Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : FEB. 17, 1870.

A Righteous Veto.

The Philadelphia or Metropolitan Police bill has been vetoed by the Governor, whereat there is weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth by the radical organs of the legislative ring. Some of the radical members of the House from Philadelphia have even gone so far as to insinuate that Geary was influenced by corrupt motives. The veto is a creditable paper and takes high democratic ground. The Police bill was a huge job and originated with the notorious William B. Mann and others of his well known stripe. It was not asked for by the people of Philadelphia, but was passed against their earnest and vehement protest. That the veto is right, is conclusively shown by the fact that all the papers of that city, with the solitary exception of Forney's *Press*, eulogize and sustain it. In this instance, at least, we are well convinced that Governor Geary did a righteous act, and that the people who were to be affected by the proposed law will sustain him in relieving them from its partisan and unjust provisions.

That Same Old Coon.

Following close in the wake of the defeat of the bill conferring general jurisdiction on the "District Court" at Johnstown, we are now, as we predicted, made acquainted with its handmaid, in the alluring shape of a bill which was introduced in the House, a few days ago, by our member, Mr. Porter, providing for the removal of the county seat from the obscure village of Ebensburg to the imperial city of Johnstown. These twin sisters are destined to be inseparable companions, and as they have thus far been lovely in their lives, so in their legislative deaths they ought not to be separated. This precocious bantling, ushered into a premature existence by a select few in Johnstown, was ruthlessly slaughtered at the last session by the committee who had it in charge. Nor does it require much of a prophet to predict that its present counterpart will meet with the same summary and merited fate, unless all reason and common sense have fled the halls of legislation. Who will write the epitaph on this second creation of the original, ever active, and busy intellect of Johnstown?

The New Jail Again.

We cannot be driven into a protracted and perhaps an angry controversy with the Johnstown *Tribune* in reference to the erection of the new county jail. No substantial good would result from such a discussion, for the very plain reason that neither the opinions or prejudices of the editor of that paper, nor our own, can either retard the completion of the proposed prison on the one hand, or hasten it on the other. In our article last week we correctly stated the action of the Grand Jury, the Court and the County Commissioners in the premises, and having done so, for the information of the people of the county, our duty was discharged. We stated nothing that was not warranted by the facts, and are perfectly willing that the people shall form their own calm and unbiassed conclusions. In the reply of the editor of the *Tribune* to our statements, given in his last issue, there is nothing whatever original or new. It is merely a rehash, but in a somewhat more elaborate form, of the substance of his first onslaught, and does not change the main question.—His two articles illustrate the Irishman's difference between "Come out here, M'Cartney!" and "M'Cartney, come out here!"—If we were to enter a formal denial of his charges, he would simply repeat them next week, for he again asserts that the lot on which the jail will be built is "*in a low swamp*," with the additional falsehood, that it is "*about a quarter of a mile from the Court House.*" We disproved the "*swamp*" charge last week, and our reply now to the other is, that the *imaginary* swamp is precisely *two* squares from the present Court House.

We treat with contempt his aspersions and inuendoes against certain citizens of this place, for the reason that they are unfounded, and therefore no defence is needed. The editor's device of publishing a letter purporting to be from Ebensburg, and pretending to reveal what terrible schemes were concocted at a "conference" in this place which was never held, is very transparent. It is an old trick and is sometimes resorted to, as in this instance, to bolster up a weak cause. Every line of that letter bears the evidence of its Johnstown ear-mark. Its author complains, *in italics*, that *Collins "was there"*—meaning in Harrisburg. Had not Philip Collins, "under the constitution and the laws," precisely the same right to be "*there*" that Chorley Ellis, with his inevitable *snuff box*, had? The same letter informs the public that "they" (the aiders and abettors of the County Commissioners) "are very much afraid of a bill in equity to restrain the Commissioners and contractor from proceeding any further." This is a threat full of terrible import, and we trust that all the weapons in the legal armory of Johnstown will be brightly burnished by the "ides of March," that the performance will certainly come off, and that no postponement will take place on account of the weather.

We can only account for these recent outbursts of the *Tribune*, from the fact of the defeat of the bill giving general jurisdiction to the "District Court." If the arguments of the gentlemen from Ebensburg were so clear and indisputable that they produced conviction on the mind of the committee, what had the County Commissioners to do with that decision, and what connection has it with the erection of the new jail? Why did not the editor aim his shafts at the committee itself that struck the fatal blow, instead of pouring out the vials of its wrath upon the heads of the mere spectators of the unequal contest?

It would seem also, from a communication in the *Tribune*, that there is a divided sentiment on this "District Court" question, even in Johnstown, and that there are such characters in that community as "Mr. Bothsides, Captain Doubleface, and the honorable gentlemen astride of the fence." We advise the editor to settle this "little unpleasantness" in his own household, and compel these malcontents "to put on the unform and keep step in the ranks," before he carries the war any further into Africa.

COVODE.

We have heretofore stated that the Committee on Elections in the national House of Representatives had reported in favor of John Covode and of course against Henry D. Foster. The infamy was consummated on the 9th instant by awarding the seat to the "*Alligator*" by a strict party vote. That this is an outrage, flagrant and palpable, is not seriously questioned. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 10th contains the following Washington dispatch in reference to the case:

"Mr. Foster failed to put in his appearance to-day and although Mr. Randall tried very hard to cover up his retreat and make a show of defense, in order to hold the Democratic vote solid, he was seconded by Messrs. Burr and Stiles, but they evaded the direct issues which Mr. Churchill had put so clearly before the House, and merely tried to befog the case.

"It was a source of regret to Mr. Covode that Foster would not face the music and put in an appearance, as he desired to ask him some question."

The name of the man who sent this dispatch is *Painter*, and his residence is West Chester. He is a hanger-on about the Congressional purlieus, and has acquired some notoriety from having traveled with John Covode whenever that *distinguished* gentleman intended making a speech and putting it in good English. This man Painter has deliberately *lied* more than twenty times about this whole case. Of course he has been well paid for his subserviency by his patron, John Covode.

It was as easy as it was outrageous for this Committee to make a report that Covode was elected. The operation was as simple as it was new and unparallelled. In Dunbar township, Fayette county, Gen. Foster had a majority of 198, and in the Youngstown district, in Westmoreland county, he had a majority of 170, making his majority in the two Election districts named, 368. But all this would not do, and to *simplify* the matter the Committee *threw out* the *entire vote* of these two strong democratic districts, and declared Covode elected. When the report was made, Gen. Paine, of Wisconsin, asked to be excused from acting as *Chairman* of the Committee, he having become perfectly disgusted with its operations. This is a gross case, and one that will be long remembered.

We heartily endorse the proposition of the Indiana *Democrat*, that Henry D. Foster shall be *unanimously* nominated as the next democratic candidate for Congress, from that district, and dare John Covode and his supporters to the encounter. We will then see, whether the people of his district will not declare him to be the greatest political fraud and humbug in this or any other State.

Some Startling Figures.

One of the very ablest speeches delivered during the present session of Congress, was made on the 28th of January, by that orthodox and accomplished democrat, the Hon. W. Voorhees of Indiana. Three years ago he was the victim of the political wrath of the Committee on Elections, aided and controlled by the potent voice of Thaddeus Stevens, and through their combined influence was ejected from his seat in the House of Representatives, to which he had been fairly and honestly elected. His warm-hearted and generous constituents renominated him last summer and returned him to his seat, from which he had been unjustly expelled, by a triumphant majority. By common consent, Mr. Voorhees is admitted to be the most eloquent man, of either party, in Congress. His speech was mainly confined to the public debt and finances of the country. The following imperfect synopsis of the most important portion of it will command general attention:

"He had made his calculations—made them safely. He had underestimated the wrongs of the people, and the enormous advantages of the bondholders, rather than overestimate them. In 1862 there were issued bonds to the amount of $60 982 452 at 6 per cent. The average price of gold was then 138½ in currency. At that rate the purchasers of the first issue, over $60 000,000, paid for those bonds $44 030,649 in gold. If these bonds were to be paid in gold, the holders would receive $16 951,807 more than they paid to the government. This was a bonus or gift. On this bonus, interest to the amount of $6,102 654 was already paid, and the interest yet to accrue on it would reach the sum of $14,239 526. The account therefore for 1862 stood as follows: Amount of bonds sold, $60 982,450; amount paid for them $44,030,649; amount of bonus $16 851 801; interest already paid on bonus $6,102 654; interest yet to be paid on bonus $14,230 539; amount of bonus and interest thereon $87,293 981. Thus it would be seen that on an investigation of little over forty-four millions traffic in national bonds had obtained securities for over thirty-seven millions, not one dollar of which had left their coffers or ever found its way to the vaults of the treasury. The same system of calculation on the bonds of the issue of 1863, $160,987 550, with gold averaging 158, showed that the bond holders had paid only $101,890,854, and the bonus and interest on the bonus amounted to $130,037 860 on the transactions for that year. The result for 1864, when gold averaged 201, was as follows: amount of bonds issued, $381 292,250; amount paid for them, $189,697,636; amount of bonus, $191 594 614; interest already paid on bonus, $45 982 708; interest to be paid on bonus, $188 930,832, amount of bonus and interest on bonus, 421,508,154. A like calculation for 1865, with the average price of gold at 143, showed an issue of $279,746,150; bonus and interest thereon for the amount of $1,577,870,540. Result of 1865, on an issue of $124 914,400, with gold at 441, was a bonus and interest thereon of $70 907,789. Result of 1867, on an issue of $26 469 550, with gold at 138, was a bonus and interest thereon of $26,158 907. Result for 1868, on an issue of $425, 443,866, with gold at 136, was a bonus and interest thereon of $247,755,457. Like calculation on 5 per cent. bonds, $195,189,550, showed the result of a bonus and interest thereon of $216,546 594. The amount of bonus and interest on the whole bonded debt, he showed, by this calculation, to reach the stupendous total of $1,550,558,956. The total amount paid to the Government for the whole bonded debt was $1,381,424 237. Who had ever known a parallel to this in the history of constitutional governments? To sustain all this injustice, the people were taxed as no people ever were before. Am't. of Federal taxation was $366 923 402; amt. of State and Local taxation $250 000,000; total amounting to $616,923,402. There was no language within the scope of human tongue could exaggerate the overwhelming significance of these figures. In the face of all this, how should he characterize that policy which made free from all tax more than one tenth of the property of the United States? It presented a sinister and shocking aspect. To tax-payers it stood revealed as a doleful monster. The sight of it extorted a desperate cry for relief. It could not, it would not be borne. But should they therefore attempt to build a city of refuge from this distress on the shifting quicksands of repudiation? Weighty wrongs and a galling sense of extreme injustice had driven many honest minds to embrace that fearful doctrine, and many more might yet follow with the same disastrous tendency. The issue was in the hands of the party in power. He himself was not for repudiation. He saw in it neither safety or honor. If repudiation should hereafter come to dishonor the American name at home and abroad, it would become a dominant party persistently enabled the creditor class, a bond holding monopoly, to violate their part of the contract, to plunder the people to an unbearable extent. The doctrine on which he placed himself with an absolute faith in the liabilities was that embodied in the noble and upright resolution of the recent Democratic Convention of Indiana, that the debt should be paid in strict compliance with the contract, the 5-20 bonds being payable in greenbacks. The law which authorized the issue of national currency said in very plain, simple words: It "is legal-tender for all debts public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt." Therefore, if the people owed anything else but duties on imports and interest on the public debt, greenback currency was legal-tender for its payment. That rose at once by the bare statement to full force of demonstration."

If there is any republican in this country, *green* enough to believe, or even hope, that the radical party can, under the present differences of opinion in that organization ever bring about a speedy resumption of specie payment, a consummation so devoutly wished for and so imperatively demanded by the best interests of the country, we commend him, in a spirit of charity and hopefulness, to the following extract from a speech, recently delivered in the Senate of the United States, by Mr. Howe, Wisconsin, one of the ablest and most "*loyal*" members of that body:

"I have listened to this debate more closely than I ever listened to one, I believe, in my life; and I am obliged to confess that I am a little bewildered by it. It has exhibited to me some peculiarities that I have never discovered before. I never knew a case in my life where the doctors all seemed so unanimously agreed as to the disease as they do in reference to this matter. I never saw a case or knew of one where the doctors seemed so unanimously agreed not to effect a cure as they do in this matter. I never knew a case where they were so unanimously agreed that the disease ought to be alleviated as they are in this; and I never knew a case where they seemed so hopelessly, utterly divided as to the sort of palliatives that ought to be administered."

Our Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1870

Dear Freeman—The exciting topic of conversation for the last few days has been the veto of the Metropolitan Police bill by his Excellency, the Governor. The Radicals feel very sore over the defeat of this measure. Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia is particularly wrathy, and takes occasion wherever opportunity offers to vent his spleen on the Governor. Mr. Bunn, also of Philadelphia, don't rest well since this pet scheme has been squelched, and takes occasion every now and then to reflect on the Governor, with such complimentary remarks as that "they can't get their bills—there is not money enough on that side of the House," &c. There has been another Police bill introduced in the Senate, but judging from the last message of the Governor, it will be doomed to go the way of its predecessor The course the Governor has taken in this matter meets the hearty approval of the law-abiding citizens of the entire commonwealth and they owe him a debt of gratitude that they will not soon be able to repay.

The following public or general bills have been disposed of by the House: A supplement to an act to exempt sewing machines belonging to seamstresses in this Commonwealth from leavy and sale and on execution or distress for rent; an act to prevent injury or destruction of baggage within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania; an act for the better confirmation of estate acquired under proceedings in partition; an act relative to Justices of the Peace, which permits the taking of an appeal any time before the court following, and requires the payment of the officer's costs at the time of making the appeal; a supplement to an act entitled an act in relation to persons imprisoned under sentence for offences against the laws of Pennsylvania, approved May 21, A. D. 1869; an act to authorize railroad companies to lease or become lessees, and to make contracts with other railroad corporations and parties. An act supplemental to an act establishing a district court in the borough of Johnstown, for the county of Cambria, approved the 31 day of April, A. D. 1869, has been reported with a negative recommendation. An act to remove the seat of Justice from Ebensburg to Johnstown, in Cambria county, was introduced in the House on Friday. H.

—The Aurora (Ill.) *Beacon* of the 26th ult. has an account of a remarkable journey undertaken by two women and five children. They passed through that city on the 28th, on their way to Kansas. They had walked from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, at which latter place the Mayor procured a pass for them to Chicago. From Chicago they walked to Aurora, where funds were raised to send them by rail to Quincy. One of the women, the mother of the children, was named Sarah Chaffee, and the other, a sister, Elizabeth Ray. Four of the children are girls, the other a boy, aged 10.

Exodus of the Carpet-Baggers.

However much we may be dissatisfied and chagrined at the useless distrust exhibited by Congress towards the people of Virginia in the matter of her restoration, yet we are exceedingly pleased with one thing which will result from it, viz: the exodus of the carpet baggers. They have infested this State since 1865, and soon, thank God, their carnival of pillage will be over. Restoration does this much good any how, and we rejoice over it. Carpet baggers are a race *sui generis*. Such people were never heard of before, they are the product of the war. Like carrion crows who scent the carcass of dead animals from afar, they come down here from the North to suck the last drop of blood from desolated old Virginia. Like leeches, they clutched at any place where a dollar might be made. They beat the devil himself in impudence, for no matter how unfit for it, they would seek and accept any office from that of Governor to Constable, provided it would pay. They have no sense of shame. They are extremely selfish, and care for nobody but their own precious selves. Gain was their supreme object, and gain they must have, honestly if they could, but gain any how. Verily on this green earth of ours, not often has such an animal as a carpet bagger been seen. They have rioted with the offices of the state, and held high carnival with the people's money. Some of them have been sent to the penitentiary and more of them ought to be there if they get their deserts. They have been a standing insult to the people of Virginia Is it surprising then that the people should hate and desert them, and their departure from the State will soon be taken? We think that the restoration of the state, *ipso facto*, vacates all the offices in which there are military appointed incumbents; if this be so let the Legislature, soon after it meets, declare them vacant and take the necessary steps at once to have them filled according to law. Then, if there be any gentleman, not carpet baggers, who are now incumbents (and we believe there are such) who desire to remain in Virginia and run for office, let them do so. If they have proved themselves worthy, and we know that there are Northern men here in our midst who have come with the intention of making Virginia their home—some of them have proven themselves worthy of all confidence—to such the people will not refuse their support. We know such men whom we believe can be re-elected if they desire it. We want many such to come among us to live, to bring their household goods along with them, and make Virginia their homes. But Heaven save us from the carpet-bag crew! We have had enough of them and our hearts are filled with exceeding great joy that their exodus is so near at hand. To the good and true man, be he from the North or the West, we extend the right hand of fellowship.—*Richmond News*.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—The resolutions on the subject of the law of libel, adopted by the Editorial Association of Pennsylvania, were presented to the Senate, more than a week ago, by Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, and referred to the Judiciary Committee by the Speaker. That Committee having failed to report any measure on the subject, Senator Wallace prepared, and on Wednesday read in his place in the Senate the bill subjoined. This is a subject which deeply interests the press of the entire State. The passage of a law which will give publishers of newspapers a fair hearing in libel suits is loudly demanded. Following is Senator Wallace's bill:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc*, That from and after the passage of this act, on the trial of actions for damages or of indictments for writing or publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence; and if the jury in any such case shall find that the same was written or published from good motives and for justifiable ends, and that the matter so charged was true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the defendant or defendants, and shall be a defense in all such actions for damages.

SEC. 2. In all such actions for damages and indictments it shall be lawful for the defendant or defendants at any time before jury sworn to file his affidavit of record in the case, setting forth that the original printing and publishing of the alleged libel was made in another county, and that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county in which said proceeding is pending; to remove the same into the county in which such original printing and publication was made, and thereupon the proceedings shall be certified into the proper court of such county, and shall be proceeded in as if it had remained in the court in which it was originally commenced.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY AND SAVAGE MURDER COMMITTED BY NEGROES.—*Fortress Monroe, Feb.* 11.—A most brutal murder was committed in Norfolk county a day or two since, at a place called Hickory Ground, the particulars of which are as follows: A negro family named Seguine, had a boy in their employ whom they sent to a grocery to purchase a dollar's worth of pork, giving him a $10 note. The boy purchased the pork, but on the way back he lost the nine dollars change. Seguine charged the boy with stealing the money, and gave him an unmerciful beating with a horsewhip, breaking his collar bone. On the following morning the boy started off with the intention of having Seguine arrested for beating him.—Seguine fearing the result, started in pursuit of the boy, accompanied by one or two others of the family. They overtook the boy near a piece of woods, into which they dragged him and in their fiendish rage cut out his tongue by the roots, after which they ended his sufferings by cutting his throat from ear to ear and hid the body in the woods. The boy's absence was noticed, suspicion was aroused, and a number of other negroes started in search of the boy, whose body was discovered where the Seguines had left it. Sheriff Stevens proceeded to the place to hold an inquest, while the Seguines, getting wind of it left suddenly for parts unknown. The missing change was afterwards found near the house where Seguine resided.

JUDGE STRONG AND MR. BRADLEY.—It is ascertained that there is no immediate prospect of the confirmation of the nomination of Judge Strong and Mr. Bradley as associate justices of the Supreme Court. They will probably be laid on the table if reported from the Judiciary Committee, as was the nomination of Judge Pearce, until action shall have been had upon the bill for the redistricting of the judicial circuits. The Southern Senators, who will in any case vote against Bradley, will insist upon a provision in the bill that the judges shall be appointed from the circuits to which they are to be assigned.—*Phila. Press*.

—A negro attempted to outrage a young lady named Frick, near Dover, Del., on Monday last, but her outcries brought assistance before the black fiend accomplished his hellish purpose. Miss F. was badly hurt.

—Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and don't work, while others who are industrious and always employed almost starve?

General News Items.

—At Springfield, Tenn., on Tuesday evening, Tomme Hackersmith, a boy of 14, accidentally shot and killed his cousin, Mrs. Bibb. He is now insane in consequence.

—At Brady's Bend, in a violent quarrel between a father and a mother, a little girl, fourteen years old, in trying to part them, became so excited that she is now hopelessly insane.

—Just think of any one's taking the trouble to counterfeit the United States five cent nickel coins! Yet some superfluous swindlers have done so, and it is officially asserted that their "Trust in God" is larger than that of the Treasury Department.

—The steamer Maggie Hays, while on her way from New Orleans to Pittsburg, exploded her boilers near Helena, Ark., on Thursday afternoon, and sunk. Her Captain, Barney Martin, her engineer, and five of her crew were killed. The passengers were all saved.

—Mr. Rob't Morgan, of Connersville, Marshall county, Miss., was taken from his house a few nights since by a band of twenty or thirty negroes and most brutally murdered. Six or eight of the negroes have been arrested and hung by the infuriated whites of the vicinity.

—Senator Revels, who is a daily observer of the scenes in Congress, is very much disgusted with the conduct of his white friends in both the House and Senate. He intends immediately on his admission to insist on more decency and decorum on the part of members in their intercourse with each other.

—Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, has at last ceased to be an aggravation to the susceptible damsels of the crowded audiences before whom he has been reciting the troubles of the Innocents. He is married to Miss Olivia Langdon of Elmira; and it is even said that he will quit lecturing.

—The steamer Two Boys, while on her way from Dublin, Ga., to Savannah, exploded her steam-drum, in a gale off Sapela bar, and drifted to sea in the storm. Eight of her crew swam ashore, but the rest, with the passengers, remained on the vessel The U. S. steamer Nansemond is to go in search of her.

—A valuable lead mine has been discovered in Wharton township, Fayette county, on the land owned by Mr. Geo. W. Thomas Explorations have been made that show a deposit of pure lead ore. The ore has been tested by Otto Wuth, the celebrated chemist at Pittsburg, who pronounces it the purest ore he has ever examined.

—The Bedford *Inquirer* of the 11th inst., announces that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company proposes to survey and locate the road from Bedford to Bridgeport at the earliest possible day and make the estimates with a view to its early construction. With prompt action it may be put under contract in the spring.

—A great sensation was created in Erie last fall, by some one attempting to poison the County Treasurer of that county, by giving him an apple. The story is now solved. One year ago the Treasurer had a balance of $58,000 of public funds in his hands. But now the Auditor's settlement just closed shows him to be a defaulter to the amount of $19,000, and the Treasurer aforesaid is in the Insane Asylum.

—The Scranton *Republican* tells the story that Mr. Henry O. Sikman of East Providence, while excavating for the enlargement of his foundry, found several petrified snakes. One three feet and a half in length, is a perfect specimen as ever seen; all the corrugations of a snake are marked with perfect distinctness. Just beyond where the petrifactions were found, several living snakes were exhumed. A pretty good "snake" story.

—The wife of Rev. George Hudson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in New Cumberland, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, drowned herself on Saturday the 5th, in consequence of an excited condition of mind resulting from a revival, in which she was zealously assisted by her husband. She left home at midnight in her bare feet, and plunged into the nearest creek. An old citizen in the town has gone crazy from the same cause.

—An important legal decision has just been given in West Chester, this State. A man named Walker left an umbrella in his wagon, and on returning to it a few minutes after found the umbrella had disappeared. On his way home he overtook a man named Morris, in a heavy rain, with the umbrella. After hearing the case, the Court sentenced Morris to one month's imprisonment, the costs and a fine of $1. It is thus judicially determined that umbrellas are property.

—Mr. Jonathan Jenness, Jr., of Rye, N. H., who died on the 1st instant, aged 77, was in some respects a remarkable man. During his life-time he had never been over 60 miles from home, never rode in the cars but once, never missed a State or national election since he became a voter, and never missed winding the eight-day clock every Sunday morning for more than forty years. The Portsmouth *Times* says that he was consigned to the grave wearing the same pair of stockings that he wore when married, 54 years ago.

—Wisconsin sends us another dog story. The owner of the dog got drunk and lay down on the railroad track to sleep, with none but the dog to keep him company. The whistle of an approaching train shrieked in the startled ear of night; the faithful dog tugged at his master's clothes and tore them in his efforts to awaken him. His efforts proved in vain, and the dog took the man by the shoulder and fairly dragged him from the track just as the train came along. The man was saved, but the poor faithful dog was struck by the cow-catcher and killed. His faithful owner, when he awoke from his stupor, gathered up the pieces and reverently buried them.

—The proprietors of a distillery at Milford, Ohio, not having stock enough in their pens to drink the slop, turned it into the Miami. Forthwith the sober inhabitants of the beautiful river were seized with a desire to go on one grand "bender." By the time the fluid reached Plainville the whole river presented a scene of the wildest revelry among the fish. Bass, salmon, and white perch vied with each other in all kinds of ridiculous gymnatics. They appeared in shoals upon the top of the water, swam to the shore and jumped upon the dry land, and in their drunken spree imitated the performance of a higher order of animals. A wagon load was caught while they were in this tipsy condition and sold in the market.

—John Gorman, engineer at what is generally known as Lewis' rolling mill, in Allentown, met with a horrible death recently. He went up a line of shafting to fix a belt which was in danger of running off a pully. In doing so his arm was caught and the upper part of his body drawn between the belt and the pulley. This strained the belt so that it broke, and one end threw in an instant over his body and held it bound firmly to the shaft and pulley. There were making one hundred and forty two revolutions per minute, and he was carried around at this rate. The lower part of his body and legs were dangling, and, at each turn they struck the end of a timber near by. Both legs were severed from the body, and his head cut off just above the ears The mill was stopped as soon as possible, but to no avail, of course.

A SPLENDID CHANCE

We have arranged to furnish the CAMBRIA FREEMAN and DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY the MODEL PARLOR MAGAZINE OF AVERICA, for only **$3 75**.

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The only Reliable Fashions in all their details. The beauties and utilities of Literature, Poetry, Sketches, Stories, Music, and every branch of entertaining and useful reading calculated to enliven and elevate society and make our homes cheerful, attractive, useful, and happy; with a large and magnificent Steel Engraving, 28 by 35 inches, entitled "The Picnic on the Fourth of July," valued at $10, to each subscriber as a premium

The engraving is all done in line and stipple, from the original painting by Lily M. Spencer, and, besides the copyright, cost over seven thousand dollars, and is acknowledged by artists to be the most perfect and beautiful large engraving ever issued in this country. Certainly $10 will not procure another that combines so much interest and beauty. Ten cents for mailing the engraving should accompany the subscription.

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LICENSE NOTICE.—The following Petitions for License have been filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, for the action of said Court at March Sessions, 1870:

TAVERN LICENSE.

Carrolltown Borough—John W. Sharbough. Dominic Eger; Washington Township—Otto Helty, J. S. Kiel; Johnstown Borough—Patrick O'Connell, Gotlieb Lessinger, 2d ward, Jacob Ream, John Strome, John Crouse, John Raab, 3d ward; Cambria Borough—Thomas Judge, John Condy; East Conemaugh Borough—Daniel Good, Michael McCabe; Wilmore Borough—George Winemiller, Valentine Maurer; Blacklick Twp.—John B. Hite; Ebensburg Bor.—Henry Foster, west ward; Carroll Township—Nicholas Lamborn; Chest Township—Balzer Heffrich; Richland Twp.—Henry Y. Shaffer; Gallitzin Township—Lawrence Campbell.

FAT NO HOUSE LICENSE.

Summitville Borough—James A. Maher.

J. K. HITE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 17, 1870 3t.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that the following Appraisements of certain personal property of decedents, selected and set apart for the widows of intestates, under Act of Assembly of 14th April, 1851, have been filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval, on WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to wit:

The inventory of the goods of Lewis Cobaugh, dec'd retained by his widow, Susannah Cobaugh, $191 70.

The appraisement and inventory of goods and chattels of Christian Bloch, late of Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, deceased, $173.

The appraisement of the personal property of James H. Mitchell, dec'd, appraised and set apart to the widow, Margaret Mitchell, $300

Appraisement of certain real estate set apart for the use of Sarah O'Donnell, widow of Anthony O'Donnell, late of Millville borough, deceased, $275.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 10, 1-7d.3t

TRIAL LIST.—Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to convene on MONDAY, the 7th day of MARCH next, to wit:

FIRST WEEK.

Pringle vs. Wilmore Borough School Directors; Confer vs. Dunmore et. al.; Somerville vs. Maix; Farrelsworth, for use, vs. Wagner; Bell vs. Swires; Gill's use vs. Noel et. al.; Vickroy vs. Ryckman; Miller vs. Luther; Miller vs. Luther; Miller vs. Luther; Commonwealth vs. George; Given vs. Cambria Iron Company.

SECOND WEEK.

Johnston & Stewart vs Bartlebaugh & Kinter; Hood & Co., use, vs Piper; Robeson vs Cowan; Helsell vs Dunmire; Traingr vs McCabe, Morgan vs Cowan; Milliken vs Troxell, Snyder vs Parke; Cambria Iron Company vs Rager; Cambria Iron Company vs Stewart; Cambria Iron Company vs Hershberger et al; Cambria Iron Company vs Mrs. E Rager; Cambria Iron Company vs Baker's Heirs; Burk vs Paul; McCarney vs Rutledge; Thomas et al vs Hershberger; Noel vs Noel; Watson & Co vs Keelan; Sharp vs Shartz et al; Borough of Johnstown vs John A. Trettz; Borough of Johnstown vs John Jones; Morgan et al vs Feeney et al; Miller vs McElearr; Brotherline vs Dysart et al.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 7, 1870.4t.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Co. OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Am't of Property insured as per 12th Annual Report,		$574,656 53
Am't of Property insured since 12th Annual Report,		246,179 99
		$710,836 52
Deduct am't of Policies expired and cancelled since 12th Rep't,		163 534 97
		$647,301 55
Am't of Premium Notes in force as per 12th Annual Report,	$55,277 99	
Am't taken since 12th Report,	26 412 92	
Deduct expired and cancelled since 12th Annual Report,	13 885 80	
	$67 805 11	
Whole number of Policies issued,		1 033
Number issued since 12th Report,		201
Number now in force,		523
RECEIPTS.		
Balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement, as per 12th Annual Report,		$ 835 95
Am't Premiums received since 12th Annual Report,		1,089 62
Am't rec'd from A. A. Barker,		16 22
		$1 942 09
EXPENDITURES.		
Fees of officers,	$348 59	
Expenses,	153 70	
Losses by Fire,	45 26	547 46
Balance in Treasurer's hands,		$1,394 63
OUTSTANDING DEBTS.		
Joseph H. Campbell (note),		$138 67

JOHN WILLIAMS, President.

R. J. LLOYD, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—E. Roberts, Isaac Crawford, John Lloyd. [Feb 17.-3t]

HOTEL PROPERTY IN LORETTO FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his well known and desirable

TAVERN STAND,

with all the necessary outbuildings, such as a commodious Stable, Ice House, Warehouse, Cistern, &c. The House is in good repair.—Terms will be made easy. If not sold before March 15th the property will be for rent

Further information can be obtained by applying to or address-ing P. H. SHIELDS.

Loretto, Feb. 3, 1870.-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Expon. and a Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday the 7th day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Jas. White and Nathan White, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Jane Hines, Wm Hines, and others, containing 60 acres, more or less, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Knepper, for use of Jacob Weaver.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Wm. Wharton, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Edward Burk, Rees Moore, McFeely, dec'd, and others, containing 25 acres, more or less, about 5 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story Log House, a Frame Stable and a Water Saw Mill, now in the occupancy of Wm. Wharton. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of R. L. Johnston.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Daniel Reighard, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, fronting 8 rods on the Township road and running back 10 rods, adjoining lot of Patrick Conger and lands of Wm. Harris, having thereon erected a two story Plank House, not occupied Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jonathan Custer.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James N. McGuire, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John A. McGuire, Daniel Harris, and others, containing 40 acres, more or less about eight acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story Frame House and a Log Stable, and a coal bank in working order, now in the occupancy of James N. McGuire. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Thomas Taylor.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Burke, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of S. M. Kerr, Christian Suray, and others, containing 72 acres more or less, about 25 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected two one-and-a-half story Log Houses and a Log Barn, now in the occupancy of James Burke. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jeremiah Mc Gonigle.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James M. Riffel, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Summerville borough, Cambria county, fronting on Turnpike street, and adjoining an alley on the west, lot of Peter Dougherty on the north east, and Railroad street on the south east, containing one acre, more or less, having thereon erected a two story Frame Eagle Stand and Frame Stable, now in the occupancy of John H. Herbert; also, a two story Frame Tenement House, with a Shed Kitchen, not now occupied, and a two-story Store Room, now in the occupancy of James M. Riffel—Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Ada F. Campbell, Adm'x of William S. Campbell, dec'd.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 17, 1870.

SHERIFFS SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Johnstown, on SATURDAY the 5 day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Chas. Zimmerman, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in 3d ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, fronting 21 feet on Clinton street and running back along lot of Adam Phillips the north 95 feet to an alley on the west, adjoining lot of John Geis on the south, having thereon erected a two story Plank House and Frame Stable, and a hydrant of wildcat water now in the occupancy of R. J. Hartsock. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wm. H. Horstman & Sons.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Sarah E Ogden and John S Ogden, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, fronting on said street 50 feet, 99 feet back adjoining lot of Frederick Cover on the north and ——— Nally on the south, having thereon erected a two story Plank House, now in the occupancy of J. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Aaron Lally

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 17, 1870.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals from the Assessments for 1870 will be held at the Office of the County Commissioners, in Ebensburg as follows:

FEBRUARY 21st—For Carroll Township, Carrolltown and Ebensburg Boroughs.

FEBRUARY 22d—For Johnstown, 1st ward, Conemaugh, (2 wards,) East Conemaugh, Mineville, Prospect and Franklin Boroughs

FEBRUARY 23d—For Cooperstown Bor