

Cambria Freeman.

EDENSBURG, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1870.

Two Senators from Virginia, Messrs Lewis and Johnston, who were elected last summer, have been qualified and taken their seats. The members of the House from that State have also been sworn in, with the exception of two, whose seats are contested.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature to repeal that section of the Registry Law of the last session which abolished the Spring elections. There ought to be no obstacle interposed to its passage, nor do we anticipate any. The change of the ancient order of things was done hastily, and without reflection, and as the universal sentiment of the people is against it, there ought to be no difficulty in coming back to the point of departure.

A PETITION has been received at Washington, from some of the inhabitants of the Feejee Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, asking the Government of the United States to extend its protection over them. This request is entirely too modest. The one hundred and fifty islands forming the group, with a population of 200,000, ought to be annexed to this glorious and progressive Union at the earliest possible moment. Thalombaw is the King of the Islands, and has his eye on a seat in the United States Senate. He would make a first class radical Senator. And then how pleasant it would sound to hear the elegant Sumner in debate refer to this unwashed potentate as "the Senator from the Feejee Islands."

Foster and Covode.

From the boasting and confident tone of the Washington dispatches, for the last two weeks, to the radical press, we were prepared for the announcement that the Committee on Elections had decided that "Alligator" John Covode was entitled to his seat, as having been legally elected from the Westmoreland district. By what improved process in arithmetic this result has been arrived at we have no means of judging, nor having seen the report of the Committee, nor is it at all material. The conduct, or rather the acts, of this radical Committee on Elections for the last three years prove incontrovertibly that no democrat, however plain his case may be, can ever hope to retain his seat against his radical contestant, and that a democrat contestant against the right of a radical sitting member has no earthly chance of success, although his case may be as clear as the noon day sun.

The decision of the committee in the contested elections of Dan. Voorhes, of Indiana, three years ago, of Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, and of Col. Switzer, of Missouri, not to mention several other cases, established the fact that the Committee was organized for the sole purpose of admitting every radical to his seat, whether he was elected or not, and of excluding every democrat, no matter how decided was his majority. So far as the Committee was concerned, it acted on the one-sided principle of the old game, "heads I win and tails you lose." So flagrant has been the action of this Committee, so one-sided and partisan have been its decisions, that only a few days ago the democratic members of Congress held a consultation for the purpose of deciding whether a sense of self respect did not demand the withdrawal of the two democratic members who are on the Committee. It was determined, unwisely as we think, that they should remain at their post.

The next victim of the wrath of this Committee will probably be the gallant General Shields, of Missouri, the only Northern officer who enjoys the honor of having defeated Stonewall Jackson in a square fight. Gen. Shields was as fairly elected as Daniel J. Morrell, but his devotion to the democratic party is an unpardonable sin in radical estimation. Col Switzer, of the same State, likewise a Union soldier, will doubtless share the same fate, although fairly and honestly elected. The political guillotine is now in full operation, and democratic heads roll rapidly into the radical basket. There is, however, such a thing as political retribution in this world, which will eventually make all things even.

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

The radical mountain has been in labor since the meeting of Congress, and has brought forth an act for the admission of Virginia—which act has received the signature of the President. The law is steeped in wrong and infamy, which is not at all singular when it is known that at its birth Ben Butler acted the part of Congressional midwife. In his message to the present Congress, President Grant used the following expressive language:

"In Virginia the election took place on the 6th of July, 1869; the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected had been installed; the Legislature met and did all that was required by this resolution and by all the reconstructive acts of Congress, and abstained from all doubtful authority. I recommend that her Senators and Representatives be promptly admitted to their seats, and that the State be fully restored to its place in the family of States."

In pursuance of this recommendation, the House passed a bill, known as the Bingham bill, for the unconditional admission of the State, and sent it to the Senate. This was done during Butler's absence, and on his return, breathing wrath and vengeance, he established his headquarters in the Senate Chamber, and there by sheer dint of his unequalled impudence bullied the extreme radicals to that body into voting amendments and conditions to the bill which entirely destroyed its one original feature. In these amendments, the House concurred, thus surrendering its original ground, and the bill passed. Virginia may therefore be regarded as having been thoroughly reconstructed, according to the latest and most approved

radical plan. The mother of States and of Statesmen is permitted to return to the Union, not with the equal rights and privileges enjoyed by any other State—but the equal of New York or Pennsylvania—but she returns to the national household in infamy and in chains, with fundamental conditions to be performed by her which even a radical Congress would not dare to impose on any other State in the Union.

It is a sad spectacle and one that plainly shows the unconstitutional and revolutionary tendency of the radical party. Grant's advice is treated with scornful contempt, his influence with his party is of no avail, and Virginia depends for a recognition of her constitutional rights on the mere whim and caprice of a set of political demagogues and trading politicians. The radicals in Congress have deliberately violated their most solemn pledges, made to Virginia after the State had literally complied with all the iniquitous demands of the reconstruction laws, and they now stand before the country dishonored and despised.

Horace Greeley, who has some of the milk of human kindness in his veins, and who was opposed to keeping the word of promise to the ear of Virginia, but breaking it to her hope, speaks as follows in reference to this duplicity on the part of his political friends in Congress:

"The House has adopted the Senate's perverse action on the Virginia bill without amendment. The terms on which at length Virginia is to be admitted were yesterday again in our columns, and may be found again to day embodied in the report of the proceedings. We do not need to repeat that we deeply regret the result finally attained at the end of these weary weeks of debate and recrimination. Congress prescribed certain terms for the admission of Virginia; the State complied to the full with those terms; Congress now prescribes fresh terms! This is punishing the treason of Virginia in 1861 by bad faith on the part of Congress in 1870. We do not believe such a course to be tenable in any civilized party nation; and agreeing as it is the wrong done Virginia, we believe she will suffer less from it in the end than will the party that has wrought it."

Sound Doctrine.

When the bill for the restoration of Virginia was before the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, a Radical Senator from Illinois, ably and eloquently advocated her free and untrammelled admission. But his argument was unheeded—it was "throwing pearls before swine." The following extract from his speech contains the broad views of a statesman, not of the school of impracticables, like Sumner, Wilson and Drake, but of one who has studied and understands the constitution of his country and the nature of its government:

"Now, it is proposed to do what? To impose what are called fundamental conditions of a political character, subsequent conditions of a political character to be performed by the State. Can you do that? It seems to me not; and why? The States which formed this Union were co-equal States. Do any body controvert that proposition? They were co-equal States when this Union was formed. Congress has authority to admit new States into the Union. Into what Union? A Union of co-equal States. There is no authority to admit States into any other Union.

"New States," says the Constitution, "may be admitted by the Congress into what? 'This Union?' What sort of Union was it? It was a Union of co-equal States because they were all equal when they formed it. It is into 'this Union' that Congress has authority to admit States, and Congress has no authority to admit States into any other Union. You have a different Union if you have a Union of unequal States. I deny that Congress has any authority to impose a fundamental condition upon the State of Virginia, or upon any other State formed out of new territory, or any of these reconstructed States, that it cannot impose and enforce upon the State of Illinois. If the Congress of the United States can say that Virginia shall never alter her Constitution in regard to local matters, to which the Constitution of the United States has no application, then can it do it in regard to Illinois. I deny that Senator, do any body controvert that? If it could you have a Union of unequal States, and you never could maintain such a Union. It would be a destruction of the government. The States of this Union must be equal in all their rights as members of the Federal Union, or you cannot preserve it. Such is the Constitution; such is the language of the acts by which new States have been admitted; and though I have voted for the admission of States with conditions imposed, I have done it because I was in favor of the admission of the States, and a majority of the Senate insisted upon imposing the conditions which in my opinion, were of no validity whatever.

Therefore, I have been in favor of the simple resolution recognizing the State of Virginia as entitled to representation, and I have voted against all amendments to it. I voted against the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) and amended on the motion of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Willey), which required the members of the Legislature of Virginia to take a certain oath and imposed penalties for false swearing. I did not do that because I was opposed to the Fourteenth Amendment. I voted for the Fourteenth Amendment. I am in favor of its enforcement. I have reported a bill making it a penal offense to violate it, and I am ready to pass that bill as a general law. But when we by act declare the State of Virginia entitled to representation in Congress, and thereby make her one of the States of the Union, equal with all the others, I do not think this Congress should pass a law making that a crime in the State of Virginia which is not a crime in the State of Massachusetts or the State of Illinois. I am not willing to make that a crime in any other State that I am not willing to vote upon any State that I am opposed to that partial legislation; and while I am for a general law, I did not favor putting that provision on this bill; but, sir, I shall vote for the bill nevertheless. I am so anxious to see Virginia and all these States restored that I am willing to vote for the bill when the Senate put conditions on over my vote if I think those conditions are not operative of such a character as are not fatal to the measure itself.

Now, sir, I appeal to the Senate to recognize Virginia as entitled to representation. She has done all that she can. By more than two hundred thousand votes she has adopted her Constitution, with only nine thousand against it. Her candidates for Governor, of both parties, ask to be admitted; the loyal men of the State ask to be admitted; and it is due to these people, who have complied with all your requisitions, that you should not comply on your part, and at once admit that State to full representation in Congress, and to a full participation in all the privileges of that great government. Sir, I make this appeal on behalf of justice, in behalf of the material interests of the country, in behalf of the loyal men of Virginia, whom Governor Wells represents, and, as I believe, in behalf of nineteen-twentieths of all her people. I give no heed to these unknown letter-writers; and I give no heed to these charges of a fraudulent election, because I rely upon the faithful reports of the Commission of the President upon the supervision of the President of the United States, who has looked over this whole matter, and who has entrusted its execution to efficient, loyal and faithful officers, and who tells us that Virginia has complied with all the requisitions that we imposed upon her. If you must put other conditions upon her, so be it; but in any event let us pass the bill.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Jan. 31, 1870.

Dear Freeman—There is some talk here that the Reeling Mill has stopped for want of a market for iron. It did stop temporarily, but we think for repairs only. Congress spends its time legislating on a much harder subject than either iron or steel, and as the material interests of the country are more interested in the good work and are anxious to see that they shall be saved, the "Church of God," under the pastoral care of Rev. Dugan, is nightly crowded with penitents who seem desirous of finding grace. The Freeman's columns of this city design to build up an extensive addition to their fine church in the early spring. The rapidly increasing membership of the church has rendered an enlargement of this kind necessary.

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The Hartford Courant has news from Robert P. Keep, Consul at Athens, of the total destruction by earthquake, on the morning of December 29, of the town of Santa Marta, on one of the Ionian Islands of that name. At the date of the disaster—January 1—ten dead and fifty wounded men have been taken from the ruins. Not a house was left standing. The survivors slept in the open air or under tents.

The government at Washington is suddenly dispersing with the services of hundreds of workmen employed in the various Navy yards. Five hundred were turned adrift at Brooklyn on Saturday, and this number at Charleston, S. C. There are being discharged on Monday at New York or Massachusetts, the services of these laborers are not needed. Next fall, however, an immense amount of work and votes will be required.

A man named Baker Armstrong, a citizen of Tennessee, was shot and killed during the rebellion, while lying wounded in his mother's arms, by a man named T. L. Jackson. One day last week a man named Jackson, answering the description of that murderer, was arrested in Polk county, where the murder was committed, and was identified by Mrs. Armstrong, and while being taken to prison was shot and killed by Anderson Armstrong, a brother of Jackson's victim.

It appears that great complaint is made at the British Legation of the want of a proper civility on the part of the Imperial President, and that the Emperor of the French, in his visit to the Legation, is the inevitable custom for sovereigns to call in person upon any prince of the blood royal who may visit their capitals, and the neglect to do so by the Executive who represents the sovereignty of the country is viewed as an act with a studied meaning. The Legation also feels that the declaration to dine at the Embassy was a purpose discourtesy.

During the past eighteen months sixty-five new streets have been erected in five different States, and it is probable that a few more could be found in West Virginia, and perhaps some in the far West. There are fifty-eight now known to have been projected, nearly all of which will be built during the coming year, and the most of which are in the West. Of the sixty-five built during the past year and a half thirty-one are in the Mississippi valley, some of a fine and largest class, and the remainder are in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. It is estimated that 2,000,000 tons of pig iron were produced in this country during the past year.

The Great Tornado—Singular Phenomena.—In getting to the recent tornado in Tennessee, the Galatin Examiner of January 20th, says: "The roar of the winds was awful, terrific, and the light which shone upon the walls of the elements, was presented a sight which never can fade from their memories. The sky was not crowded with thick, impenetrable clouds, for the 'struggling moonbeams' misty light' lit up occasionally the face of the earth, and the ragged edged clouds in confused separate masses scudded through the heavens like broken masses of armed battalions of men dashing wildly over the face of the land. The lightning exhibited quiverings as singular phenomena. Ordinarily a blaze is followed by an intense blackness as the eyes become blinded with the brilliancy of the bolt, but not so on Monday morning. For long minutes the whole firmament was ablaze with a soft, almost violet colored tint which rendered every object as plain as at noonday. The lines of the northern ridge, as well as the tops of the trees, were in full relief, the trees of the forest, even, appearing as distinctly as though but a few hundred yards distant. The earth almost seemed in a state of repose, mellowed over with the tinge of the aurora borealis, in vivid contrast to the wild, maddening careering clouds overhead bearing destruction in their bosom. Beneath it was if the wand of an enchanter had been waved over earth, commanding peace and light and light above as though the furies and harpies were carousing in wild orgies. This strange manifestation appeared more than once before the cessation of the storm."

The latest dispatches from Jenkins, at Washington, read to this effect; Prince Arctur arose this morning at eleven minutes past seven. He was in his usual habit, he had his boots before getting into his talons. Seven minutes later, after having successfully accomplished his ablutions, he passed rapidly from the washstand to the toilet table, where he experienced great difficulty in making the curl over his forehead hanging properly, owing to the cantankerous influences of the Washington atmosphere. He puckered his lips for a "d—n" but thought of his mother and held in. Euphonious, commanding peace and light and light above as though the furies and harpies were carousing in wild orgies. This strange manifestation appeared more than once before the cessation of the storm."

WHAT \$300,000 WILL DO.—The Philadelphia Evening Star says that a wealthy lady of that city has offered a young man \$300,000 to marry her daughter. The strangest part of the story is that the young man never saw the young lady, and is required to abandon her forever, immediately after the marriage ceremony. We will engage to furnish the young man for half the sum, and will give a guarantee that there will not be any hesitation about the abandoning part of the business. We think this would count on getting Messrs. Frothingham and Beecher to perform the ceremony; Mr. Greeley to endorse it in the Tribune; Mrs. Calhoun to stand ready to intensify the scene by her "clear ringing voice" and "thrilling presence," and have Sam Sinclair board them after his own peculiar fashion.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. George Lewis, now residing in Delaware township, Mercer county, Pa., (post office address, New Hamburg, Mercer county, Pennsylvania), desires to learn of the residence of her brother named Rees Myrich, who came from Wales about one year ago to this country. She left Wales in October, 1869, to meet her husband, who had preceded her to this country, but on arriving here found that he had been killed from the falling of a tree in the month of October, 1869. Mrs. Lewis is in destitute circumstances, and is anxious to learn the whereabouts of her brother, and desires the newspapers of the country to publish this notice.

ADAM RUFF.—If this should meet the eye of Adam Ruff (or any person acquainted with him), now about twenty-two years of age, who left home in August, 1867, since when nothing has been heard of him, a line addressed to his father John G. Ruff, Easton, Pa., will tend to allay the mental suffering of a parent. Papers please copy.

THE LITTLE CORPUSAL FOR FEBRUARY.—Pure, crisp, and brilliant; as usual, full of all the fresh juices of Young American life. It grows better and better. No boy or girl should be without it. One dollar a year, when it is worth double that amount, is published by Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Chicago, Illinois.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership between the undersigned and the late of LEM BER, under the firm name of CESSNER & BER, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by OWEN CUNNINGHAM, who is authorized to settle all accounts.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—To Thomas Roberts, whose whereabouts are unknown, and Robert Roberts, late of New Orleans, heirs and legal representatives of Owen Roberts, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased: Take notice that an Inquest will be held at the late residence of the deceased, in Cambria township, Cambria county, on the 12th day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making partition of the estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoliation of the rights of either party, and if not, to appraise the whole estate, and to divide the same, and to do all other acts which may be required to be done in and to the said estate.

A young lady named Donahue, of Somerset township, Washington county, captured an eagle, which the sharpshooters of that section have long been after. She captured it by placing poison on a certain point upon which it fed. After partaking of the poisoned nest, it flew to an adjacent tree from which in a short time it fell to the ground, and when Miss D. walked toward the spot, she found it dead. It weighed over seven feet from tip of wing, and weighed over twelve pounds.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership between the undersigned and the late of LEM BER, under the firm name of CESSNER & BER, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by OWEN CUNNINGHAM, who is authorized to settle all accounts.

HOTEL PROPERTY IN LORETO FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his well known and desirable TAVERN STAD, with all the necessary outbuildings, such as a commodious stable, Ice House, Warehouse, Cistern, &c. The House is in excellent repair. Terms will be made easy. If not sold by March 15th the property will be for rent. Further information can be obtained by applying to or addressing: P. H. SHIELDS, Esq., Eriensburg, Feb. 3, 1870.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—To Thomas Roberts, whose whereabouts are unknown, and Robert Roberts, late of New Orleans, heirs and legal representatives of Owen Roberts, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased: Take notice that an Inquest will be held at the late residence of the deceased, in Cambria township, Cambria county, on the 12th day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making partition of the estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoliation of the rights of either party, and if not, to appraise the whole estate, and to divide the same, and to do all other acts which may be required to be done in and to the said estate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Al. F. P. Vendi, Exon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, that I do return a piece of real estate, situate in the township of Eriensburg, on Washington, Tr. 25th and 26th FEBRUARY NEXT, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of Wm. K. Carr, of, in and to a piece of real estate, situate in the township of Eriensburg, Cambria county, adjoining land of Martin Wain, Edward Lynch, Patrick Rie, Dr. Wm. Glendon, and others, containing 15 Acres, more or less, about 75