

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. THURSDAY-MORNING, APRIL 14, 1870.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, published by G. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, contains a full and complete statement of all facts about newspapers which an advertiser desires to know. The subscription price is five dollars.

On the day before the Legislature adjourned, the Senate rejected the nomination of Col. George F. McFarland as Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, which position he has held for the past three years. The refusal of the Senate to confirm the appointment caused quite a sensation among the members of that body. We are aware that some time ago several damaging charges were made against Col. McFarland's management of these schools, but as we know nothing of their truth or falsehood, we are not prepared to either endorse or disapprove the action of the Senate.

THAT CHAIR.—In a speech which he delivered in the Senate in favor of the admission of Revels, the octocon Senator from Mississippi, Simon Cameron is responsible for the statement, that when Jefferson Davis left the Senate chamber, in 1861, he (Davis) predicted to him (Cameron) that the time was fast approaching when his (Davis') chair in that body would be occupied by a negro. It is unfortunate for Simon that Jefferson Davis is still living, otherwise this story, improbable as it is, might have had a long and popular run. Davis declares that no such conversation ever occurred and that the statement is a pure fabrication. It has been argued by the Radical press, from this canon of Cameron's, that the sooty Revels, reclining in the chair of Jefferson Davis, is a fine example of retributive justice. The poetry, however, this whole affair is badly spoiled, by the fact that soon after the commencement of the rebellion some of the New York volunteers, who were quartered at the Old Capitol, removed the chair which had been used by Davis from the hall of the Senate, and, in a fit of patriotic ardor, smashed it into innumerable fragments. Sic transit.

The Governor's Veto. About an hour before the final adjournment of the Legislature, Gov. Geary threw a very large and destructive bomb-shell into that den of thieves, in the shape of a message vetoing the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad Bill. This bill by far the most important measure of the session, went through both Houses in an incredibly short space of time, and justified the prevalent belief that there was a large amount of money in it for corrupt legislative purposes. The blow was not struck until the entire machinery was in perfect running order, and then its progress was as irresistible as an army with banners. It is safe to say, that at least one-half the votes it received were delivered on time, to be paid for, by those who had the matter in charge, when the material provisions of the bill were complied with. The Governor's veto, however, sadly interfered with these future financial arrangements.

The bill proposed to take from the Sinking Fund of the State nine millions and a half of solvent bonds, and distribute them among four railroad companies in the north-western and western portions of the State, which have not yet been commenced, and whose ultimate ability to redeem the securities thus proposed to be presented to them is a mere matter of experiment and conjecture. The principal objection of the Governor against the bill is that it is a plain violation of the Constitution, for the reason that it invades the Sinking Fund and rebs it of this enormous amount of securities, which have been placed there in pursuance of law for the sole and inalienable purpose of paying off the public debt. This is a sound position and one that cannot be successfully controverted. It is but seldom that we feel justified in commending any of the official acts of the present State Executive, but we cannot refrain from saying, that Gov. Geary deserves the endorsement of the people of the entire State, for interposing his gigantic sword to prevent this gigantic swindle from being carried into effect.

The Late Legislature. There annually occurs in this State a day of evil omen and also one of happy memory. The first is when the Legislature assembles, and the second when it finally adjourns.—This latter event took place on last Thursday, to the great relief and general joy of the whole people. It is too soon to ascertain what amount of legislative bungling to say nothing of downright deviltry, has been perpetrated during the session. It may be safely said, however, that the quantity as well as the quality of its legislation have been fully up to the standard of its illustrious predecessor. A great many things have been done that ought not to have been done, and a great many things have been left undone that should have been done. A bill relative to the State Treasury, and for the better management of the public funds, a subject demanding the most careful consideration, was rushed through both Houses just at the heels of the session. What its provisions are we cannot say, but we know that before the final vote was taken several members pronounced it to be a bundle of contradictions and a disgrace to the statute book. The new liquor bill, as it passed the Senate, submitting the question of license or no license to a vote of the people of the different counties, was amended in the House by substituting cities, boroughs and townships instead of counties, and when it came back to the Senate that body thrice refused to consider it, and the bill fell as it ought to have

The Irish Force Bill.

The London correspondent of the New York World furnishes that paper with the annexed synopsis of a harsh and cruel law which has recently passed the British Parliament, and received the sanction of Queen Victoria, under the innocent title of "A bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland."—It is a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century and reminds one of the proscriptive legislation towards Ireland that prevailed in England during the time of Oliver Cromwell. It is such odious and oppressive laws as this, that for five hundred years have kept alive the hatred of England and English rule in the breasts of the Irish people, and which will feed and nourish that feeling in all its bitterness as long as the shamrock grows on Irish soil, or the waters of the Shannon flow to the sea.

THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS. No person in Ireland shall be allowed to carry arms unless he has a license granted him for that purpose; and any person carrying or "having" arms without such license shall be imprisoned for two years. The effect of this will be that any magistrate may grant licenses to his own party to go armed with guns or revolvers, and may disarm everybody else in his district, sending whomever may be guilty of having a gun or a pistol to the penitentiary for two years.

SEARCHING FOR WITNESSES. If any person tells a lie in a witness stand, or if he swears to a fact which he does not believe, he shall be liable to a fine of £5 for every false statement, or to imprisonment for six months. If a person is charged with a crime, and he is unable to produce a witness, he shall be liable to a fine of £5 for every witness whom he may "believe" to know something about it, and if this person refuses to answer such questions as may be put to him, the magistrate may send him to jail for six months. If a person is charged with a crime, and he is unable to produce a witness, he shall be liable to a fine of £5 for every witness whom he may "believe" to know something about it, and if this person refuses to answer such questions as may be put to him, the magistrate may send him to jail for six months.

Grant and San Domingo.

It is not a pleasant sight to behold a President stooping from his high office and assuming the vulgar role of a Congressional lobbyist. It is the business of a President to execute the laws that may be passed by Congress, but never to become an active and busy participant in their enactment. No President has ever before compromised his dignity by making electioneering visits to the Capitol and attempting to decide a doubtful question by throwing into the scale his own personal and official influence. In the better days of the republic, such a scene would have shocked the moral sense of the whole country and called forth the severest denunciation. What the first Washington, or any of his other successors, would have scorned to do, has been reserved for the second (so called) to attempt.

It is well known that a treaty has been formed between Grant and Baez, the President of San Domingo, for the annexation to the United States, of that disturbed and revolutionary portion of the Island of Hayti, with its semi-barbarous negroes and its unascertained debt. What reasons exist why it is desirable that this acquisition of tropical territory should be made by our government, at this particular time, has never been made apparent to the people of this country, although we have no doubt that the creditors of San Domingo see a pressing necessity for it, as in that event their claims would be paid by the government of the United States. This treaty between Grant and his friend Baez was referred, during the present session of the Senate, to the Committee on Foreign relations and was reported adversely. This was a blow from an unexpected quarter, and one that was not anticipated by Grant, who vainly supposed that it was only necessary to let it be known that he favored the project, and that it had the sanction of his great name, in order to secure its endorsement. He threw himself into the breach, and establishing his headquarters in a room adjoining the Senate chamber, attended by one of his faithful Brigadier Generals, vent for certain Senators who were known to be opposed to the treaty and attempted by personal appeals to induce them to vote for its ratification. Not meeting with the success in this direction which he expected, he next tried what virtue there might be in a grand dinner at the White House, to which those same Senators were invited. The result was that his guests were as little influenced by his feasts as they had been by his personal solicitations, and the time for the ratification of the treaty having expired without any definite action by the Senate, it fell to the ground, at least for the present.

There is a mystery about Grant's exceeding anxiety in reference to this San Domingo business, to be followed, if successful, by the annexation of Hayti and Cuba, which it is difficult to explain. It is believed by many who have good opportunities for knowing, that in his negotiations with Baez, Grant has drawn enormously on the secret service fund, a satisfactory explanation of which might be extremely difficult, as well as unpleasant. Be that as it may, it is certain that this wild, visionary and plundering scheme has only been deferred for a time and has not by any means been finally abandoned. A joint resolution of Congress will as effectually accomplish the swindle as the ratification of the treaty. That Grant will stoop to any means to accomplish his purpose, after what has already occurred, is perfectly manifest. We judge that the tax-ridden people of this country are heartily sick of the experiment, as far as it has been tried, of acquiring foreign territory. The money spent for the purchase of Alaska, with its almost tangible fogs, its fur-bearing seals and its worthless Indians, might as well have been sunk to the bottom of the ocean. San Domingo, with its negroes, its debts, and its chronic revolutions, would be a burden both expensive and intolerable.

A Private Soldier Condemned to Death for Failing in Love.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.] To-day, just as the sun is at meridian, just as with solemn sound the great bell of the old St. Louis Cathedral tolls forth the hour of noon, a soldier will pay the penalty of a crime for which military justice knows no other expiation. The United States barracks, below the city, has been the place selected where the execution is to take place, and the green sward of the parade ground will ere many hours be stained with the crimson life blood of the unfortunate man.

He was a member of one of the companies of United States troops stationed near a village in one of the interior parishes of Louisiana. Near the camp of the company was the plantation of a wealthy gentleman who had sympathized with the Union cause during the war, and who, therefore, was the object of special attention on the part of the command then performing provost duty. The planter had a large family, among whom was a daughter who possessed in a remarkable degree that rare type of beauty for which the women of the South are noted. She had imbibed the sentiments of the patriot, and, therefore, took great pleasure in entertaining the officers who frequently visited the house.

The First Lieutenant of the company, Ambrose Black, at once conceived a warm attachment for the beautiful young creature, and endeavored in every way to induce her to share his feelings. Strange to say, however, the lady treated him in a peculiarly polite and formal manner, that proved her heart was too true toward him. This was a great shock to his vanity, and he was at a loss to understand it. Finally, the explanation came, and he learned that the lady had discovered why the lady had refused to smile upon him. He had accidentally witnessed an interview between herself and Private Alfred Blake, the soldier who had been detailed to guard the house—an interview which proved conclusively that the heart of the young creature was irrevocably the private's and not the officer's.

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When the facts were made known in the ante-room that the Fifteenth Amendment had received the signature of the President, father-in-law Dent happened to be sitting on a sofa, his face half hidden between his hands, which rested on the top of a heavy gold-headed walking-stick. He boned to his feet with the agility of a cat, shook his head threateningly at the group of reporters who were waiting for copies of the proclamation, and exclaiming in a loud voice, "You'll be sorry for it! You'll be sorry for it! The d-d niggers!" hobbled quickly out of the room, slamming the door after him, and leaving his dutiful son, the General, overwhelmed with confusion.

THE LATEST EARTHQUAKE.—Starting Phenomena in Guayaquil.—The news brought by the Panama steamer to-day includes a report from Guayaquil, which will interest all who have noticed the remarkable natural phenomena within the last few years—phenomena which have given rise to much serious consideration among scientific people, and to more wild and improbable speculation. In Guayaquil, between Point Pasado and Point Venado a peculiar volcanic movement has taken place. In a space of two leagues, and the great earth undulated slowly, and the great chasms and deep circular excavations were opened. A new lagoon was found, and between the shore and the sea there appeared a large-sized hill. During all this fearful commotion, the hills along the coast were observed to be in a state of unrest, and large land slides took place, carrying with them rocks and trees. For four days this agitation continued, the undulations being from west to east. The precise date of these phenomena is not given, but they must have taken place early in the month of March. It would seem from this that the throes of the earth which a year or two ago sent desolation and death through some of the most populous districts of South America, are yet not wholly spent. N. Y. Post, 9th.

1870. APRIL. 1870. OPENING OF THE SPRING TRADE IN READY-MADE CLOTHING WANAMAKER & BROWN, THIS MONTH, OPEN TO THE PEOPLE THE GRANDEST STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS OAK HALL HAS EVER CONTAINED. Since last Fall we have secured the two large lots adjoining us, and have erected upon them an iron front building, equal in size to our former Building, making OAK HALL TWICE AS LARGE AS BEFORE, in order to accommodate the GREAT MASS OF PEOPLE who have become our customers. We invite all our customers, with their neighbors and friends, to pay us an early visit, to examine our MAMMOTH BUILDINGS, and to inspect our MAMMOTH STOCK! Wanamaker & Brown, OAK HALL, CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 530, 532, 534, 536 Market street, and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 & 13 S. 5th st. Philadelphia.

Send your orders if you can't come. ROSADALIS THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood. It is the only medicine recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens. Read the testimony of physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, which we will give you gratuitously; it will give you much valuable information. Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says: I take pleasure in recommending you ROSADALIS as a very powerful alternative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of Scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made and find it an excellent compound of alternative ingredients. Dr. Sprague, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleanser of the blood I know no better remedy. Samuel G. M'Fadden, Murfreesboro', Tenn., says he has used seven bottles of Rosadalis and an entire cure of Rheumatism; send me four bottles, as I wish it for my mother, who has scrofulous sore eyes. Benj. Reuchon, of Lima, O., writes: I have suffered for 20 years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body. A short time since I bought a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure. Rosadalis is sold by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and Druggists generally. Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore. CLEMENS, 23 April 7, 1869. 1y. Proprietors

ESTATE OF JAMES MURRAY. Dec'd.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of JAMES MURRAY, late of Gallitzin township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay. DANIEL MURRAY, Executor. Gallitzin Twp., March 31, 1870. 6t.

ESTATE OF JAMES LYNCH. Dec'd.—Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Cambria county to the undersigned on the estate of JAMES LYNCH, late of Summerhill township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present them in proper form for settlement. ANN LYNCH, Executrix. Summerhill Twp., March 24, 1870. 6t.

LAW, PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, JOHN PERSHING, Pa. Office on Frankfort street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 8, 1867.

1870. SPRING. I am now prepared to offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS OF TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH, PARLOR, and other Stoves, and all other articles of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH, PARLOR, and other Stoves, and all other articles of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH, PARLOR, and other Stoves, and all other articles of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH, PARLOR, and other Stoves, and all other articles of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH, PARLOR, and other Stoves, and all other articles of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH, PARLOR, and other Stoves, and all other articles of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH, PARLOR, and other Stoves, and all other articles of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH, PARLOR, and other Stoves, and all other articles of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH, PARLOR, and other Stoves, and all other articles of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH, PARLOR, and other Stoves, and all other articles of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH, PARLOR, and other Stoves, and all other articles of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH, PARLOR, and other Stoves, and all other articles of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron. My stock consists in part of every article of Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, CO