Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : JUNE 10, 1869.

The Red Handkerchief.

In a late number of the New York Tribane Horace Greeley gives the following account of the novel way in which his political friends passed or defeated certain laws which were pending before the Radical legislature of the State :

"A red handkerchief denoted the manner in which the members were to vote. Whenever the Clerk had read the title of a bill, in which there was a 'bone,' the leader, if he considered his 'Ring' satisfied, would march to the front of the Clark's desk and gracefully blow his nose with his red linen. Every member of the 'Ring' would vote in favor of the measure. If, on the contrary, the leader should careless ly hold the handkerchief toward the floor, that denoted that his followers should vote against the measure. Many a project was carried or defeated by that red handkerchief, and it was as much a terror to the applicant for legislative favors as were some of the 'Executive Committee' of the Assembly of 1869."

We do not know what was the color of the rag under which the virtuous members of our last and most corrupt legislature were rallied by the leaders of the various rings, but we presume the present State Treasurer could furnish the information. The evidence in support of the charge of corrupt practices, which has been so frequently made of late years against radical legislatures, is clear and conclusive. We regard Congress as more corrupt and debauched than even the New York or Pennsylvania legislatures .-Nor does it seem to detract in certain quarters from the standing and reputation of a member of Congress, that he is known to be open to the most shameless corruption .-James M. Ashley is a conspicuous instance of how a self confessed coreupt Congressman can be rewarded by the President of a party claiming to possess all the morality and decency in the country. Repudiated by the people of his own district and driven from the halls of Congress, President Grant takes him into his confidence, condones his offences, invests him with a high and important public trust, and a radical Senate stamps the disgraceful appointment with the seal of its approbation.

The distinctive feature of legislation in this country at the present day, is corruption. It pervades Congress and all the radical State legislatures to a frightful and most alarming extent. While it almost justifies the conclusion that no radical legislative body can be pure, we do not all pretend to say that all democratic legislators are honest. We know, and knowing regret, cityeach sent a democratic member to the last legislature, who were the worthy peers of the most venal scoundrels in that body.

A member of the legislature can sell himself and prostitute his office in a variety of ways. He can do so as well by dodging a vote as by standing up with a brazen face in support of an iniquitous law. During the last session of the legislature, when the final vote was taken on the nefarious coal and petroleum project, which was amongst the most infamous measures manipulated by what was known as the "Treasury Ring." twenty-two members of the House were absent and failed to vote. They were all in Harrisburg, and no man there who was familiar with the ways of legislation, doubted for a moment that each one of them had been purchased. Thievry is the rule and honesty the exception among the law makers of the present day. Both political parties are just now demanding that a different order of men shall be sent to the State capitol to will be able to effect the reform.

The Truth of History.

The New York Sun is a leading radical paper edited by Charles H. Dana, who was Assistant Secretary of War under Stanton during the rebellion. The New York Express, having made a charge of dislovalty against Stanton, the editor of the Sun replies in an article of which the following is

"We say that it is not true. It is in contradiction with the most notorious facts. On December 14, 1860, Mr. Stanton became Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Buchanan, and so remained until March 4, 1861. In that office he was known of all men as a vigilant, tireless, uncompromising foe of the secession movement. It is mainly to his resolution, firmness and energy, that the country owes the preservation of the Government doring that winter of all embracing conspiracy and unappreciated danger. His efforts to this end were well and truly seconded by Jeremiah S. Black, Joseph Holt and John A. Dix, like wise members of the Cabinet ; but he was the soul of that noble and faithful body of states men. No one who knows the interior history of those eventful months can deny that this is so. No doubt Mr. Black, Gen. Holt and Gen. Dix will gladly affirm it, should their evidence ever be necessary."

During the war and since its conclusion no man's patriotism has been so violently and systematically attacked as that of Jeremiah S. Black. He has been a target at which the most envenomed shafts of radical hatred, malice and ill will have been persistently aimed-a man of pre-eminent nobility and spotless integrity of character, he is the constant subject of the vilest and most unmeasured abuse by every radical newspaper editor in the country, from Horace Greeley down to the lowest. It seemed as though they all took a special delight in heaping the vials of their wrath on his devoted head. To be a democrat was, in their estimation, to be a traitor. Here now is the Assistant Secretary of War, who was perfeetly familiar with Judge Black's course, coming to his rescue and calling upon him to defend Edwin M. Stanton from the charge from boxes, stamped as legally required. made against him by the New York Express. Admiring Judge Black, as we have conduct has been volunteered by so intelligent and responsible a man as Mr. Charles A. Dana.

The Mission to Spain.

In a brief notice which we took, two weeks ago, of the appointment of Daniel E. Sickles as Minister to Spain, we stated that his generalship and military blundering came near rendering Gen. Meade's victory at Gettysburg a defeat, for which he (Sickles) was threatened with a court martial .-The Johnstown Tribune declares that our article "insults common intelligence and foully slanders one of the nation's bravest and best defenders," but it fails to explain how, except by saying that "it was at Gettysburg that Sickles lost a leg." It is no slander against General Sickles to repeat now what was well known to the leading army officers who took part in that battle. It was common rumor then and subsequently, and so far as we know, was never denied. showed the white feather at the storming of Chepultapec, during the Mexican war, it would be no slander, for the simple reason would confirm the charge. It was because Sickles lost a leg at Gettysburg that he was not court marshalled. That accident removed him from active service, and having therefore produced the same result as would the latter alternative was not resorted to. the New York Evening Post in opposition to Sickles' appointment. That paper belongs to the Tribune's own political party, and is edited by a very distinguished radical. We republish it, and the Tribune may

it meets, ought not to confirm. It is a bad appointment, made in the face of light; for hough, when the name of Mr. Sickles was first mentioned in connection with the Spannish mission, the administration might have been ignorant of his character and history, this cannot now be said.

The Post is not the only radical paper that has censured the appointment of Sickles as "a bad appointment, made in the face of light." The Trenton State Gazette is for the night. They prepared their suppers, equally as emphatic in denouncing it. In addition to all this, it is made tolerably plain, by the following extract from Harper's Weekly, a Grant organ, that Daniel E. Sickles is not a proper person to represent this country either in Spain or at any other foreign court :

"Of the ability of General Sickles there is no question, nor of his faithful service during the war and as the commander of a department. That it is ungenerous to remember political errors after they have been, to say the that Montgomery county and Philadelphia to be dealed; nor is it ever too late for any least, condoned by service in the field, is not man honestly to change his views and his course. But, with all that may be truly said in favor of the General's appointment to Spain, there is, it seems to us, a certain deep sense of propriety that forbade it, and which also forbids the acquiescence implied by silence upon the part of those who disapprove. The administration may justly say that it cannot be censured for appointing to a peculiarly representative position one whom the party in New York had selected as the leader of its delegation to the nominating convention. But there seeing the opportunity, armed and helped are certain considerations in the management of public affairs which should be superior to any such claims, and which should have suc cessfully asserted themselves in this instance."

The Pacific Rall Road.

A good deal of speculation has been in lulged in by newspaper editors and others in reference to whom is due the credit of having first suggested the necessity, as well as the practicability, of constructing a rail road across the western plains to the Pacific ocean. The original conception of such a great national highway seems very justly to be due to Asa Whitney, who, as early as and deeply sympathize with their friends." make their laws. We will see whether they 1845, sent a memorial to Congress on the subject. We understand that Mr. Whitney

> its warm friend. But he was secondary to Whitney. Jefferson Davis, when he was Secretary of War under the administration in the measure, and appointed several engineers, who were officers in the army, to make surveys of the route, one of whom was Gen. before these surveys were made, the Hon. was two years before Col. Benton took an active part in favor of the enterprise. In construction of such a road and designating a point on Lake Michigan as its eastern terthe State of Illinois, and is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State. He has always been a democrat, and his name was prominently mentioned in his own State last summer as a candidate for the

IMPORTANT TO CIGAR DEALERS .- Heretofore it has been a common practice to sell cigars from show cases without having them placed in the stamped boxes required by law. By this arrangement, a manufacturer might evade payment of tax in filling his show cases and selling from them. It is said that a considerable number of frauds of his birth, and may be expected here within have been perpetrated in this way of late. As they are very difficult to detect, an or- make a stir among men and women of letder has been issued by Commissioner De- ters-that is, of begging letters. It would lano, directing no cigars to be sold save be a "delicate stratagem" for some needy

-We are happy to announce that Hon. | times removed, of the great London banker always done, we are glad that this indirect Jeremiah S. Black, who lately received a might have their mendicancy advanced in but complete vindication of his motives and severe injury on the Louisville and Nash- touching and appropriate language, for a ville Railroad, is much better, although still trifling per-centage on such alms as might confined to his bed at the St. Joseph Infirm-accrue to them. Every Peabody who is Consider the second of the injury of the second of the sec

A Tragic Narrative, If True.

Four White Men Attacked by Cheyennes-Three of Them Killed-Escape of the

The Phil. Sheridan (Kansas) correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, under date of May 20, gives the following account of the murder of three young men by a party of Chevenne Indians, near Antelope Hills, southern Kansas, near the border of Indian Territory, but as the Johnstown Tribune positively asserts that young Shryock, one of the parties named, is alive and well and has not been in an Indian fight, and as the narrative sounds somewhat sensational to say the least, we incline to the opinion that the entire story is without foundation in fact :

"About the first of March four young men arrived here from the east, named, respectively, J. G. Doran, of Steubenville, O.; R. If a person were to say that John W. Geary T. Smith, of Cincinnati; J. W. Shryock, of Johnstown, and F. W. Head, of Williamsport, Pa. After stopping here some six weeks, they fitted themselves out with would be no slander, for the simple reason horses and the necessary equipments for a that the officers and men of his regiment trip through to New and Old Mexico. They left here about the 15th of April, with the above object in view. On the 1st of May, while in the vicinity of Antelope Hills, they were attacked by a small body of Cheyennes. about twenty in number. The party stood their ground, fighting bravely. After several shots were fired, Smith received an arrow in have been brought about by a military trial, shots were med, and was the first to fall .-Head fell next, pierced with seven arrows. To the same article to which the Tribune so | Doran received a wound in the right shoulstrongly objects, we appended the views of der. Shryock received an arrow in the left arm and one in the right side, but kept up his firing until he received one in the breast, when he dropped his gun, and fell from his horse. Doran, seeing how useless it would be to contend against such superior numbers surrendered himseif. "The Indians gathered around their vic-

tims, shouting and dancing with savage "This is an appointment which the country | delight. They took their scalps and taunted will not approve, and which the Senate. when Doran by slapping him in the face with them. The Indians did not escape unburt. Seven of their number bit the dust, and three were wounded. They threatened their prisoner's life, and taunted him by brandishing their knives and tomahawks in close proximity to his head. He, being of a cool and undaunted nature, gave but little heed to their threats. After disposing of their dead they took up their line of march, and travelled west about ten miles, where they encamped and ate without providing for their prisoner. Doran, knowing that he would receive harsh treatment as long as he remained in their hands, set about conjuring a plan of escape. Having on his person a pocket-case of medicires, among which was a couple of vials of tincture of opium, he conceived the idea of drugging some brandy, of which he had a quart in his possession. Watching his op-portunity he succeeded in accomplishing his object, and turning to his captors he raised the bottle to his mouth, pretending to drink. One of them seeing it, rushed forward and snatched it from his hands and raising it to his lips, drank. After taking a draught he the entire circle.

"As he expected, it worked like a charm. In a short time they all began to feel drowsy. Placing two over the prisoner for a guard the rest wrapped themselves in their blankets and gave themselves up to sleep. The drug was too powerful for the guards, and in a few minutes, like their comrades, they too were in a sound sleep. Doran, himself to what there was to eat, and mounting his horse, rode away in a westerly direction. About daylight he reached Medicine Bluffs, a point where the Government is establishing a new military post. Leaving there, he reached here in safety on the 18th

of this month, and took the train for the east. "It was from him I learned the above facts. He is unacquainted with the address of any of the parties' friends except one .-Thinking it might be interesting to some of your readers, and be the means of informing parents of the sad fate of their sons, I have recorded the above facts. The young men were all of good moral character, and during their stay here formed some pleasant acquaintances, who held them in high esteem,

OUR POLICY.-The World concludes an is yet living in Philadelphia, at an advanced | editorial on this as follows :- The policy of non-intercourse on the subject between our Thomas H. Benton, who was one of the new Minister and Lord Clarendon would great statesmen of his age, was an early ad- have been next to diplomatic idiocy. After vocate of the project, and as a member of Sumner's "fluent acrimony," there was the United States Senate from Missiouri was needed antidote to the poison. Mr. Fish is too far sighted to leave the London Foreign Office to understand that the views of Sumner controlled the votes of all or a majority of those Senators who rejected the convenof President Pierce, took an active interest tion. That the treaty-with its aleatory system of justice for individual claims, its utter refusal even to consider the claims of the nation and its failure to make even an effort to define for the future the relative George B. M'Clellan, and all of whom made rights to be held and duties to be performed surveys and reports of their operations. It, by neutrals and belligerents-was refused seems, however, that in 1846, several years ratification, probably the administration does not regret; but that is very far from allowing England to believe we are inclined Sidney Breese was a member of the Senate to let the matter sleep unadjusted, so that from Illinois, and in that year was chairman when she is attacked, from within or withof the Committee on Public Lands. This out, we can jump for her throat. It will be a calamity for both nations of Mr. Motley is anthorized to conduct negotiations on our part ; but that is not involved in permitting that year (1846) Mr. Breese made an elabor- him merely to convey to the Queen, through ate report to the Senate, recommending the proper diplomatic channels, an expression the hope of President Grant that a prompt and satisfactory settlement of all differences between the two nations would minus. Senator Breese is still a resident of be reached, and the two great commercial powers of the world would be permitted to unite in efforts to advance the freedom of trade, and to suppress in the future all piratical flags by a revision of the neutral codes of both governments.

We predict that, by reason of what Mr. Motley is directed by his chief to say in England on all proper occasions, in respect to the rejection of the treaty, the speech of Mr. Sumner, and the purposes, or rather the wishes, of the Department of State, we shall before many days see a marked change in our whole country, of all her States and of public opinion throughout England.

-The venerable and munificent George Peabody is again steering for the country a few days, His arrival, of course, will young man versed in epistolary composition occasion, where illiterate cousins thirty-five | Federals in Southern prisons, 270,000.

COMMUNICATION.

COMMON SCHOOLS. Whether or not our Common Schools have been a failure, can be best determined by to the legislature that they were designed to supercede the old system of schools. That old system taught some spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. If the common school was to teach nothing more, why abolish the old and inaugurate the new system? Thaddeus Stevens and others termed them "The People's Colleges," and from the debates then made on the subject, as well as from subsequent legislation, we learn that they were intended even to supercede the colleges and academies then existing. They were to educate the people thoroughly. For this reason no one could teach without first being examined and getting a license from State authority to teach. Normal schools were established, at a very heavy expense, to prepare teachers thoroughly, for what ?certainly not for teaching merely what had been taught for a hundred years before, namely, some spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. A State department was created to furnish instruction, blanks, report books, and to send State and County reportsto the legislature, all at heavy expense. A county superintendent was created in each county, at heavy expense. State, county and district institutes were established to prepare teachers, for what ?-certainly not to teach some spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, for all these and far more were taught in the pay schools before the public school was established. The writer and six others all studied surveying, at one time, in an old fashioned school, while twelve others studied book-keeping. Hence we infer that all this preparation, and organization, and expense, meant work. School houses were not built over the land as numerous as the leaves in Valambrosa, at heavy expense,

merely to teach what had been taught before. Prof. Wickersham says the design was "to make education universal, impartial and free." Seminaries, academies and colleges were to be merged in the common school, with all the public appropriations, and the common school was to educate in their place. The policy of the school department proves this. The design, therefore, was a grand one, not second to any effort put forth by any nation in ancient or modern times for universal education. From these schools hundreds of thousands were to emerge capable of transacting all kinds of lawful business. They were not to lay, or attempt to lay, a simple foundation, on which colleges could build a superstructure, but they were to be "the people's colleges"-the Utopia of

Now what are the results? The schools are not universal in every sense, and if they were, they do not educate universally. Many cople have to send a great distance to school. Many districts only get four months' school in a year, and that does not educate. Let every reader take a State report and examine the details of each district, and see for himself, or let him take a peep into his own district for the proof of what we say. Many send to pay school to have their children ed-

who pay the heaviest tax claim the right to It is described as very beautiful, resembling and do exercise the most influence and reap the greatest benefit because they can furnish more books and send more regularly than poor people. Some districts purchase the books for the children, others make the people purchase them. Some keep open six months, some nine, some nine, some four, and some do not keep open at all. Some have elegant school houses, others have very poor ones. Some pay twenty-six mills tax on the dollar's valuation, others three mills One would hardly call this impartial.

They are not free. The more wealthy are favored in almost every city and town, if not every district. Thousands of poor children never get to school at all. We have just now, in our own city, occular demonstration of this fact. "The Mission Sabbath School," a very worthy institution, is now feeding, clothing and instructing many scholars in this neighborhood who never see the inside of a public school. There may be 750,000 children enrolled in this State; still this "tremendous fact" does not prove that all are enrolled, or that those enrolled are educated. The convicts of the Penitentiary are enrolled, but that does not prove that they are educated. There are not less than 250 000 children in the State who are not

From these observations we learn that a system, good in design and expensive in its etails, is a failure in its results. It educates just about as much as the system which it superceded, and no more, at tenfold the expense. Would to God it were otherwise! Yours, &c., T. I. P.

RIGHT SENTIMENTS .- The following letter from the Hon, Salmon P, Chase will find a responsive echo in the breasts of all who favor a union of "hearts and hands," as well as a union of States:

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29, 1869 .-Dear Sir: Your note inviting me to attend the ceremony of decorating at Magnolia cemetery the graves of the brave men who fell in defense of the Union during the recent civil war only reached me this morning. I am very sorry that I cannot be with you on this most interesting occasion; but it is now too late to make the necessary arrangements.

The nation cannot too tenderly cherish the memory of her dead heroes, or too watchfully guard the well-being of those who survive. And may we not indulge the hope that ere long we who adhered to the national cause will be prompt also to join in commemorating the heroism of our countrymen who fell on the other side, and that those who now specially mourn their loss, consenting to the arbitrament of arms and resuming all their old love for their country and our country, one and indivisible, will join with us in like commemoration of the fallen brave of the army of the Union?

The dead are not dead. They have only gone before, and now see eye to eye. Why may not we all borrow from their sacred graves oblivion of past differences, and henceforth unite in noble and generous endeavor to assure the honor and welfare of all her citizens?

Very respectfully, yours, S. P. Chase.

In reply to the frequent charges of cruelty to the Union prisoners in the South during the war, the Washington Intelligencer publishes some statistics, which ought to be generally circulated. The number of confederates in Northern prisons during the war, is to set up a bureau of corres pondence for the stated, in round numbers, at 222,000; of the Confederates in Northern prisons, 28,000 died; of the Federals in Southern prisons, 22,000 died. It will thus be seen that while

from New York with the avowed intention deserves high praise for his skillful treatment of joining the Cuban army.

| deserves high praise for his skillful treatment of this difficult case.—Lou. Express, 4th. | will ever pray.'' | will ever pray.'' | will ever pray.''

Political and News Items.

is wriggling about Indiana. -A youth of nineteen, in Martin county. considering the design and the results of the Indiana, has just been made the fifth hussystem. Governor Wolff said in his message band of Mrs. Ellen Dill, who is sixty-six years old.

-Joseph Laftas, six years old, was found on the street in Cincinnati, Saturday night, apparently intoxicated. He died before midnight without speaking.

-Samuel Bixby of Boston and Miss Manchi Cobb, of Hingham, were drowned at Hall, Massachusetts, Saturday evening, by the upsetting of a pleasure boat.

-A famous dog of Troy, and which was the first soldier of the canine race to enter Richmond upon its capture, was killed on Saturday by being run over by the cars.

-A singular mirage was seen on Tuesday noon on Lake Ontario. The shore of Canada was visible, buildings on the lake shore loomed up, and vessels appeared sailing keel John Hall, aged eighty-three, and his

wife, aged ninety-three, recently walked from Dale to Neenah, Wisconsin, a distance of twelve miles, and reached the latter place before noon. -A lively old man in Indiana, only

ninety-seven years of age, reads without spectacles, has ploughed three acres and planted it with corn this year, and claims to be the champion. -Last year two thrifty Germans pur-

chased eighty acres of land in Southern Tennessee. This season they gathered strawberries enough from four acres of it to pay for the whole tract. -Robert Boyd and George J. Delaney, who were clerks in the New York Postoffice, were Saturday sentenced respectively to ten

and three years in the State Prison for em-

bezzling money letters.

-A process has recently been invented in Michigan by which Marquette ore can be converted into malleable iron in forty minutes. Prolonged and careful experiment fully established the success of the invention. -On Friday while the laborers on section fifty-six, of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, were in the act of tapping a seam in a rock, a premature explosion took place. One man was killed, and several others were

mortally wounded. -H. J. Barnes, a notorious horse thief. was found hanging to a tree near Shelby Depot, Tennessee, on Thursday morning last, riddled with bullets. From papers on his person it is supposed he was originally from Newark, New Jersey.

-John Murray, a respectable citizen of Portsmonth, Virginia, was shot dead on Saturday, by Alexander Perry, whom he suspected of seducing his daughter, and at whom he fired the first shot, with slight effect .-Perry gave bail for his appearance on Mon-

-The majority of the candidates for city offices in Washington are negro barbers and boot-blacks. If elected they will, no doubt, become polished officials. They may cut up shines, to be sure; but when light upon any subject is needed many of them will be able to shed a ray. Sir. -A strange bird has been captured at

Factoryville, Tioga county, and is exciting the curiosity of naturalists in that vicinity somewhat a dove, having a red stripe upon

legs and toes are long.

—A little daughter of Jacob Gable Miller, of Gilbertsville, Berks county, had occasion to go to her father's mill, and while there was caught in one of the shafts. One of her legs was broken twice, the other once, one arm twice, and also her shoulder blade .-Little hopes are entertained for her recovery. -Samuel Nunemaker, a brakeman on the

Columbia local freight train, was run over and instantly killed on Thursday morning near Marietta, Lancaster county, while in the act of putting on a top brake, which, not being in good condition, broke off, and threw the unfortunate man between the tracks .-Mr. Nunemaker was married and a resident

-The Elberton Gazette states that an insurrectionary plot had been disclosed by a negro having for its object the burning of the town of Lexington, the county seat of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, and massacre of the inhabitants. The Sheriff and posse while arresting negroes said to be implicated in the plot, were resisted by one, whom they shet and killed.

-A new case for excitement in the Episcopal Churches of Chicago has just been developed. It appears that on Monday Bishop Whitehouse notified Rev. Mr. Cheney, the rector of Christ Church, that he must cease the omission of the word "regenerate" in the baptismal service; but Mr. Cheney states that he cannot conscientiously use it. The Bishop has given him until next Monday to lecide either to use the word or be degraded from the ministry. It is said that Mr. Cheney's congregation warmly support him.

-During the storm on Monday evening a ouse at Beaver Falls, Pa., was struck by ightning. The charge passed down the chimney to the second floor, where it took an oblique course, passing through the hearth and first ceiling, and then struck Mrs. Gibbs on the chin, passing down her breast, killing her almost instantly. She was standing near the stove. Others sitting near her were severely shocked, but not injured. It seems Mrs. Glbbs' body received the entire charge, as there were no traces of it to be seen.

-The Ripley Bee says that a cow belongng to a Mr. Kendall, near Decatur, Brown county, recently gave birth to one hundred and six calves at one calving, and that another cow, belonging to Mr. Edward Franols, in the same vicinity, about the same time, brought forth sixty. In each instance there was one large developed calf, while the others were about the size of large Norway rats. The smaller ones were perfect miniature calves in every respect. Both of the cows died. The Bee says there is no doubt of the truth of this statement.

-A child of four years, named Eva Averill. died in Freeport, Ill., on Tuesday last. under painful circumstances. A few weeks ago she was playing with a needle, and, dropping it on the carpet, stooped to pick it up, when the point entered just below the knee cap and broke off. All efforts to extract it proved unsuccessful, and the painful suffering caused therefrom terminated with her death as above stated. On examination the physicians succeeded in discovering the needle point, but gave it as their opinion that it never could have been withdrawn while the child was alive.

-The house of a Mr. Lock, two miles from South Bend, Indiana, was struck by lightning last Saturday, and the room in which the family were sitting was filled with plas-borough, on Monday, 14th pay the and splinters, but none were injured or low live. INST. the following proter and splinters, but none were injured or of Jene, inst. the following proeven shocked by the electricity. In the interior of the house flooring boards were loosened, plastering was torn from the walls, STABLE, OUTBUILDINGS, and a lot of Connan Eager, late of Washington to another than the state of the boards were loosened. door casings were splintered and forced from their places, windows broken, and a loaded Northern prisons than in those of the Consplintered and torn from its barrel, but the load was not discharged. The effects of the Harrows, Sleds, and a lot of Household Furnilightning in six of the rooms were terrible. -A man in New Haven has invented a but the outside of the building was unin-

_Last week two daughters of Neal Moore, in Lawrence County, Kentucky, were on n

-A snake, three feet through the body, hill side burning brush, when the elder girt noticed that a log, some distance above, was rolling toward them. She called to her littll sister to escape, but made no effort to ges out of the way herself. The log rolled os with resistless force, and catching her, it crushed her and broke her neck.

-Mrs. Eliza Ogden, aged forty years, died last week at her residence near Manayunk of suffocation from excessive corpulence .-At the time of her death her weight was 600 pounds. When she died, which was suddenly, she fell to the floor, and it required six stout men to lift her. It required ten men to remove her to the ground floor. Her coffin was six feet four inches long, three feet wide over the breast and two feet one

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A faint idea, however, can at best be convered through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information its head, with seagreen legs and back. The promptly furnished. Or communications may

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PRILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET. C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street. The pub lic are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. No FREIGHT CHARGED. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand.

I ICENSE NOTICE -The following persons have filed petitions for Tavern LICENSE in my office, for the action of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county | lish language more expressive, nor one the thereon, at the next June sessions, second

James B. M'Creight, 2d ward, Johnstown. Mathew Dignan, Gallitzin. J. K. HITE, Clerk.

Ebensburg, May 31, 1869 3t.

SEED WHEAT! SEED WHEAT! -We invite the attention of our Farmers to Geo. A. Deitz's large list of the best Winter Seed Wheat in this country. Mr. Deitz has selected twenty varieties out of over one hundred on his Seed Wheat Experimental Farm, near Cnambersburg, Pa., and now offers them for sale. We advise every farmer to send for the Experimental Farm Journal, in which a description and price list is given. Mr. Deitz will send one copy free to all who send for it. GEO. A. DEITZ, June 3, 1869. 2m. Chambersburg, Pa.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—The well known and valuable Burke Farm, located in Summerbill township, Cambria county, one a half miles from Wilmore station, and containing 249 ACRES, in good condition, well fenced and having thereon erected a dwelling house and other necessary buildings, together with two splendid orchards and no lack of excellent water, is offered for sale on moderate terms and easy payments. For further information apply to or address, J. McGONIGLE. Hemlock, Pa. R. R., May 6, 1869,-tf.

RIAL LIST .- List of Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg for Cambria county, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1869 :

SECOND WEEK Muncy Hoffman, jr.. vs McDermitt's. Benjamin F. Beil., vs. Anthony Swires. Fronheiser..... vs. Riblett.

Snyder's. vs. Michael Plott. Henry Walters' use. vs. George R. Slick. Cambria Iron Co... vs. Barker's heirs. George Snyder.... vs. Weakland & Thomas J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, May 13, 1869. WALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY DON'T BE MAKING

AT PRIVATE SALE! The undersigned offers for sale a LOT OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of Ebensburg Borough, fronting 66 feet on High street and extending back 132 feet to lot of Wm. S. Lloyd, adjoining lot of Robert Evans on the east and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE. with a Plank Kitchen attached, and a ONE

For further particulars apply to Ebensburg, June 3, 1869. -tf.

be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or on easy terms.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence perty, to wit :-- SIX LOTS OF choice apple trees and a well of excellent water deceased, having been granted to the said on the premises. Also, ONE FIVE ACRE signed by the Register of Cambria county LOT in said Borough, together with COW, persons indebted to said estate are hereby HOGS, GROCERIES, all kinds of FARM fied that payment must be made without dely 1MPLEMENTS, such as Wagons, Ploughs, and those having claims against the same of ture, with many other things to tedious to men- for settlement.

tion. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. FRANCIS P. GRASBERGER. Carrolltown, June 3, 1869.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS ARE THE BEST IN USE!

USE ROBRER'S TONIC BITTERS

The very best in the Market

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

No. 45 Wood St., opposite St. Charles B. Also, Entrance Nos. 109 & 104 Third h.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Wholesale Agents for the West. For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebenin

EVERYBODY

Should keep constantly within their reach to

invaluable remedies to successfully combate ease, Roback's Blood Pills, Roback's Stoms Bitters and Roback's Blood Purities. The are infallible in the diseases for which they in . recommended.

NOBODY

cines as Roback s Blood Pills, Stomach Line and Blood Purifier.

TEMPERANCE. There is, perhaps, no one thing that

so much to promote the cause of temporal as that gentle stimulating tonic, orate without producing the effects of alco

regular household duties to renovate, and

the multiplicity of other duties one's our "

is, in a great measure, overlooked. Thousa

RENOVATE. During the Spring months it is one of

of valuable lives might be prolonged, and me oubtless saved from premature graves thoroughly renovating the system with De oack's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and B

DON'T GROW OLD.

There is no necessity for premature older tality and elasticity by invigorating every on of the body.

Household Remedies

There are no remedies so well and favor ack's Blood Purifier, Stomach Bitters at Blood Pilis, and no family should be within

PREPARE FOR WAR!

"In time of peace prepare for war," is wise as to know the exact moment that fell destroyer, DISEASE, will attack him! be ye ever prepared. Have the Robacs Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purific and and combat disease successfully

Diseases of the Skin old Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Discaso Diseases of the Skin, all readily success

the wonderful influence of Dr. Roback's Purifier, Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills For sale by LEMMON & MURR Sole Agents, Ebensburg, Pa. (mc.2)

EBENSBURG

AVING recently enlarged out side we are now prepared to sell at a per reduction from former prices. Our stock sists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumers, Fa Sonps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Ret atives. Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Linia Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. James Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essenti Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS. Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Pap Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Wat Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Fi Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Et tories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Both Penknives, Pipes, &c.
We have added to our stock a let

FINE JEWELRY, to which we would in the attention of the Ladies. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prist Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or tail.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg

FLOUB STORY FRAME HOUSE. The property will FROM

M. L. OATMAN Who sells the BEST BRANDS

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PAID

A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE! persons indebted to said estate are hereby to requested to present them duly authentically

JOHN EAGER, JOHN SHARBAUGH, Adm'S

Summitville, May 20, 1869. 66.