

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : MAY 27, 1869.

Meeting of Democratic County Committee.

The members of the Democratic County Committee of Cambria county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June next, at one o'clock, p. m.

- Names of members of the committee: Joseph Hogue, Blacklick, John Ferguson, Cambria bor., Dan'l McPeak, Cambria twp., Wm. Larimer, Carroll twp., James D. Hight, Carrolltown bor., John Buck, Chest, John M. Swope, Chest Springs bor., Joseph Wagner, Clearfield, Charles McGough, Conemaugh bor., Ist ward, A. Brindle, 2d ward, Henry F. Freidhoff, Croyle, Elisha Plummer, Ebensburg, E. W. Philip Collins, W. W. Geo. W. Outman; East Conemaugh bor., John T. Cooney; Franklin bor., Lawrence Furlong; Guilford, James Henry; Jackson, D. F. A. Greer; Johnson, Ist ward, John Homan; 2d ward, John F. Barnes; 3d ward, James King; 4th ward, Charles Platt; 5th ward, Henry Mat; 6th ward, Hugh Maloy; Loretto, Thomas Callan; Millville, Peter McDermott; Munster, A. Durbin; Prospect, John White; Richland, James Costlow; Summerhill, Alex. Skelly; Summitville, John Shatough; Susquehanna, John Beater; Taylor, Wm. Headrick; Washington, J. H. Kennedy; White, Geo. Walters; Wilmore, Isaac Wiley; Yoder, George Hoar.

The District Court.

We learn from the answer of the Johnstown Democrat to our questions in regard to the renting of Union Hall for the use of the "District Court," that the rent to be paid for the same is eight hundred dollars per annum. By the terms of the law establishing the Court, it is provided that four sessions thereof shall be held in each year, to continue one week. As Union Hall will therefore be used by the Court just four weeks during the year, the stipulated rent amounts to two hundred dollars for each week. We regard this an imposition upon the people of the county, and as not at all creditable to the liberality of the owners of Union Hall. If the establishment of the District Court at Johnstown will prove to be the great and inestimable boon contended for by the four legal gentlemen who acted as sponsors for it, if justice, heretofore denied, as was alleged, is to be brought home to every man's door and made cheap; if a sort of legal millennium is thereby to be inaugurated on the classic banks of the Conemaugh and Stony Creek and the region of country adjacent thereto, it was naturally to be expected that the owners of "Union Hall," or any other Hall in that growing and enterprising city, would have graduated their demand for the "rent" in proportion to the great benefits to be conferred. Instead, however, of manifesting a liberal and generous spirit, as a quid pro quo, they seem to have acted entirely from motives of self interest and with a view to make the most out of what they claimed would be a positive blessing. We have been informed that, according to the contract, the use of Union Hall is only guaranteed to the Court during the day time, and that if the Hall should be required after dark for the delivery of a lecture, or for any purpose of amusement, a negro concert for instance, then all judicial proceedings must be suspended, and the fiddle, the banjo and the bones substituted in their place. This being the case, the enormity of the rent cannot be palliated or justified.

We have it on undoubted authority that "Fronheiser's Hall" was offered, including the fitting up of the offices and jury rooms, for the sum of four hundred dollars, or just one-half the amount agreed to be paid for Union Hall.

We understand that the capacity of Fronheiser's Hall is about equal to that of our present Court room. If it is so, or very nearly so, then it was sufficient for all the purposes of the Court, and four hundred dollars a year would have been saved to the county treasury. If the present Court room is sufficient to accommodate the people of the entire county, it is perfectly manifest that Fronheiser's Hall ought to be large enough to do the same thing for the people of Johnstown alone, unless they have lost all their proverbial modesty.

If any good reasons can be given why the people of the county should be made to pay this extra rent of four hundred dollars a year for Union Hall, we would like to see them plainly and publicly stated. It would be true economy for the county to buy Union Hall at once, provided it can be purchased for something less than an average Washoe silver mine.

PRESIDENT GRANT appears to be peculiarly unfortunate in some of his most important appointments. He seems to think that the government machine can and ought to be run by a class of men who are his servile tools, and who failed to acquire any reputation in the army. He has just appointed the notorious Daniel E. Sickles Minister to Spain. Sickles is the man whose want of generalship and military leadership came so near rendering General Meade's victory at Gettysburg a defeat, and for which he was threatened with a court martial. At this particular crisis in the affairs of Spain and Cuba, a moderate knowledge of statesmanship would have selected as our representative to the former country, one of our most eminent and trusted men, rather than a failure and charlatan like Sickles. To send Washburne to France was a political crime, but to send Daniel E. Sickles to Spain, is worse—it is a blunder. The New York Evening Post, a leading Grant paper, thus speaks of the appointment and of Sickles's probable fate at the hands of the Senate:

"This is an appointment which the country will not approve, and which the Senate, when it meets, ought not to confirm. It is a bad appointment, made in the face of light; for though, when the name of Mr. Sickles was first mentioned in connection with the Spanish mission, the administration might have been ignorant of his character and history, this cannot now be said."

Radicalism in Indiana.

When the representatives of the radical party in Congress deliberately trample upon the constitution and legislate outside of the provisions of that instrument, it follows that the members of that faction in the various State legislatures will not be slow to imitate the example. The entire history of that political organization for the last eight years, as well in Congress as in the legislative halls of the different States, shows it to be a party criminally reckless and utterly regardless of all the requirements of law. So intent is it upon establishing its favorite negro policy, that it ignores the solemn provisions of a State constitution, by a simple legislative enactment, and in their stead substitutes its own blind will by the mere force of an accidental numerical majority. It perpetrated this enormity in our own State by a hardened and shameless violation of its own pledges, and by ratifying the negro suffrage amendment it undertook to change the constitution of the State in a manner wholly unknown to, and in direct conflict with, its clearly expressed provisions. Conscious that a vast majority of the people of this State are irrevocably opposed to negro suffrage, and afraid to trust the question to a popular vote, constitutions are but cobwebs, to be brushed away in its onward strides to usurped and despotic power. Whenever a party refuses to submit a question of great public concern to a vote of the people, it is conclusive evidence of its own inherent dishonesty, and when it attempts to accomplish its base purposes by defrauding the people out of a reserved constitutional right, it is an evidence of its wickedness and revolutionary character.

The recent infamous conduct of the radical members of the Indiana legislature, furnishes the latest and most flagrant instance of radical contempt for the constitution of that State, as well as for their own official oaths. The radicals have a majority in each house, but not enough to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, the constitution requiring two-thirds for that purpose. In our State, a bare majority will make a quorum, and this enabled the radical party to perpetrate the bold fraud of the last session. When the radicals attempted to force the fifteenth amendment through the Indiana legislature, in open violation of their own pledges, the democratic members in both houses resigned, in order that the iniquity might not be consummated, and that the people of the State might pass upon the question at the election to be held next fall. This occurred on the 4th of last March. A special election was ordered by the Governor to fill the vacancies, and every democratic member who resigned was re-elected. When it became apparent, on the 13th of the present month, that the radical majority was determined to pass the amendment at all hazards, the democratic members again sent their resignations to the Governor. What then took place is shown by the two following despatches of the 13th and 14th of May:

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—All the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, except two, resigned this morning, leaving the House again without a quorum. The Senate, at roll call this afternoon, thirty-seven members answered to their names. The doors were locked and the absentees sent for. Pending this proceeding, the constitutional amendment was called up and a vote taken, although the Democratic members present announced that they had sent their resignations to the Governor this morning. The Lieutenant Governor ruled that the Senate had no official notice of their resignation, and declared the amendment ratified by a vote of 27 yeas to 1 nay—11 Senators present not voting.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—The House of Representatives, this afternoon, before calling the constitutional amendment, was called up and a vote taken, although the Democratic members present announced that they had sent their resignations to the Governor this morning. The Lieutenant Governor ruled that the Senate had no official notice of their resignation, and declared the amendment ratified by a vote of 27 yeas to 1 nay—11 Senators present not voting.

A message was received by the Governor, notifying the House of the resignation of forty-seven members.

Mr. Osborne, Republican, then moved to adopt the joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Coffroth, Democrat, objected, making a point of order that there was not a quorum present.

The Chairman ruled that the objection might be considered as an appeal taken by Mr. Coffroth, and the decision of the Speaker was sustained. The House then passed the joint resolution by a vote of—Yeas, 51; nays none. Two Democrats and one Republican present refused to vote.

The Gubernatorial Nomination.

A newspaper in Philadelphia, which claims the right to speak words of warning and instruction to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, contains a most unfair and malignant attack on General Cass. We do not know whose interest it hopes to advance by this wretched mode of warfare, but we do know that no friend of our candidate for the nomination, no newspaper of the many which support him, has ever either overtly or covertly said or did anything that would prejudice the success of any gentleman who may be preferred to him by the Convention.

His competitors for the nomination have been treated with consistent courtesy through out—and his friends hold themselves ready to give to the nomination of the Democratic Convention, be he whom he may, a generous support.

And in requital for this, he is shamelessly aspersed by a few indiscreet persons and newspapers, who, like all detractors, love a shining mark for their envenomed shafts. The newspaper we speak of, which for the present shall be nameless, for it is really not worth naming, now charges that the Pennsylvania Railroad, through its agents in Harrisburg and elsewhere, are aiming to secure the nomination of Gen. Cass, and to "secure in him, a firm, fast friend to their monopoly." To be brief with this accusation, we will simply declare that it is as absurd as it is false. The astute heads who control that overhauling monopoly will not be worth naming, now charges that the Pennsylvania Railroad is nothing in politics if it be not radical. We do not think that any of its ruling people have voted for a Democratic candidate for Governor for the last nine years—certainly never since they have been suitors at Harrisburg for special legislation. Whatever enactments they may have procured—whatever advantages they may have received of the Governor and Assembly, have been granted by the Legislature and the General Government. Was not Gen. Taylor the man of their choice—yes, even of their choosing? And they like him so well that he will be nominated again. He cannot be nominated against their wishes—neither in nor any other Radical candidate. And all men know, despite the mean and false pretences of this factious newspaper, that if Gen. Cass shall be nominated and elected, it will be in opposition to the influence of this great corporation. It is true he is a radical man, and an eminent and successful one. But he cannot be made a convenient instrument for any monopoly or combination of monopolies, and nobody has greater reason to be aware of this than the Pennsylvania Railroad. Therefore, the Radical candidate for Governor whoever he may be, will receive the same support from that institution on which such candidates have always had.

All true Democrats must deprecate and despise such warfare upon candidates before nomination, by papers pretending to claim the Democratic name. Why, if General Cass is to be denounced for being a successful Railroad President, whose labors have been given up to the service of the competing railroad interests of New York, and of Maryland, why not denounce his chief competitor who is also a Railroad President, whose principal connections and business relations are in New York, and whose immense private fortune is to a great extent made tributary to a New York and not a Pennsylvania development. Yet to this man would be utterly unjust, and would meet with hearty rebuke from all candidate and his friends.

If there is anything that our democratic newspapers should avoid, it is these vile and bitter attacks on those gentlemen who are put forth by their friends for nomination. The endorsement of a candidate by any number of Democrats, should be for no pretensions, respectful consideration. And in the case of General Cass, his decided ability, his exalted private character, and his stainless political record make him, as we really believe, not only the best but the most available candidate. Still we have written no word of disparagement nor detraction of any rival candidate—for we believe with the journal that abuses the name of Democracy, that the "Democrats in the coming contest must nominate to win." But to defame and slander a candidate who is earnestly supported, and who the convention may select—is to treat dissection, and to prophesy defeat—not "the way to win." We ask nothing for our candidate but a free field and fair play—and this we will demand as far as we are concerned, of all the candidates—and finally, we do hope and trust that this fighting in ambushes—for these defamers do not openly name Gen. Cass—may, for the sake of fair dealing and the best hopes of the party, be abandoned.—Pittsburg Post.

What is now notoriously taking place in many portions of the country had occurred during the administration of Andrew Johnson—if military expeditions had been fitted out then, as they are being organized now, to render aid and assistance to the men in Cuba who are in rebellion against Spain, with whom the United States are at peace, and if President Johnson had condescended at such illegal and unfriendly proceedings, and had failed to issue his proclamation of neutrality, as he would have been bound to do under his oath of office, who doubts but that a loyal Congress would instantly have preferred articles of impeachment against him. There would then have been a pretty good reason for his conviction. But Grant looks on stolidly and does not say a word. It is even stated that he is pleased to see such proceedings take place. We could expect nothing else from a man of his peculiar training and lack of ability to comprehend the plain duties of his office.—It is true that Spain is weak, but that is no reason why a President should incur the taunts and jeers of the civilized governments of the world.

The Supreme Court for the Middle District met at Harrisburg last Monday. It was expected that the argument on the constitutionality of the act of the last legislature abolishing the Lycoming County Judicial District would have taken place.—Owing, however, to the absence of a superannuated member of the Court, John M. Read, of naturalization memory, and the demand of the Attorney General for a full board, the argument was postponed until the meeting of the Court in Philadelphia, on the first day of July. Judge Gamble, the President Judge of the District whose Court it is sought to destroy, was represented by the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. William Strong and the Hon. William M. Meredith. Mr. Brewster, the Attorney General, appeared for the Commonwealth.

At Enterprise, Iowa, the other day, a woman entered a beer shop where her husband was drinking, and with a substantial piece of board, patted him into the street. As they proceeded homeward she continued to apply the lumber industriously, and particularly emphatic was the last whack she gave him as he disappeared over the threshold.

On Sunday afternoon at a quarter past three o'clock, the boiler of an oil well owned by J. W. Humphrey, three miles from Titusville, exploded, instantly killing the engineer and dangerously wounding the fireman.

The boiler was thrown a distance of one hundred yards.

A woman calling herself "the female Blondin," while crossing a rope sixty feet high at a circus at Bolton, England, missed her footing, but in falling grasped the rope with her hands, and was afterwards caught by the crowd below. She escaped with little injury.

An engine on the Burlington County Road exploded on Friday in Mont Holly, New Jersey, killing Charles L. Platt, fireman, and wounding the engineer, Edward Joyce, seriously. The engine bounded from the track and fell into a creek. The cars were much damaged.

The temperance party, as a distinct political party, is making preparations for a fight in the coming fall elections. Conventions have been called in Maine, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In all of these States the Temperance men propose to run independent State tickets.

Two citizens of Madison, Iowa, went out gunning one day last week. One of them, who was tipsy, and who wore spotted pantaloons, lay down to sleep, his legs hanging over a rock. The other chanced to pass that way, saw the spotted legs, and mistaking them for a huge snake, fired a load of shot into them.

The Fredericksburg, Va., Herald says: We saw last week a piece of solid gold worth, we suppose, \$30, that had been picked up on the surface, since the recent rains, on the property owned by the White Hall Gold Mining Company. Some time since a piece worth \$60 was picked up, and a short time before the war a piece worth \$500 was found on Pulliam's farm, in the same gold belt.

Dr. Rives of Prince George county, Va., while passing out of his house with his gun on his shoulder, was called back by his wife. He turned suddenly in answer to her voice, and in turning accidentally struck the gun against the door post, with such force as to cause its discharge. The entire load entered the body of Mrs. Rives, causing almost instant death. The pair had only been married a few days.

General Wells, of Virginia, addressed a mob of negroes at West Point in that State, on Saturday, and in the course of his remarks reflected upon the character of a Mr. Douglass, who arose and denounced him as a liar. A terrible scene ensued, the negroes making an infuriated rush at Douglass and his friends, and beating them brutally. The negroes with difficulty extricated with their lives. All the parties were "killed."

Robert H. Sayers, of the Lehigh Valley railroad company, with a number of prominent iron manufacturers in that section, are making preparations for a trip to England, for the purpose of studying the process of manufacturing steel rails. They sail on the 2nd of June. On their return they will establish a manufactory of this kind at Bethlehem, the construction of which has already begun.

About six o'clock Friday evening Dr. Ritty, for many years a citizen of West Dayton, Ohio, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. He had been for several days severely afflicted with neuralgia in the head, and the dreadful act was committed in a moment of temporary insanity. The doctor was about seventy years of age. He was for many years a Methodist missionary, and was extensively known throughout the West.

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