

VOLUME 2.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

The Cambria Freeman

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, At Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. At the following rates, payable within three months from dte of subscribing ! One copy, one year, - - - - \$2 00

One copy, six months, - - - - 1 00 One copy, three months, - - + + 50 Those who fail to pay their subscriptions

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JOB P	RINTING			

We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handhills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.



DENTISTRY .- The undersigned, a

graduate

of the Balti-

[ORIGINAL.] "MY PRETTY MAMMA !"

have such a pretty mamma sleeping quietly With her hands as nicely folded as she keeps

them when at prayers, her hair, so soft and shining, parted smoothly from her face,

And a wreath of flowers fasten'd there to keep

She is looking pleased and happy, and 1 think she dreams of me, For ahe smiles a little, as she does when I am

When I went to kiss her softly, very earefully

But I could n't hear her breathing; and she

looked so white and still, That I went and whispered to him that my mamma must be ill.

I was sorry when I told him, but I did n't want

For he says it is n't manly for so large a boy as I; But I guess it made him pity me to see how

For my great big papa drew my head upon his breast, and cried.

Then he said she was n't ill, but only sleeping And I think he told me, after that, she'd have But I'll go as well as mamma, for he promis'd

to stay with her FOREYER, if I tried to be LINNET.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

Correspondence of the Cambria Freeman. PABIS, September 1, 1868: The American who visits Europe for the purpose of sight-seeing will do well when landing at Liverpool to do the places between that and London, upon his way to the great city, and also before leaving England's boasted city, see all the interesting sights to be found therein, before crossing that narrow water, the English Channel, and seeing Paris; for Paris, the heart and soul of France, once seen, with its beautiful buildings, its elegant streets, beautiful shops and gaily dressed citizens, London, with its dark, soot-begrimed old houses, its narrow, crooked, and often dirty, streets, its sombre-looking inhabitants all dressed after the one pattern, (and in American eyes, a peculiar pattern.) loses nearly all the charms it at first possessed, and Paris, only Paris, is then enjoyed. Observing only the dress of those around him in Paris, a New Yorker would be unable to determine that he was away from home, so closely do the styles of dress in the two citics resemble each other. It seems strange that with New York city three thousand miles from Paris, and London not three hundred miles away, the dress of the New Yorker so much resembles that of the Parisian that the difference can hardly be detected, while that of the Londoner is so different and peculiar that he is known in a moment. Johnny Bull, notwithstanding the warm weather, (and it was fearfully warm in London during this summer,) dresses in the heaviest material, buttons his coat closely about him, weats around his burly neck a cravat composed of about a square yard of silk, and claps upon his head the inevitable black sllk high hat, and with a flower in his button hole, saunters out to swelter in the heat; while the Parisian uses such material for his clothing as keeps off the heat, and does not think his dignity gone forever if he dons a straw hat, or a low-crowned hat of any other material, so it is in keeping with the balance of his dress, (for good taste seems to crop out at all times,) and seems to be prepared for whatever amount of heat is dispensed. A few such warm seasons as the one just passed might have the effect of causing a change in the style of John Bull's attire, for during the past season numerous letters were sent to the Times suggesting that gentlemen set the example and discard clothing unsuitable to the season, in the hope that the lower classes, whose occupations caused them to be exposed to the heat, might follow the example thus set them. But I started to say something of Paris, and must do so. Paris, no matter when it was first founded. for authorities differ about it, or whom it was named after, for here again there is a difference of opinion, is certainly the headquarters of European luxury and pleasure, and offers to the visitor the noblest houses, the most imposing streets, the finest pleasure grounds, and has the greatest variety and best regulated amusements of any city in the world ; and yet, notwithstanding the position now occupied, improvement is being made, and the attractions multiplied every year. Old houses are being torn down, and in their stead new ones of most beautiful design and elegant finish are erected ; old streets are "wiped out" of existence, and beautiful broad avenues take their places; while the finest opera house the world has yet seen is rapidly being completed, at a cost of \$3,-500,000, gold. The situation of the city, especially those parts bordering on the sluggish river Seine, can hardly be considered good, yet so perfect is the system of drainage and sewerage, that anything like sickness from this cause is not known. The streets and roadways are so cleanly swept that one may walk for miles in the carriage way with-out soiling the most highly polished shoe;

stantly playing, and excellent music dis- takes place upon August 15th each year, and

were chattering as only the French can chatloan, who, taking time by the forelock, had The sight was a singular one, and if these awaiting the opportunity to cause a change in government, I can only say they exhibited a strange desire to get rid of their money. Among the better classes whom I have met, the pride they have in their beautiful city seems to sanction all expenditure of money

for improvements such as I have mentioned as taking place; and to the poorer classes | tion in the evening, and display of fireworks, the work it gives them is a sufficient recompense for the taxes paid, to say nothing of the city. On each side of the Champs Elysee the pleasure they take in the public gardens, there are rows of gas lamps, the posts being

During the summer season the Parisians nearly all seem to live out of doors. On all de Triomph, about two miles and a half .-the principal thoroughfares, and in fact on Each of these posts was surmounted with all streets, are located cafes and restaurants, twenty gas-burners, and the posts connected where coffee, wine, beer, absynthe, cognac, (small roll of bread,) and possibly some but- crowd began to retire. ter, (always unsalted,) and if in season, a so later takes half a cup of coffee without milk and a small glass of brandy. These meals are generally all taken at the public coffee-rooms or restaurants, and as I stated before, all classes of people frequent them ; though it is said that the desire to live a more retired mode of life is gaining ground, chief meals at home is increasing. This is city presented its usual appearance. B. looked upon by most Americans as a sign

coursed at certain hours of the day, are to is arranged by the Emperor, he giving from be found all over the city, and are fully made his private purse largely to the poor, aged use of, for at certain hours all Paris seems to and infirm in all parts of the city, and proturn out and heartily enjoy what is offered. All this of course costs a great amount of money, which the people have to pay; but though we at home often read of grumbling | would require more space than I care to take, and discontent, no evidences of it are shown so I give a mere outline of the order of the to the casual visitor, and as a proof that the day, to give some idea of how things of this people have confidence in the government, kind are managed here. At six o'clock a the seal to obtain a share in the late loan is salute was fired from the guns at the Hotel cited. I was passing, late at night, along des Invalides, announcing the commencethe Rue Rivoli, on which is situated the ho- ment of the fete, after which came an abuntel of the Minister of Finance, and upon the dant distribution of alms to the poor. The side-walk in front of the building was gath- troops received an additional allowance of ered a motley throng of the lower class, num- wine, and permission to remain out of their bering I can scarcely say how many. Some barracks until twelve o'clock at night. They were also allowed half a day's extra pay .ter, others were smoking their pipes or ci- At one o'clock high mass was celebrated with garettes, or eating a fruga! lunch, while more a Te Deum at Notre Dame, and about the were quietly sleeping upon the stone side-walk. The crowd attracted my attention, same hour the different theatres and other places were thrown open, free admission bebut I passed on. For three nights in suc- ing granted, and the very best artistes apcession did I notice the same thing ; but on pearing, of course all these places of amnsethe third evening the crowd was so large ment were crowded to excess, but the conthat a squad of sergens de ville, or police, was on duty to preserve order. On this oc-of the working classes, was of the most excasion I made inquiry, and found that these emplary character. 'The Trocadero, a large people were only would-be subscribers to the open space in the West End, was the scene of innumerable amusements in the way of come early to stay all night, that they might theatres, shooting galleries, flying horses, be on hands in good time on the notrow. etc., etc., etc., such as one sees surrounding one of our State of County Agricultural pecple are of the dissatisfied, and are only Fairs, but on a more extended scale, and here the people were to be found in great numbers, enjoying themselves at the top of their bent. There were vast crowds of people to be found everywhere, but the best of order prevailed, and no crowding or pushing any-

where. The crowning glory of the whole celebration, however, was the grand illuminawhich took place at three different places in about twenty feet apart, and the distance

being, from Place de la Concorde to the Arc

NUMBER 35

GREAT EARTHQUAKES. The following is a list, hastily put together, of the principal earthquakes in

modern times : Earthquake in Syria in 1887. This was felt on a line of 500 miles in length by 90 in breadth : 6,000 persons perished. Valdivia, in Chili, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1837. In 1837 an earthquake was felt in Con-

ception, in Chili; it extended from Copuape and Chiloe from north to south, and from Mendoza to Juan Fernandez from east to west.

In November, 1835. Conception was shaken by a severe terremote, extending to Osorm, more than 400 miles distant. On the 2d of February, 1835, the whole island of Tschia was shaken to its foundation.

On the 16th of November, 1827, the plain of Bogota was convulsed. In November, 1822, the coast of Chili

was visited by a most destructive earthquake

In 1815 the province of Tomboro, in the Island of Sumbana, about 200 miles from the eastern extremity of Tava, was destroyed. Of a population of 12,000, twenty-six individuals only survived ; and the area over which the effects extended was 1,000 square miles in circumference. In March, 1812, violent shocks of earthquake were felt at Caraccas. The am exempt. Thus it should ever be with surface undulated like boiling liquid and terrific shocks were heard underground ; 10,000 of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins, and the mountain Silla

lost about 300 feet by subsidence. In 1811 and '12, earthquakes were the St. Francis in another, and was con-

earthquake.

1663, in 1721 and in 1791.

place to a depth of thirty feet.

consequent npon their suffering.

stroyed Port au Prince, its capital.

on the 1st of November, 1755,

of Penco was totally destroyed:

the end of 1786. 40,000 died of disease

In 1772 forty villages in Java were

Chittagong, in Bergal, was destroyed

The earthquake at Lisbon took place

On the 24th of May, 1751, the town

In 1746 Peru was visited by a tremen-

dous earthquake. In the first twenty-

four hours two hundred sho ks were expe-

rienced. Lima was destroyed and part

In 1868 Quito was again afflicted.

destroyed. In 1770 a great part of St.

Java

in 1762.

Java.

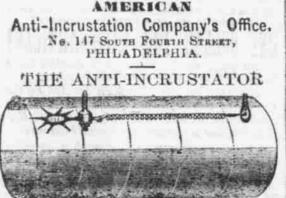
TAX OFFICE SCENE. TAX COLLECTOR .- Now, Mr. Jay Cooke, we are ready for you, sir. Your moneys and credits show \$120,000 ; your household furniture, office fixtures, horse and buggy and some more little things

H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher:

foot up \$1,575 more. Total, \$124,575. Deduct \$120,000 held in Five-twenty Government bonds, which are not taxable, and the balance is \$4,575. Your State and county tax on this last amount is \$71.50. Now; Mr. Bellows, I have your receipts ready. Your money and credits show \$950; shop fixtures and tools, \$1,875; household furniture, \$85; horse and wagon, \$275. Total, taxable for State and county putposes, \$3,950. Tax, \$79. BETLOWS .- How is this, Mr. Collector? Jay Cooke's personal property amounts to \$124,575, and he pays only \$71, State and county tax ; while I, with less than \$5,000, all told, am asked to pay \$8.50

more than lie. JAY COOKE.-Ah, my good friend, a word with you. You see my \$120,000 in bonds are not tazable. In the country's extremity, with other truly loyal men, I came to the rescue with my greenbacks. I loaned my bleeding country, threatened with destruction by rebels and copperheads, my money, and with the gratitude which becomes a grateful people, engaged in the interests of God and humanity, 1 a magnanimous Christian people.

BELLOWS .- And I, in my country's real extremity, had no greenbacks to loan, but I shouldered my musket and gave my body to the cause, a leg of which I left on the field of Shiloth; as you see ; felt in South Carolina and the valley of but a greatful people, engaged in the inthe Mississippi from New Madrid to the terests of God and humanity, have had mouth of the Ohio in one direction, to and no tax exemption for me. Your boys were able-bodied young men, and fearing vulsed in such a degree as to create new you might lose them, you paid enough to lakes and islands. Humboldt, in the secure my two sons as substitutes, and Cosmos, remarks that this is one of the both were killed before Petersburg .----Your position may be all right, but I realfew examples on record of the incessant ly can't see it. quaking of the ground far from any vol-JAY COOKE,-But you see, Mr. Bels cano. The grave yard at New Madrid lows, mine was a voluttary act. I could was precipitated into the bed of the Misnot be compelled to furnish the money .---sissippi, and Cramer's Navigator, publish-You volunteered it is true, but you would ed in Pittsburgh in 1811, states that the ground whereon the town was built, and have been compelled to go. the river bank for fifteen miles below, BELLOWS .- Yes, sit. I did velunteer when my services were needed ; but your sank eight feet below their former level. voluntary act was after the act was done. A space of land, three hundred miles long When you felt sure your investment was by one hundred broad, were suddenly drained at New Madrid during the same safe, and if it was not safe and the rebellion was successful, then we were all in the same boat. The policy that exempts In 1806 a new island in the form of a peak, with low conical hills upon it, is your hundreds of thousands from taxation said to have risen from the sea among the and taxes my few hundreds is founded on villainy, sir: You loaned your greenbacks, Aleutian Islands, east of Kamschatka ; and in 1814 another extraordinary convul- worth less than sixty cents on the dollar, and are now claiming dollar for dollar in sion happened in the sea of Unalaschka, in the same archipelago. A new Island gold in payment. In gold interest, with the former and present depreciation of of great size, with a peak 3,000 feet high, paper, you have been paid twice over, as Milton says, "rose like an exhalation." and if you should lose every dollar you On the morning of February 4, 1797, advanced, you would still be whole. I the volcano of Tunguragua, in Quito, and risked my life, gave a limb and my two the surrounding districts, experienced an darling boys to the cause, and when I undulatory movement, lasting about four came home to my family and to work for minutes. In the same year four fifths of their support, I am made to pay full the town of Cumana was shaken down. National, State and county taxes on my In Canada earthquakes occurred in little possessions, while your bonds, purchased with depreciated greenbacks, are In the Caraccas, on St. Matthew's day, 1790, an earthquake caused the gratite exempt. This nice little game of Goda soil to sink, and left a lake 800 yards in and-humanity, universal liberty, superfine loyalty and patriofic disinterestedness, is In March, of the same year, at Santa downright deceit and robbery,'sir. With Maria di Niscemi, some miles from Ter- our ballots, next November, we will sink ranova, near the southern coast of Sicily, any man or set of men who stand up for it so deep that Gabriel's trumpet will the ground gradually sunk for a circumfernever reach them. Do you mind that, Mr. Jay Cook ? [Exit disputants.] TAX COLLECTOR. sotus .- It strikes this In 1786 there was an earthquake in individual rather foreibly that it ain't all wind that blows out of that Bellows .--The shocks of the earthquakes at Cala-Newark Daily Journal. bria began in 1783, and lasted till near



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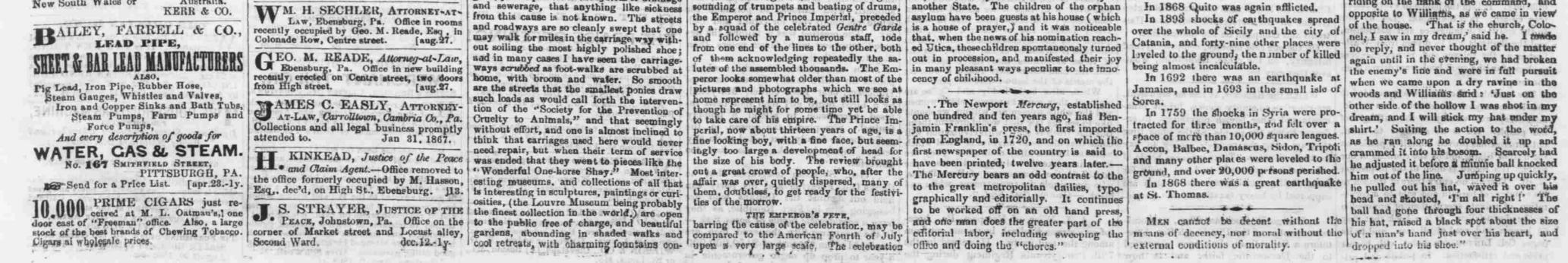
TINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices

than ever offered in this place. Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or re-ail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

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The according a find the * m. . .

stoian and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltewn and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware [May 9, 1867. store.

> R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHY-SIGIAN AND SUBGEON, Summit, Pa.-Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at [my23.tf.] the office.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c. Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.º

D. M'LAUGHLIN, TTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Pa .--

Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets-up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

B. L JOHNSTON, J R. SCANLAN. JOHNSTON & SUANLAN, Attorneys at Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa. Office opposite the Court House. Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON, TTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Pa .-Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, TTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa .-Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co. January 31, 1867.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY, TTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pd .-Office in Colonade Row. Jan. 5, 1867-tf. JOSEPH M'DONALD,

TTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa .-Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's lotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf. Hotel.

JOHN FENLON, TTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg Pa .-A Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. OATMAN, TTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa .-Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. January 31, 1867.-tf. WILLIAM KITTELL.

TTORNEY AT LAW; Ebensburg, Pa .-1 Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf. C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Johnstown, Pa. Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

that while America, in the matter of fashions in clothing, copies after France to a certain extent, France is disposed to copy many things after America. The adoption of American ideas in France is more likely to new in England, and this is shown by the

fact that there is now in operation, on the rue Malasherbes, one of the prominent streets, an American cracker bakery, where all sorts of American crackers are made and sold, and in connection with the establishment a gennine American soda water fountain, the feaming water being served out by a goodooking American citizen of African descent from Baltimore, and both branches of the establishment, I am informed, are well patronized. At all times a crowd of curious people congregate about the window, evidently admiring the workings of the apparatus, but seemingly afraid to indulge .-Besides these I have noticed, in sundry showwindows labeled "cravates Americaine," a display of neckties, bows, &c., such as are worn at home, and which are guite different in many respects from these made on this side ; and have notieed repeatedly advertisements of "Americaine Gray's Papier Collares." At hotels now-a-days the table d' hote, or public table, is generally patronized in perference to taking meals in private rooms ; and in many other ways the tendency to adopt our ideas and manners is evinced.

upon the 14th and 15th days of August, the ormer day being the occasion of a grand on the Champs Elysee, about forty thousand

together by pipes on which there were twen-&c., &c.; without limit, are dispensed to the ty burners, between the posts. All these thirsty ones. In front of these establish- burners were covered by ground glass shades, ments upon the sidewalks are great numbers | white in color. These when lighted presented of small tables, around which sit those who one continuous line of light, the effect of refresh themselves, and in the open air, in which can hardly be imagined, and which it full view of all passers by, calmly and com- would require a better pen than mine to placently sit and sip whatever they have describe; while on the numerous trees, on seen fit to order. It is quite "the style."- each side of the street. thirty thousand paper Everybody does it, and nobody finds fault lanterns of all colors, were hung ; and all with it. Coffee with cognac is the favorite the public buildings were illuminated in the drink, seemingly, but absynthe is to a seem- most beautiful manner, the gas jets, for the ngly fearful extent disposed of, and consider- most part, following the outline of the building the fact that an absynthe drinker is about | ing, so that you could rapidly distinguish, as far gone as an opium cater, there must be from a very great distance, any of the many a number of Frenchmen on the way to ruin. public edifices. At nine o'clock the grandest The rotation of meals which a Parisian usu- display of fireworks that could be imagined ally observes is about as follows : Upon | was given from the square surrounding the rising, generally pretty late, he has a cup of Arc de Triomph. After which the firing of cafe au lait, (coffee with milk,) a petit pain, guns announced the close of the fete, and the

One thing that attracted my especial atfew radishes ; about 12 o'clock he takes a | tention was the excellent conduct of the mulbreakfast, or luncheon, of bread and meat | titude that had assembled in the streets to and a bottle of wine; between five and six | view the illumination, fireworks, etc. There o'clock he takes dinner, consisting of about | was no boisterous merriment, no jamming or three to five courses, and during an hour or crowding, but everything was conducted in the most pleasant manner. Of such an occasion in an American or English city, I am certain I could not have written as much. About half past eleven at night a violent rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, burst over the city and quickly dispersed the few people left on the streets, and the number of those who take their two and soon everybody was at home, and the

A Lady's Tribute to Seymour.

The Revolution, Mrs. Cady Stanton's paper, publishes this extract from a letter take place than the adoption of anything of a lady in regard to the Presidential diameter and from 80 to 100 in depth. nomination :

> In private conversation Governor Sevmour is instructive and interesting, and is, if possible, more remarkable for his elegance manner, and graceful courtesy in the ence of three Italian miles, and in one drawing room than for his matchless and magnetic power as a public speaker. Although most captivating in private life, he is in no sense a man of forms or fashion. In his presence the plainest persons are at their ase-and feel at once that they are with a kind and good man, Democratic in all his instincts, principles and purposes. Simple and unostentatious, strictly temperate, he uses neither strong nor spiritous liquors, not tobacco; of the most refined tastes and elevated morals ; it is said of him, by those who have known him from his early youth, that he was never under the influence of strong drink-never known to tell an untruth of utter a profane oath-to indulge in a vulgar story, a coarse anecdote or an obscene jestnor did he ever violate the proprieties of the Sabbath, or sit at the gambler's table, nor cross the threshold of more fashionable vice. Purity of life is with him a marked characteristic. Educated in the Episcopal church, he has ever remained faithful to its com-

munion, adorning its doctrines by a blameless life and multiplied deeds of charity .--Yet free from sectarianism, he has contribureview of troops, and the day following, the ted liberally to the erection of every other great Parisian celebration, the "Fetes Na-poleon." At the review, which took place of Utica and its vicinity. An active city of Utica and its vicinity. An active Trustee of Hamilton College (a Presbyterian troops were drawn up in two lines along the | fustitution) he has been made by it an L. L. beautiful thoroughfare, and with a great D., as well as by a Methodist University in sounding of trumpets and beating of drums, another State. The children of the orphan

A DREAM REMARKABLY FULMILLED. Rev. L. W. Lewis is now publishing in the Texas Christian Advocate, his Reminiscences of the War, and gives this re-Domingo was shaken, and a previous markable instance of the fulfillment of a carthquake, namely, in 1751, had dedream !

"A man by the name of Joe Williams had told a dream to many of his fellow soldiers, some of whom had related it to me months previous to the occurrence. which I now relate : He dreamed that we crossed a river, marched over a mountain and came near a church, located in a wood, near which a terrible battle ensued and in a charge just as we crossed the ravine he was shot in the breast. On the ever memorable 7th of December, 1862, of the coast near Callao converted into a as we moved at double-quick to take our bay. Nineteen vessels in Callao harbor place in the little of battle, then already were sunk, 4,000 citizens lost their lives. hotly engaged, we passed Prairie Grove In January, 1699, no less than two Church, a small frame building belonging hundred and eight shocks were felt in to the Cumberland Presbyterians. I was riding on the flank of the command, and opposite to Williams, as we came in view

A GRAND REVIEW. I was quite fortunate in being in Paris