended her to mercy," &c., &c. "I was a base and atrocious falsehood, and known to have been so by every man who did not recover himself during the whole evening, but beat the air with wild gestures, uttering incoherent platitudes and meaningless phrases for a full hour before he could find a period or a place to stop at."

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Radical rioters attacked a Democratic meeting in Saline county, Missouri, Saturday week, and a bloody fight was the consequence. Three of the attacking party were killed outright and seven others were wounded. On the Democratic side there were five or six persons seriously hurt, but none killed. The battle raged furiously for a long time, but the Radical murderers were finally driven off. Let us have peace.

The Rads have a good time trying to account for Grant's order in relation to the Jews. Some say he was drunk; others that his secretary wrote the order; others that it only meant the bad Jews. But the parties interested are not satisfied with any of the attempts to escape. The whole thing was too sweeping and unmistakable to get away from, and only a few of that class, who wish to make profit out of Republican party, will vote for Grant. There is too much self-respect among the rest.

The late flood at Baltimore was the most disastrous that ever occurred there. Three million dollars will hardly cover the loss of property. The number of persons drowned in and near the city is estimated at from thirty-five to forty, and many who escaped drowning were so injured by exposure and collision with floating debris that their entire recovery is hardly probable. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers are already on foot, and we trust that all who can afford to contribute will do so promptly and generously.

The following State elections are yet to occur this year: Tennessee, August 13th; Vermont, Sept. 1st; California, Sept. 8th; Maine, Sept. 14th; Nebraska, October 6th; Pennsylvania, October 13th; Ohio, October 13th; Indiana, October 13th; Iowa, October 13th; West Virginia, October 22d; New York, November 3d; New Jersey, November 3d; Delaware, November 3d; Maryland, November 3d; Illinois, November 3d; Michigan, November 3d; Wisconsin, November 3d; Minnesota, November 3d; Missouri, November 3d; Kansas, Nov. 3d; Nevada, November 3d; Massachusetts, November 3d.

RADICAL RESTORATION.--Its good effects are prominent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING. (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. [Jul 9. 18.]

SIX CENTS REWARD.--Run away from the premises of the subscriber in Carroll township, Cambria county, on Wednesday, July 22d, an indentured apprentice to the farming business named JOHN HAFELT, aged about twenty years. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will not be responsible for his acts. The above reward and no thanks will be paid for his apprehension. July 30, 1868. R. RAPHAEL HITE.

STRAY MARE.--Came to the premises of the subscriber, on Susquehanna town, Cambria county, on the 23d of February, last, a dark strawberry roan Mare, about 16 years old, with small grayish spot in the fore head, and a small white spot in the rear head. The owner is desirous of recovering her, and will pay a reward of \$100, and will be disposed of according to law. FRANK A. LUTHER. Susquehanna Tp., July 30, 1868. C.

GREAT BARGAINS!!! Will be sold at a great sacrifice, if sold soon, a number of THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, POINTS and other FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and CASTINGS. COME AND SEE, FARMERS, and you cannot fail to purchase. Ebensburg, July 30, 1868. E. GLASS.

NOTICE.--To PETER B. BOCK: Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of George Buce, late of Allegheny township, dec'd, on Monday the 17th day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of and deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole--otherwise to value and appraise the same; at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper. JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 30, 1868.

NOTICE.--To JANE MALKIN: Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late residence of David Abrams, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, on Monday, the 31st day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of and deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole--otherwise to value and appraise the same; at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper. JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 30, 1868.

DRUG AND BOOK STORE. HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, E. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS. Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Bibles, Prayers, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.