

Cambria Freeman.

EDENSBURG, PA. THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1869.

Foster and Covode.

When the three return judges in the Congressional district composed of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana met at Greensburg after the late October election for the purpose of counting the official vote and transmitting the proper returns to Harrisburg, two of the judges, one from Fayette and the other from Westmoreland county, signed a certificate declaring that Henry D. Foster had received a majority of forty-one votes over John Covode. The other return judge, representing Indiana county, refused to sign the return, alleging that fraud had been committed in the Youngstown election district in Westmoreland county and in the Dunbar election district in Fayette county, which, if corrected, would change the result.

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A "Sociable."

The Johnstown Tribune is blessed with a veritable newspaper Jenkins at Washington city. He is well known here. The last number of that paper contains a highly eulogistic letter from that ubiquitous individual, in which he gives a most glowing account of a "sociable" to the Hon. John Scott, which came off at the Kirkwood House, in that modern Sodom, on Thursday, the 11th day of March, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Republican Association.

In this loving epistle Jenkins is exquisitely sweet on Congressman Morrill, although that gentleman was not present at this "feast of reason and flow of soul," and becomes admiring with his usual quantity of fulsome adulation. "Andy Stewart," of Fayette county, was there and is the object of Jenkins' most "obsequious commendation and flattery." And then we are informed that "waste were drank in honor of John Covode, John Cessna and George V. Lawrence, in which that trio of pure and unselfish patriots responded in the most charming and felicitous manner." Our principal object, however, in referring to this admirable letter, is to lay before our readers the following finished specimen of disgusting, groveling and abject adulation: "The absence of Senator CAMERON from the city prevented his attendance. Had he been by the side of the comparatively youthful Scott, it would have presented a picture upon which one could have taken in, at a single glance, the Patriot approaching retirement from public life, loaded with honors and benedictions—the young Senator, just entering upon the stage to contend for an unsullied fame to bequeath to his offspring. It would, indeed, have been an exhibition which would have pleased the eye and gratified the heart of every Pennsylvanian who participated in the reception."

Is this the age of reason or of brass?—of virtue or of unblushing shame? The man who with unblanching cheek could pen the foregoing paragraph would as soon drag acids down as elevate mortals to the skies.—Simon Cameron the "Patriot," loaded with "honors and benedictions"!!! In the impressive language of the court crier, may "God save the Commonwealth!" Possessed of but ordinary mental capacity, but of more than ordinary political cunning, Simon Cameron, by common consent, is regarded as the most profligate and corrupt man in Pennsylvania, or perhaps in the Union. Even the shameless lobby intrigues and corrupt practices of the notorious Reuben E. Tenthon, of New York, now the congenial associate of Cameron in the Senate, pale their ineffectual fires before the well known achievements of this Pennsylvania "Patriot." The disgraceful and demoralizing scenes enacted at Harrisburg only two years ago under his auspices entitle him, not to the "benedictions," but to the maledictions of every honest man in the States. His own party friends admit with shame that the very seat he now holds was procured through the most audacious and unblushing corruption.

We cheerfully concede John Scott's high character for honesty, and if he can preserve his political integrity after daily association with Simon Cameron, he will be a living and a shining monument against the trials of temptation, and on him should be showered copious "benedictions" from all parts of the State. If that should come to pass it will, "indeed, have been an exhibition" which will "have pleased the eye and gratified the heart of every Pennsylvanian who did not participate in the reception."

Senator Scott met a motley crowd at this "sociable"—black spirits and white—blue spirits and gray—with our old democratic friend Jenkins as the official reporter of the many good things that were said and done on the joyous occasion. If it be true, as old Caliban said in "The Tempest," that "mystery makes a man acquainted with many strange bedfellows," it is quite as certain that politics can bring about the same result.

Greenbank and Thayer. The first case in this State of a contest in relation to the election of a "Judge learned in the law" has just been determined by a joint committee in the legislature at Harrisburg. It was the case of Greenbank and Thayer. At the late October election in Philadelphia Thos. Greenbank was the democratic and M. R. Thayer the republican candidate for Judge of the District Court of that city.

The official return of the election gave Greenbank 60,748 votes and Thayer 60,628, making Greenbank's majority 120. The case was accordingly committed and took his seat on the Bench. Thayer contested it on the ground of fraud and claimed that he (Thayer) had been elected by a majority of 212 votes, while Greenbank claimed that if the fraudulent votes polled for Thayer were excluded his (Greenbank's) true majority would be 248. These were the allegations of the respective parties to the contest. It is fair to presume that each of these two gentlemen understood the merits of his own side of the question. Each went into the investigation with certain specific charges against his opponent and undertook to prove their truth. Both, after full and mature examination, were compelled to admit that the contest had been a close one, and neither claimed to have been elected by more than 250 votes. The committee, however, simplified the matter wonderfully, and astonished both the parties, but especially Mr. Thayer. They threw out the entire vote in nine divisions of six wards. In these nine divisions Greenbank had received 3,251 votes and Thayer 1,357, Greenbank's majority being 1,894 and the total vote polled being 4,608, every one of which was rejected by the committee. The conclusion at which the committee arrived was that Thayer knew nothing at all about his own case, and that instead of having received a majority of 212, as he believed and claimed he had, his majority had assumed the magnificent and to him unexpected figure of 1,789. The report of the committee being final and conclusive of the rights of the parties, M. R. Thayer takes his seat on the bench and Thomas Greenbank takes his seat in the bar. And thus it goes under the tyrannical and arbitrary rule of the "God and morality" faction.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1869. Dear Freeman.—The following Cambria county bills are before the Assembly since I last wrote you: An Act to incorporate the Medical and Surgical Hospital of Johnstown, Pa., and an Act authorizing the Cambria Iron Company to maintain a bridge over the Conemaugh river in Cambria county. The Johnstown District Court bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee on Wednesday. There has been quite a large amount of both public and private bills proposed, and there are yet a goodly number on the files that have not been acted on. Unless the session should be continued until about the first of May my impression is that a majority of the bills now before the Committee will not get through this session.

The resolution ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution known as Article XV, allowing negroes the right to vote, which has been under consideration in the House for the last two weeks, was finally passed on Thursday night by a party vote of sixty-two republicans and fifty-eight democrats against it. This question has been pretty thoroughly ventilated, and as the arguments given by both parties will certainly be read by every citizen in the State before the election of 1869, I will not pretend to give a synopsis of the arguments now. A proposition by the democrats to postpone the ratification of the resolution until the session of 1870, and in the mean time submit the question to the people, was not accepted by the radicals. They do not consult the people on this question, and they know it as well as we do. I hope, dear Freeman, that you will publish the arguments on both sides of this question that your readers may see the reasons urged and excuses offered for taking their liberties out of their hands by the independent voters of this Commonwealth.

The committee in the contested election case of Thayer vs. Greenbank have reported in favor of the former by a vote of seven to six. This was nothing more than was expected, as all a radical has to do if he wants an office is to make application, and there will either be a democrat thrown out or an additional office made for his accommodation. It is generally understood that the election with 126 of a majority. After the evidence was in it appeared he had a clear majority of 219 votes, having shown a large number of illegal votes cast for his opponent. Mr. Thayer being unable to show the requisite illegal votes for Mr. Greenbank (not being an attorney in his selection of voters, double the majority of all the electoral products in the city of Philadelphia, and then reported a majority of 1769 votes for Mr. Thayer. If this is to stand as a precedent, and two thousand citizens of the city of Philadelphia are to be disfranchised, the sooner the election franchise is abolished the better.

The new motto of the radicals is "disfranchise the colored class and disfranchise the poor whites." There has been no time set yet for an adjournment. If there is no adjournment until the business is finished it is impossible to tell when that will be. A boy named Gabriel Brisler and a horse which he drove into the Allegheny river to water, were drowned on last Saturday evening.

A negro named Aaron Ross fell down the last night of the party at the election in the city of Philadelphia, and was instantly killed. Miss Lizzie Hestetter, a pupil of one of the schools of Perry county, spelled correctly and consecutively, 1,600 words during the past winter.

The Democrats of Conestoga, Fayette county, doubled their majority at the late spring election, as compared with the late Presidential election. Five negroes in jail at Chicago were severely burned yesterday, by the accidental ignition of a straw bed, and it is thought three of them will die.

A Washington special says that B. F. Wiant has been appointed Postmaster at Newport, Kentucky. Wiant recently married a niece of Gen. Grant. Hon. N. P. Banks was an actor on the mimic stage when a young man, and did Claude Melmette very creditably. He now belongs to the National Circus.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune says a negro murderer was taken from the jail in the county of Ga., on Tuesday, and burned to death by disguised men. A powerful steam saw mill on wheels is being built at Worcester, Mass. It is to be moved about the country and used wherever wanted. The machine weighs twelve tons. A Memphis jury, having found a man guilty of murdering a citizen who is alive and well, are deliberating whether to rescind their verdict or let the convict kill the citizen. The Detroit Post says Grant's Cabinet seems to be physically feeble. The first Secretary of State retired on account of ill health, and the Secretary of the Treasury is only "bontified."

Brainard's Musical World.

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD for April is on our table, and is a brilliant and attractive number. In fact, each number of the Musical World seems an improvement on the last. The April number appears in an entire new dress, and besides its usual large amount of interesting reading, contains the following new music: "Lightfoot Gallop," by E. Mack; "By and By," new song and chorus; and "Oh death where is thy sting," sacred chorus for four voices, with piano or organ accompaniment.

The Musical World is furnished at the very low price of one dollar per annum—Pianos, Organs, Guitars, Sewing Machines, Prang's Chromes, Writing Desks, Music &c., are given as premiums for clubs. Specimen copies, with a large amount of choice music, full list of premiums, &c., can be obtained by sending ten cents to S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, O.

The Democrats of the borough of Bedford administered a stunning rebuke to Radicalism and its negro equality amendment on the 10th ult., by electing their entire ticket by 68 majority, after a "warmly contested canvass." Seymour's majority in November was 20.

There is a young man employed in one of the factories in Waterbury, a native of Massachusetts, who has eighteen brothers and one sister. A few more such families would relieve that State from the necessity of exporting her single females to Colorado. A marriage took place at Concord, N. H., on Wednesday, in which the bride was only sixteen years of age, and a widow at that. She was married first when she was only thirteen years old. The bridegroom on this occasion was twenty-four years old.

Miss Mary Grant, of Richmond, was married in that city, on Thursday last, to Mr. Ford, of Goodland county, Va. It will be remembered they were the subjects of the article in the Southern Opinion which resulted in the killing of its editor, H. Rives Pollock. Dispatches from Greenville state that ex-President Johnson, after suffering intensely for some time with gravel, is again up and in his usual health. It is announced that he will speak at Knoxville April 2, at Nashville April 6, and at Memphis and Louisville on the 29th.

Butler says Schenck is the king of the whisky ring, and is prepared to and will prove it. There is considerable prejudice against Butler, but a few more men like him in Congress would make it a great deal better or a great deal worse. He's got pluck—but he has.

Twenty-one murders in ten days in Indiana, and only ten arrested. For a State braggart to boast that "troubly lot" people enjoying a Radical Government, this exhibits a most lamentable dearth of high moral ideas. New England should send out its missionaries immediately.

Henry Murty, a deck hand on board steamboats belonging to Pittsburg many years ago, and more recently employed on a St. Louis and New Orleans packet boat, is believed to have about half a million of dollars left by a distant relative, who died some two years ago in St. Louis.

A gentleman from the West recently applied for an appointment under the present administration, and based his claims solely upon the fact that he had courted one of Jesse's sweethearts and therefore was connected with the family. It is needless to say that he never was successful. The credit of the Radical newspapers is greatly and severely injured by the assaults of Andrew Johnson during his official career and afterwards, when it was announced that he was dangerously ill they abated their rancor of spirit and spoke respectfully, if not kindly of him.

The Book of Ulysses.

BY DUKE, THE SCHIEF. CHAPTER I. 1. And it came to pass that the days for which Andrew the King had been chosen to rule over the people, were nearly accomplished. 2. And the people, choosing from among them elders, sent them to certain cities that they might take counsel together and name others to rule in his stead. 3. And behold the Democrats chose for their leader Horatio, surnamed Seymour, a wise man, discreet, and learned in the things of the Law. 4. And the Radicals chose to lead their hosts, one Ulysses, surnamed Grant. Now this man was a farmer of leather.

5. And he was also chief of the armies of the nation, and had led them against those of the South, whom they had overcome. 6. And he was called the Silent, because of his fear to speak (for he was loth to open his mouth, lest his tongue should betray the weakness of his mind). 7. And when the time of election is near at hand, behold the merchants and money-changers of the great cities did bring together much treasure; 8. And casting it down before the people they said: "Let your voices be written for the man of leather, for behold he is a man after our own heart."

9. With him shall we work the things which we wish the people; for it is not his will as a goblet of wax, which may be shaped by the cunning hand? 10. He hath made to himself a name, which is written in the blood of thousands: this will we use to our purpose. 11. And behold, the people being blinded by the fame, and dazzled by the buttons and epaulets of Ulysses, did choose him for their King. 12. And the merchants, and suttee pedlars, and spinners of thread, and weavers of calico, and clock-makers, and the men-workmen of the East, were much rejoiced in that Ulysses had been made King.

13. And they made feasts and dinners, and led him about the country, even as the showman doth monkeys. And they strove much to make him speak, for it is not his will to speak, but he would not, for he knew the weakness of his own mind, and he feared lest he should be called a fool. 14. But Ulysses, standing up before the people, swore, according to the Law, that he would obey the covenant of our Father. 15. And he made a little speech to the multitude, and it was as the speech of a school-boy, as the babble of an echo.

16. And on the fourth day of the third month, in the year of the nation ninety-three, a great multitude came together in the Capital, that they might see the tannar make King over them. 17. And many thousands were gathered together, Gospel tigers, and Heavenly hyenas, and Harlots, and Robbers, and Pimps, and tax gatherers, and office seekers, great and small. 18. And Ulysses, standing up before the people, swore, according to the Law, that he would obey the covenant of our Father. 19. And he made a little speech to the multitude, and it was as the speech of a school-boy, as the babble of an echo.

20. And many grumbling, said, "Is this he whom we have chosen to rule over us?" 21. Behold, he is bull-necked, and not wise; swollen, but not great; he hath no strength in his loins! 22. He will be even as the ass, which goeth not under the yugel, but is led by a bunch of thistle, or a maniple of hay." 23. But others said: "Nay, but we delight in him; he snorteth like unto the war-horse and is no ass."

24. He loveth the nigger, and delighteth in the sweetness of him; he maketh him even as his fellow, as he maketh his own. 25. And there were divided, and would not agree. 26. And behold early in the morning of the next day, Ulysses the King called together his servants and said: 27. "Go ye up to the Senate of the nation, and say to them who sit therein, that I have chosen to myself as counselors, the men whose names I send to them." 28. And say ye also to them, that I alone am King, and there is none other King but me."

29. And going up, they bore thither the names of those whom he had chosen, and made them known to the Senate. 30. And for the ministry of State, they read the names of Elihu, who was of the land of suckers. 31. Now this man and his kinsfolk, even from the least unto the greatest, were leeches; sticking at all times to the purse of the people, even as ticks to a sheep's tail. 32. But he had also been the friend of Ulysses, and had done for him many things, which himself might not do.

33. And for the ministry of the Treasury, they read the name of Alexander, surnamed Spool-cotton, a seller of calico, and of muslins, and of fine linen, and of silks and purple cloths. 34. And for the ministry of the Sea did they read the name of Adolph, surnamed Borie, which being interpreted is "a storm-dancer." And he was of the city of Penn. 35. And he had, ofttimes, been a seller of crockery, and of plate, of delf, and utensils for the dormitory. 36. And for the ministry of the land, they read the name of Cox, and he was from the land of the Bickeyes.

37. And on one named Hoar, coming from the East, did they lay the mantle of Justice; and he might make plain to the King the things of the Law. 38. And this man loved the nigger, even as the apple of his eye, from the days of his youth upward. And his love was not grown cold. 39. And one named Crosswell, was called to be master of the post-horses, and of the couriers, and of such as bear the missives of the King. 40. This man had been a lover of rebellion in the sunshine of its success, but forsook it when the shadows had fallen in its way. 41. And behold the Senate, willing to save the King, and greedy for the gifts and fat things of his hand, did confirm his choice. 42. But many said: "Out of the fool, folly; and from emptiness cometh the foul stench of the gutter." And there stood, condemned the judgment of him whom they had worshipped. 43. And others said: "He thinketh to ride over us in his pride. He shall be brought low, even as a cock-buzzard from the high places. From his wings shall we clip the feathers of his conceit."

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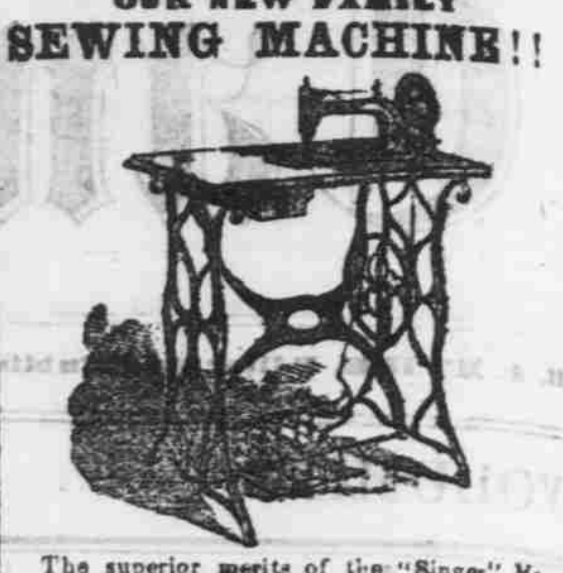
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