

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1870.

The Union Pacific Railroad, from July 28th, 1869, to January 31st, 1870, sold 184,026 acres of land, at an average price of \$4.60 per acre, amounting to \$841,938.85.

REV. HIRAM L. REVELS, colored, was sworn in, on last Friday, as a United States Senator from Mississippi. His seat is immediately in front of that of the Hon. JOHN SCOTT. How true it is that politics, like misery, make a man acquainted with many strange bed fellows.

LAST TUESDAY was private calendar day in the House of Representatives, but the general appropriation bill took precedence of it, and all the bills on the calendar were postponed for one week from that day. The bill for the removal of the county seat from Ebensburg to Johnstown, on the classic banks of the Conemaugh and Stony Creek, will not be called from its slumbers until next Tuesday.

The last Johnstown Tribune contained a communication, fraudulently dated at Ebensburg, in which the writer undertook to explain the cause of the detention of the train from Crescon to this place, on last Monday week—the first day of the Adjourned Court. We will not waste time in attempting to reply to his wholesale and unblushing falsehoods. Referring to locomotive engines, the phrase "Campbell-back" occurs twice in that mendacious production. Will the editor or his servacious correspondent inform us, what manner of thing is a "Campbell-back" engine? It needs an explanation.

In support of his allegation, that the County Commissioners acted illegally in purchasing the lot of ground for the erection of the new jail, without having first obtained the approbation of two successive Grand Jurors and of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the editor of the Johnstown Tribune refers us to the Act of Assembly of April 16th, 1864. The last clause of this Act, which the Tribune italicizes, is merely a repetition of the power conferred on the Commissioners in the first part of the section. If the authority to purchase the necessary ground is not implied in the power to erect a Court House or Jail, then the action of two Grand Jurors and the Court, would simply amount to a nullity. Any law student, who is not a Bacalan, will so decide. Besides this, Judge Taylor is supposed to know what power was intended to be conferred on the Commissioners by the Act of 1864 and the supplement thereto, passed the 9th of April, 1868, and he approved the action of the Grand Jurors and directed the Commissioners to erect the building. The underpinning having thus been knocked away, the Tribune's structure tumbles to the ground and with it its legal gentleman's "opinion" as is an "opinion."

The last Bellefonte Watchman administers the following well merited rebuke to the editor of the Johnstown Tribune and his veracious Ebensburg correspondent, "R. M. G." The article needs no comment, as it fully explains itself: If the Johnstown Tribune and its pretentious correspondents want to make capital in favor of removing the county seat of Cambria county to that place, they will needs pursue a different course towards the representative of that county in the Legislature. We happen to have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Hon. JOHN PORTER, and can assure them that he is a man who will neither be frightened by their abuse nor driven by their insinuations. Of course in the matter of the removal of the county seat of Cambria county we have no interest nor feeling. But we like to see fair play, and if fair play is meted out Mr. PORTER will receive credit in place of abuse for his course on that question. When elected, it was not an issue before the people: there was no expression of the will of the voters of that county on the subject, and until there is Mr. PORTER's course in standing entirely aloof from either side, and allowing the matter to be settled upon its own merits, is the only course that any fair or honest representative could follow. During the time that he has represented the people of Cambria county in the Legislature he has made a record that the Tribune editor and correspondents might well envy. The interests of his entire constituency have been what he labored for; and because he spurs to become the tool of the few accountants for the abuse he is now receiving at the hands of those who wanted to but couldn't drive him.

Ames and Reynolds.

Gen. Ames, the military satrap of Mississippi, recently elected himself, by force of the bayonets under his command, one of the United States Senators from that State. That he is totally ineligible, on account of his want of citizenship, is plain enough, but as he is a full fledged Radical, this trifling objection to Ames will not be of much account. Revels has been admitted to his seat, and why should Ames not be? Gen. Reynolds, the Military Governor of Texas, was spoken of by the Radical press as likely to be elected one of the Senators from that State. Whatever else may be said of him, he possesses some modesty and none of the brazen impudence of Ames. From a letter of Gen. Reynolds declining to permit the use of his name as a candidate, and from which we take the following sensible extract, it will be seen that he denies that Ames is an inhabitant of Mississippi, "in the sense in which this phrase is used in the Constitution of the United States": "The proper discharge of my duties has required me to perform many acts of a political character, but my conviction of right and sense of propriety would preclude the acceptance on my part of any political office at the present time, under existing circumstances, at the hands of the legislature of Texas. I have to be sure, resided in the State, with trifling intervals, for more than three years, but this residence has been as an officer of the army, charged, in addition to the ordinary duties of my profession, with the reconstruction laws of Congress. Nothing but the existence of an unprecedented emergency could warrant the government in placing in the hands of a single individual the vast power entrusted by these laws to a district commander. I doubt whether a residence under such conditions constitutes an inhabitant of the State, in the sense in which this phrase is used in the Constitution of the United States."

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Earnings (Passengers, Emigrants, etc.), Expenses (Conducting trans., Motive power, etc.), and Total (Earnings minus Expenses).

A Monstrous Scheme.

The iniquities of Radical legislation at Washington follow each other in rapid succession. The people are not permitted to recover from the surprise and indignation excited by one outrage before they are startled by another still more flagrant. The proposed law, divesting the State Courts of all jurisdiction over the naturalization of foreigners and conferring it exclusively on the Federal tribunals, is odious enough, but it is only the beginning of the end. On the false and fraudulent assumption of the radical leaders, that the fifteenth amendment has been formally and legally incorporated into the Constitution, a bill is now pending in Congress to enforce the provisions of that most villainous of all legislative swindles, which reads as follows:

AN ACT TO ENFORCE THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to appoint, or cause to be appointed, three Commissioners for each election district of the several Congressional districts of the United States, to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The said Commissioners for each purpose shall have the sole right to decide on the qualifications of all voters who shall offer to vote for members of Congress or electors for President and Vice President, and exclusive authority to receive the ballots cast at such election.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to certify the result of the election in their districts respectively, duly sealed, to the said Secretary of the Interior. Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall certify under his hand and seal the names of the persons who appear to him by the aforesaid certificate to be qualified voters, and shall also certify to the said Secretary of the Interior the names of the persons who shall receive such certificate of election shall hold the office or exercise the authority therein designated, subject to the sixth section of this act.

Sec. 4. All questions in regard to the regularity and fairness of the election of members of Congress shall be referred by the Secretary of the Interior to the House of Representatives, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, and in like manner all questions relating to the election for President and Vice President shall be referred to the President, who shall appoint a committee of not less than three suitable persons to examine and decide all such questions, and whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

Sec. 5. This subject shall go into effect when Congress shall, by resolution, declare that three-fourths of the States have ratified the proposed Fifteenth Amendment, and have declared that the Constitution is amended accordingly.

ATROCIOUS AS have been all the acts of Congress on the subject of the reconstruction of the Southern States, they pale their infelicitous faces when compared with this onward stride towards imperial power. We submit to any honest Republican whether, in the event of the passage of this bill, the very nature and essence of our much boasted form of government will not have been completely undermined and destroyed? It sounds more like the edict of an imperial and absolute despot than the calm and deliberate action of an American Congress. It is the last and fatal step towards a government of the bayonet, instead of a government of the law. And all for what purpose? Simply to enable the negroes of the North to deposit their votes. The power proposed to be conferred on the Secretary of the Interior is fearful to contemplate, and sounds the death knell of all free elections. It wipes out our own election laws from the statute book and substitutes in their stead the absolute and uncontrollable power of a member of the Cabinet. It would be the broadest kind of a farce for our election officers to meet at all, since the Commissioners who are to be appointed for each election district "shall have the sole right to decide on the qualification of all voters who shall offer to vote for members or electors for President and Vice President, and the exclusive authority to receive the ballots cast at any such election."

Here would result a direct conflict between these tools of the Secretary of the Interior and our own election officers in every election district in the State. Three United States Commissioners at each election board, superintending and controlling it, "with the troops of the United States" stationed at convenient points "adjacent to the principal polling places in the several Congressional districts," and in the principal cities "a commanding force of such troops, encamped in the parks," would be a pleasant sight to contemplate in this "moderate republic." Under this law, it would require about six thousand Commissioners to run this Radical machine in Pennsylvania, and twice that number of troops. Will the people never awaken to a realizing sense of the infamous character of these wild and reckless schemes of the party in power, or are they prepared tamely and cowardly to submit to such gross and unparalleled usurpations?

The following statement, taken from the Annual Report of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, shows the result of the operations of that mammoth corporation for the year 1869. The figures demonstrate that it is in the high tide of success and that it is "a power in the State":

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Earnings, Expenses, and Total.

Benjamin F. Whittemore.

The corrupt practices of several carpet-bag members of Congress are being unearthed by the Military Committee of the House and exposed to public view. Until the advent of these precious scamps into the councils of the nation, the custom of selling, for a consideration, cadetships to the Military Academy at West Point was unknown, but since their evil-ommed appearance on the public stage the thing has been reduced to a practical science. During the late rebellion the loyal and Rev. Benjamin Franklin Whittemore, of the thrice loyal State of Massachusetts—the home of Sumner and Butler—went down South as the golly chaplain of a regiment from the Bay State. After the termination of the war he took up his residence in South Carolina, where he became quite popular with the colored race. It is related of him, that he persuaded the innocent and unsophisticated negroes to believe that the emancipation proclamation not only conferred freedom upon them, but, what greatly astonished them, that it also, but lately abolished them from their marriage vows. As he was a minister of the gospel, he averred that he could make all things right again with the divorced negroes, and commenced marrying them over again at the moderate rate of one dollar for performing the ceremony. The negro population in this section of the State being three-fourths of the whole, Whittemore made a nice thing out of this little clerical operation, which was his first financial essay in the land of Dixie.

He was regarded as a great and good man by his poor and ignorant dupes, the negroes, who elected him to Congress by a majority of over seven thousand. His career in that illustrious and immaculate body has been brief and inglorious. Convicted before the Military Committee, as well by positive proof as by his own admissions, of having taken last Thursday on a resolution expelling him from his seat, but Whittemore, under the advice of Ben Butler, took time by the forelock and telegraphed his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina, by whom it was accepted. How perfectly natural and ad in perfect keeping with the eternal fitness of things it was for one Massachusetts rogue, like Butler, to come to the rescue of Whittemore, hailing from the same State and who is tarred with the same stick. Having resigned his seat he could not, of course, be expelled, and a resolution of censure against the immoral Whittemore was adopted unanimously.

There are several cases of the same kind yet to be disposed of by the Committee. The name of "Honest" John Covode has been mentioned in connection with this trafficking in cadet appointments. While we freely admit that the "Alligator" is mean and mercenary enough to embark in such dirty work, he possesses too much low cunning to leave his tracks uncovered.

THE BREVETTED PRESIDENT—The President is informed that he is worth \$100—His Order to Intervene a Colored Citizen.—Mack, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, gets off the following: "Just as I was scratching my head for subjects of epistolary discourse this morning, a friend came along with a face full of smiles, and said he, 'Did you hear about that dog?' 'What dog, said I, thinking that, perhaps, another pointer, or perchance a terrier, had been sent to his Excellency. 'Why, that same dog that was sent to the President on Cleveland's trip,' he replied; 'the last I had heard of that unfortunate animal his fate hung between Barnum and Bologna, and it was a question whether he should adorn a museum or be converted into sausages. But my friend immediately said I was mistaken.

It was very true that the President had concluded at first not to receive that pointer, and had sent him summarily from his premises. But since then one of his confidential advisers, who was an experienced dog fancier, had called on him and set forth the praise of this Cleveland contribution in glowing terms—told him he was an imported animal, worth one hundred dollars, and it was a great mistake not to accept him; furthermore that the express charge of ten dollars was an error, all the cost of transportation having been prepaid in full.

The President's countenance was instantly overcast with the gloom of a conscious blunder; he saw at a glance that he had acted hastily in not receiving the dog; and his first inquiry on recovering his self possession was as to how he could retrieve that false step. The dog was now the property of a colored citizen, and the occupant of an inverted dry goods box in a back yard adjoining the White House grounds. The President directed Dent to proceed thither and negotiate, if possible, for the surrender of the animal on payment of costs.

But the colored citizen, who is said to be an excellent judge of dogs, was not easily persuaded to this arrangement; and at last accounts he and Dent were discussing the matter in a very animated and excited style of language. But Dent was evidently getting the worst of it.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—A remarkable phenomenon has been observed with respect to rivers, and that is, that in the inland parts, and at a distance from the sea, they flow in a direct line; but in proportion as they approach their mouths they assume more of a winding or serpentine course. In large rivers there is a considerable eddy along the banks, and the nearer the sea the greater the eddy.

The surface of the water in rivers is by no means level from bank to bank; on the contrary, the middle of the stream is higher, or lower than the waters of the sides, according to circumstances. When a river swells suddenly by the melting of snow, or any other cause, the middle of the stream is sensibly higher than the sides; in one instance, the elevation is said to have been as great as three feet. On the other hand, when rivers approach their mouths, the water near the sides is commonly more elevated than that in the middle.

There are rivers which lose themselves in the sands, and others which seem to precipitate themselves into the bowels of the earth. The Guadalquivir, in Spain; the Rhone, the Orbe, and many others, lose themselves in the earth. It is asserted that in the western part of St. Domingo there is a mountain of considerable height, at the foot of which are many rivers, or subterranean rivers, and the rivulets fall with as much noise as is heard at the distance of seven or eight miles.—Philadelphia Evening Herald.

Legislative Greatness.

It must be a pleasing reflection to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to know that they have in one great man in the Legislature—a giant of colossal dimensions, learned above all his compeers, with a comprehensiveness and a penetrativeness of mental and political vision, that does away with everything in the shape of spectacles or even telescopes. That man is Mr. Rutan, who represents the counties of Washington and Beaver in the Senate. He has an itching after fame—a burning desire to surround himself with a halo of greatness, that shall strike only his immediate constituents but the entire community, both in aggregate and detail, with amazed admiration.

Although Mr. Rutan has hitherto been unknown to fame, he is not wholly a myth to the conferees of Beaver and Washington counties who met in this city last summer. Many of them came not upon a bootless mission, and have since possessed their souls in peace. Taking a step higher than the noisy intrigues of getting a nomination, Mr. Rutan, without solicitation, avows himself the champion of an "oppressed" class with a whereas, introductory to a bill, in which he proposes the immediate demolition of all convents and nunneries in the following style:

WHEREAS, In the course of human events we have abolished slavery or involuntary servitude forever from the United States of America; and whereas, the present condition of man; and, whereas, there still remains a relic of slavery still existing in all parts of our country under the form and pretense of religion, as now exists in the Roman Catholic Church, commonly called, or known as the nunneries or convents, where females are kept or confined against their will, having in many instances been placed there by their parents or guardians at an immature age, or when young children, or perchance from disappointed parental affection, and whereas, it is an unnatural condition or relation to society, never so intended by the Creator, as woman was made for man and is the germ of society. And whilst we as a State approve of the greatest extent of religious freedom, we do not entertain a sentiment, allowing all to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; nevertheless, we are opposed to the enforcement of any church rule that would compel innocent and often unprotected females to remain in a convent or nunnery against their will or consent.

There is greatness for you, distilled, rectified and in quantum sufficit. How radiant the author of this illimitable profound bill must have appeared, as he read the last line of this bill in a diapason intended to shake the foundations of the convents. After Mr. Rutan's whereas, the Declaration of Independence can only be classed with the glittering generalities of a past age. "In the course of human events," for instance, is it so crisp and fresh, and original, and like a school boy's first composition, it sounds. Who but the pellucid Rutan could discover that "we" ever did anything "in the course of human events?" Who but the Senator from Beaver and Washington could elucidate the startling fact that "there still remains a relic of slavery existing in all parts of the country under the form and pretence of religion, as now exists in the Roman Catholic Church, commonly called, or known as the nunneries or convents, where females are kept or confined against their will, having in many instances been placed there by their parents or guardians at an immature age, or when young children, or perchance from disappointed parental affection, and whereas, it is an unnatural condition or relation to society, never so intended by the Creator, as woman was made for man and is the germ of society."

We refer the gentleman from Washington and Beaver to the Hon. Miss Susan B. Anthony for a settlement of that question. She will teach him better than that, or we greatly overestimate her persuasive powers. We have no idea where Mr. Rutan picked up the theory about women in the above quotation, unless it was in his interview with Mistress Quickly at Eastcheap, recorded in the history of Henry IV. His knowledge of the generic is clearly exemplified in the expression that woman "is the germ of society." If he wants to make himself perfect, he only has to procure a copy of Webster's Speller and Definor, and study it a few weeks.

His anxiety for "religious enjoyment and toleration" reflects great credit upon him, and is worthy of a summary way that he proposes to bring it about. There can be no shadow of doubt that under the excessive "parental" rule of Mr. Rutan's proposed bill "religious enjoyment and toleration" would become "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." His proposition further allude in the bill to appoint a smelling committee of three, at the modest rate of five dollars a day, with absolute authority to break in upon the privacy of the female inmates of the several convents, ought to meet with the hearty approval of all descendants and admirers of the witch-burner and Quaker-hanger. In the event of the passage of the bill, we insist upon Mr. Rutan being appointed Chairman of the Committee, for judging from the profound statesmanship that would crop out in his bill, we think that he is not only pre-eminently fitted by nature for, but would take an infinite delight in forcing himself into the private apartments of ladies, against all sense of decency and propriety, and their unavailing protestations. By all means let Mr. Rutan place on the committee. He is taken in the aggregate, a great man, and as such entitled to extraordinary privileges.—Pittsburgh Post.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—The N. Y. Herald, referring to the proceedings of the Council, says: "The position of the Roman Church at the present moment is critical in the extreme, and seems to us to have flung away its last chance. We have watched this council and have ever felt it to be a source of danger, and we have often pointed out a way of deliverance. Our own warnings and our instructions have been equally disregarded. The council seems bent on ruining the Church.

Oh, Thunder! What can the Holy Father, Patriarchs, and Bishops of the Catholic Church mean, that they don't pay more attention to the advice of the Herald! For sublimity of impudence and boundless assurance, commend us to the above named sheet. Let our readers imagine, if they can, the possibility of a council of the most learned and honored ecclesiastics of the world being moved or influenced by such a ridiculous thing as the babbling of a flash newspaper! We beg leave to remark that we don't think it probable that the windy declamation of either the European or American press will have much effect upon the prelates in council at the Vatican. Editors should bear in mind that the Council is not a County Convention.—Columbia Herald.

A colored woman in Evansville, Ind., who during the last political campaign married a white republican, now asks for an injunction to prevent her husband from marrying another woman. The colored people have long and often been warned against their loyal miscegenate friends, but they need not the warning. A white negro cannot be relied upon.

General News Items.

—There is no death penalty in Michigan, and the penitentiary now holds eighty murderers, many of whom are women. —The Allegheny Democrat reports a man in Bethlehem who is living together on cat and dog meat. And lives well, too, no doubt. —Blighted affection has caused a Vermont youth of 50 to sell his house, live in a hay-mow in his barn, and never have his clothes washed.

—A pretty little girl of thirteen years, while endeavoring to master a difficult lesson in Philadelphia, a few evenings ago, was seized with brain fever and died next day. —Twenty thousand pounds sterling, it is said, are lying in the Bank of England, deposited there by some zealous botanist, as a reward for any one who shall produce a blue Dahlia.

—In a recent trial of a will case in Troy a woman testified that she and the testator stood before a looking glass, joined hands, and agreed to live together as man and wife. She received by the will \$12,000 in five-twenty's, and a house and furniture therein. —Dr. Henry Krumme, of Ridgeway, Pa., has invented an Automatic Life Preserver, which is pronounced by experts to be the best Life Preserver now in existence. The Dr. has disposed of one-half interest in the invention for a very handsome consideration.

—A girl in Chester, Vt., died a few days ago from tight lacing. For several months previous to her death this poor victim had been obliged to sleep with her corsets on, and sightened to the last notch, for the lacing gave such pain internally that she could not bear it. —Edward and Daniel Agnew were arrested at Reading, on Friday last, charged with bigamy. They have wives in Philadelphia, and some two months since married two young girls, named Dougherty, at Chester, to whom they represented themselves as single men.

—A negro burglar at Enclid, Ohio, entered a grocery at night in this way: He took some wagon grease, which he plastered on a piece of paper, and then putting it against a pane of glass pressed on it, breaking the pane in such a manner as to have all the pieces of glass stick to the paper.

—The delicate operation of transfusion of blood has been successfully performed in Chicago. The patient was a young lady almost hopelessly affected with consumption. Thirty-six ounces of blood were taken from a sister and two brothers, and injected into her veins, and she is now recovering.

—Some excitement has been created in Knoxville, Tenn., by a baby which has departed from the old established rules governing "cutting teeth" by cutting its back teeth to start with. All manner of good and bad things are being predicted for the infant on account of its extraordinary conduct.

A woman in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, convicted of inhumanly beating her little step-son, pulling his hair out by the handful and locking him up in an out-building, with no covering but his night-shirt, until his feet were frozen, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Her name was Martha Large, but her punishment was small.

—In view of the many thousands of able bodied colored people in the District of Columbia, General Alcorn, of Mississippi, offers to send to his plantation in that State as many as will go, at his own expense, and employ them, and offering to give one-third of his crop, but can induce none to leave. They once having partaken of Government charity, doled out in half rations there, no offer to be made, even of living anywhere else, will move them.

—The work goes heavily on at Chaunauqua county, New York, the residence of Senator Penton, has elected a democratic majority on the board of supervisors, the first since the organization of the old anti-masonic party in 1828. Lewis county also elects a Democratic majority of the Board—the first time since the organization of the Radical party. There are also heavy gains in other portions of the state. Pretty well for a divided party, as the Radicals assert.

—Three terrible calamities have been reported within the past week. Twenty-three persons were killed and many injured by a railroad accident near Oxford, Miss., on Wednesday last; twenty or thirty men were killed by the explosion of a boiler at a rolling mill in Scranton on last Monday, and sixty-four lives are reported to have been lost by the sinking of the U. S. steam corvette Onondaga near Yokohama, China, in consequence of colliding with the British steamer Bombay.

The discovery of steel ore, in the county of York, of a very superior quality, is likely to lead to pleasant prospects. The first, last week a contract was entered into by the York County Iron and Steel Works with Messrs. S. W. Hopkins & Co., an English house in New York, for one thousand barrels of steel ore to be shipped to that country. The English company also reserved, in the contract, the privilege to take five thousand tons at the same price, to wit: \$7 per ton.

A party of unknown negroes murdered an old man named John Iron in Mitchellville the village of Union Church, Jefferson county, Miss., on the night of the 11th. The negroes knocked at the door of Mr. Mitchell's house, which was opened by his wife, when she was struck down with an axe. Mr. M. on going to his wife's assistance, was murdered outright. An alarm was given, but when assistance came the murderers had escaped. Robbing was evidently the object of the attack.

The day in Washington that the wives and daughters of Republican Senators are in a perplexing quandary about Mrs. Johnson, wife of the colored Senator. Of course it would never do to cut her acquaintance on grounds of caste. It is reported of her that she has an unpleasant way of saying "thar" and "wher" and "I golly ne'er" as well as talking about "hoe cake," and the relative merits of pigs and things, on drawing room occasions, and has a strong inclination to red bandana handkerchiefs, and colossal brass cast rings.

Susan B. Anthony, who has been carping at woman's rights at every convention of the strong-minded in this country for the last twenty years, celebrated her fiftieth birthday in New York last week. Susan has been enjoying single blessedness all this time, consequently she has never done our gentle sex any harm, and we wish her well. But a woman who has had nothing to do for thirty years except to denounce her rights, and who in all that time hasn't got them, has a dreary outlook for the future.

—Max Fogler lives in Lancaster. He desired to name his baby after himself. Mrs. Fogler made up her mind it should be named after her uncle Hans. The discussion became so animated that the wife of Mr. Fogler's bosom endeavored to enforce her views by knocking Mr. Fogler down with the preserving kettle. He replied in a feeling manner with a bit of iron, swelling Mrs. Fogler's nose to the size and color of an egg plant. Just as disinterested observers had about made up their minds that no more nameless orphan would be drifting around Lancaster, the police interred. The parties are now reconciled, and Mr. Fogler intimates his intention to kiss his wife just as her nose shrinks sufficiently for the purpose.

The Emma Disaster.

SHOCKING DETAILS—SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS DROWNED. CAIRO, February 23.—Captain James H. Maratta, of the Emma No. 3, furnishes the following account of the disaster: "The wind was blowing very strong at the time, and it was very cold. The boat struck a snag on a pile of logs. Immediately all the pumps were put to work, but the whole bottom of the bow being torn out, it was of no avail. In less than ten minutes the steamer careered, nearly capsizing, and upsetting the cabin stoves. In a moment the ordinary tobacco, in this brand we were ordered every day for first quality Maratta Pipes. To it and a previous conversation it claims to be—"THE FIRST OF ALL."

—The crew numbered forty-two, of which fifteen were lost. There were forty cabin passengers and fifty deck passengers, of which sixty were lost—only a lady being saved. The crew numbered seventy-five persons lost. All the boat's books being lost, only a few passengers' names could be ascertained. Everything possible was done to save passengers and crew, and floats, staging, cotton and planks were thrown overboard for them to make their escape, but the water being intensely cold, they were chilled to death.

The above statement of Captain Maratta makes the disaster much more lamentable than at first reported. As Pilot Attenborough, who brought the first news here, felt positive that only twenty three were lost, as he supposed there were only thirty five cabin passengers and sixteen on deck.

AFFECTION OF A MOTHER.—At Louisiana, Missouri, about a week ago, a skiff containing a mother and her two children, was seen battling its way from the Illinois shore, through the grinding, crushing fields of ice, as they pushed against and piled upon each other, swept along by the irresistible current. She was in search of her two sons, taken from her some twelve months ago by her husband, who had married a woman in Missouri, and was living on the point between Salt river and the Mississippi. The brave woman, upon reaching this shore, obtained an officer, and proceeded on the search for her boys. Arriving at the residence of their father, he was found to be absent "hog hunting." The joy of the little boys is said to have been ineffable when they saw their mother, from whom they had been separated so many months. They had suffered greatly from age and fever, and want of food, and were nearly destitute of clothing, their caps being made of green con skins. The brave woman rescued her boys and has them now with her at home, near Griggsville, Illinois, where she resides. Her name is Lucy A. Johnson.

A CHILD with only one ear was born in North Brookfield, Mass., a few days since.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE. Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch. Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery. Using both threads directly from the spools. No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread. The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing. Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the fairs and exhibitions of the United States and Europe, have been awarded the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, and the work done by THEM, whenever exhibited in competition.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines. For sale by C. T. ROBERTS, Ebensburg.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health, after a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the description used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a STRUCK CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try it, and that it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev EDW R A WILSON my 20-ly, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with steady employment for preparing and using the same, for spare moments. Business slow, it is not profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to \$5 per evening. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who seek jobs notice may send their address, and rest the assurance we make this unparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of THE PEOPLE'S LITERARY COMPANION—our only free paper, and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want the most profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

LORETTA'S "EUREKA" Smoking Tobacco. classed by all as the choice of all—it is not only a very mild, light in color, and hence one pound will last as long as ordinary tobacco. In this brand we were ordered every day for first quality Maratta Pipes. To it and a previous conversation it claims to be—"THE FIRST OF ALL."

LORETTA'S "CENTURY" Chewing Tobacco. This brand of Cut Chewing Tobacco has no equal without doubt, it is still acknowledged "the best" used.

LORETTA'S SNUFFS. If your storekeeper does not have articles for sale, ask him to get them. Sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere. Circular of prices forwarded on application. P. LORILLARD & CO., New York.

ZAHM & SON, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES Usually Kept in a Country Store. WOLAN AND COUNTRY PHOENIX TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS. STORE ON MAIN STREET, June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA. Next Door to the Post Office.

CHAMBERSBURG NURSERY ASSOCIATION. J. S. NIXON, Pres't. E. R. FOSTER, Sec'y. W. G. REED, Treas'r. T. B. JENKINS, Cashier. Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa. The conductors of this establishment, seeking their character and business promotion above transient gains, have determined to produce Such a quality of NURSERY STOCK as shall give entire satisfaction to their customers. They cultivate all varieties of FRUIT TREES, GRAPES, VINES, SMALL ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES and BEEDING PLANTS that are grown by the very best methods. The under-ign'd has been appointed Agent at Johnstown for the above establishment. Catalogue supplied and information furnished upon application. W. L. ALLEN, Johnstown, Pa. Feb. 3, 2m.

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HOTEL PROPERTY IN LONGETON FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his well known and desirable TAVERN STAIR, with all the necessary outbuildings, a commodious Stable, Ice House, and Cistern, &c. The House is in good repair. Terms will be made easy. If not sold by March 15th the property will be for sale. Further information can be obtained by applying to or addressing P. H. SHILLINEAU, Loretto, Feb 23, 1870-ly.

VALUABLE TAVERN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That valuable and commodious Tavern property situated at Gettysburg, Cambria County, Pa., known as the "Smith property," is offered for sale on reasonable terms. It is one of the most desirable in the county, is in an excellent state of repair, and doing a thriving business. It is given as soon as the price is considered. Persons desiring to purchase will call on address. P. R. JOHNSON, Ebensburg, Pa. Jan. 6, 1870, 1y.

JOHN GAY & WELLS, Successors to Gay & Patten, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, BON OILS, &c., &c. 262 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH, PA. PITTSBURGH STABLE, No. 429 Liberty Street, OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA. [Jan. 11-1y.] FELIX HENLY, WHOLESALE JAMNEY & ANDREWS, 123 Market St. GROCERY HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his well known and desirable TAVERN STAIR, with all the necessary outbuildings, a commodious Stable, Ice House, and Cistern, &c. The House is in good repair. Terms will be made easy. If not sold by March 15th the property will be for sale. Further information can be obtained by applying to or addressing P. H. SHILLINEAU, Loretto, Feb 23, 1870-ly.