Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THERSDAY MORNING, : APRIL 28, 1870.

A COLORED STATESHAN who assists in maatog laws for the white trash of Mississippi, answers to the sweet sounding name of Washtub Simmons, when the roll of the House is called by the clerk,

Jepon Woodward has publicly apnounced that he will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Luzerne district. He is a gentleman of great ability, and of anblemished personal character-two qualifications not possessed by many of the men who now make our laws. When Judge Woodward retires from Congress, Pennsylvania will lose her foremost representative.

ALLIGATOR COVODE has published a long and self-glorifying letter, in which he rets forth divers weighty reasons why he cannot and will not again be a candidate for Congress. No man in the United States, not even excepting that prince of fools and demagogues, George Train, ever compressed in the same space as much loyalty, bombast, egotism and nonsense as has the illustrious Covode in this letter. Great is the Diana of the Ephesiaus.

Pirst. That contracts made before the passage of the Legal-Tender act are payable in coin, even although no special reference was made in the bargein as to the methods by which payment should be made.

Second That all contracts made after the passage of the Legal Tender law, by which it was specially agreed that the debt should be parable in coin and not in currency, must be

The Woes of Johnstown

the county seat from this place to Johnstown. It seems to us that Mr. McLaughlin evinces an undue amount of personal resentment, not to say folly, in his effort to hold Mr. Pershing responsible for the failure of perceive how a letter written by Mr. Pershing to a member of the House, but which was never delivered, could acomplish such a fatal result. In his simplicity, therefore, Mr. Mc-Laughlin is wonderfully mistaken when he adopts the theory that it was Cyrus L. Pershing who struck the immortal Billy Patterson. The bill itself contained within it the elements of its own destruction. It was a monster of such hideous mien, that reckless and corrupt as was the last House of Representatives, there was a profound depth of infamy yawning before it, in the passage of this measure, from which it instinctively recoiled. Although it was fatally bent on the perpetration of the most shameless legislative iniquities, yet when this removal scheme it was forced to exclaim with the affrighted Macbeth to the ghost of Banque, "Take any other shape than that !" Mr. Pershing is. therefore, guiltless of the deep damnation of its taking off. It fell, as it ought to have fallen, from its own inherent weakness and

nomical Congress, with a fair chance of success, by which it is proposed to take from the treasury the moderate sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to begin with, to send ont Capt. HALL, with the necessary vessels, etc., to explore the frozen regions in the direction of the north pole. Wherefore and for what beneficial purpose? Certainly not to discover the existance of a north-west passage, for that problem has been definitely solved, both by Sin John Franklin and to Montrose, Pennsylvania, and demanded an Capt. McCLINTOCK. To the commercial world the discovery has been, and forever will be, utterly useless. This one hundred thousand dollars might as well be sunk in the Arctic ocean, as squandered in a fruitless effort to enable Capt. HALL to reach the "open polar sea." England, after spending millions of money and hundreds of brave men, has ceased to prosecute this expensive and profitless business. Is it not the extrame of folly for our government to renew these useless expeditions at an enormous drain on the treasury ? But this administration is in pursuit of glory, at whatever cost, and as it is not likely to acquire very much of that article inside of the United States, it is determined to try its hand in the highest northern latitudos, amongst polar bears and the Esquimaux. With the purchase of San Domingo and Hayti-the annexation of Cubs, Porto Rico and the Feejee Islands, (Mr. George Winters, the Envoy or Minister of these islands is now in Washington to finish up this little job.)-the acquisition of Canada and the Hudson's Bay territorythe cutting of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and Capt. HALL's expedition to the North Pole-who will not repeat the stereotyped hoast of Radicalism, that this is "the greatest and freest government" the world ever saw. The accomplishment of all these things is our manifest destiny, regardless of expense.

"Ne pent up Utica obniracis our powers— The whole boundless continent is ours."

Covernment in the South.

The most monstrous evil growing out of the reconstruction policy has been the sudden elevation to places of high honor and dis tinction, in the Southern States, of men who are alike unworthy and incompetent for s proper discharge of the duties of their positions. This state of things has been the natural and inevitable result of the disfranchizing provisions of the third section of the fourteenth amendment, as well as the enforcement of the test or iron clad oath, but more especially of the adoption of negro suffrage and its legitimate consequence, the right to hold office. Under the white disfranchising process of Radicalism and the enfranchisement of the slaves, the intelligence, culture and wealth of the South have been banished from her Executive chambers, her legislative halls, and her courts of justice, and ignorance, corruption, and worse than all, carpet bagism, have been installed in their place.

Of all the States that composed the South. ern Confederacy, only three of them have State Executives who were born on Southern residence there. The rest are governed by needy adventurers from the North, having in most instances been connected with the Freedman's Bureau, and who reached their present positions by the force of bayonets Some weeks ago, the Supreme Court of and by pandering to the worst passions and the United States, in the case of Hepburn prejudices of the negro. In the legislative vs. Griswold, decided that contracts made | bodies of the South but very few men are to before the passage of the legal tender act in be found who are native and to the manor Pebruary, 1862, are payable in coin. After born, or who, by residence, had identified the recent appointment of Messrs. Strong themselves with Southern interests. They and Bradley as Associate Justices of that are composed mainly of the slimy, scheming Court, an application was made to the Court | carpet-bagger and the ignorant, uncultivaby Mr. Hoar, the Attorney General, to have ted negro-the former intent only on plunthe case reargued. This motion was grant der, while the latter seaks merely the glory ed, and the general impression was that by of holding office, ignorant alike of its duties the added votes of the two new judges the and responsibilities. While Northern legisformer decision would be reversed. On yes- latures are proverbially venal, the same terday week, however, the Court decided by | bodies in the South are equally as corrupt, a unanimous vote that the case should not | with the superadded curse of being shrouded be re-opened, and the former action of the in utter ignorance and imbedility-that of Court therefore stands as the supreme law of | South Carolina containing eighty odd memthe land. It decided the two following bers who can neither read nor write. A majority of the Governors of the reconstructed States have been openly charged by their own partisans with the most stupendous frauds and peculations upon their respective State treasuries, while others have been threatened with impeachment for gross mis-

North and South Carolina, Florida, Goorcial rapacity of such corrupt creatures as Indians in Montana, the most friendly We publish elsewhere a most singular con- Holden, Reade, Bullock, Warmouth and towards the whites and among the Indians troversy between Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., Clayton. The Judiciary of these States has and the Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, growing not escaped this frightful upheaval of ignoout of the late abortive attempt to remove rance and incompetency. Men without ability, experience or character have been elevated to the highest judicial srats. A Judge of the Supreme Court in South Carolina has the same duties to perform that are required in a judge of the same court in that Quixotic project. Nor do we clearly Pennsylvania, and ought to possess the same when the disease was at its height those legal training and experience. And yet in that State, under the new order of things, of a Pennsylvania negro, who never tried a cause in a Court House in his life, reaching at one bound a seat on the bench of her Su-

> We publish below a biographical sketch of this negro judge, taken from a recent number of Harper's Weekly, an intensely Radical sheet, which of course presents the will not discuss it. The mere reading of the article affords its own best commentary :

JCDGE J. J. WRIGHT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA -The Hon. J. J. Wright recently elected to a seat in the Supreme Court of South Carolina, whose portrait we give on page 149, was stood before it, in all its naked deformity. born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and is now about thirty one years of age. When he was about six years old his parents removed to Montrose, Susquebanna county, in the same State, where for several years he attended the district school during the winter months, working for the neighboring farmers the rest of the year. Having saved up a small sum of money he entered the Lancasterian University, at Ithiaca, in New York State ; and after a thorough course of study there returned to the village where his parents resided, and entered A NEW SCHEME is before the present ecothe office of a law firm, where he read law for two years, supporting himself by teaching .--He subsequently entered the office of Judge Collins, in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, with whom he read law for another year. Feeling himself qualified for the legal profession, he now applied for admission to the Bar; but so great was the exis ing prejudice, sgainst colored men that the Committee refused to ex-

In April, 1865, he was sent by the American Missionary Society to Beaufort, South Caro lina, as teacher and laborer among the freed-He remained in Beautort until after the Civil Rights Bill had passed, when he recurned examination. The Committee found him qualified, and recommended his admission to the He was admitted August 13, 1865, being the first and only colored man ever admitted to practice law in Pennsylvania. In April, 1866, ie was appointed by General O. O. Howard, legal adviser for the freedmen in Beaufort, and acted in that capacity until he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of South Care-He was soon afterward elected Senator from the county of Beaufort, and acted as such until February I, 1870, when he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, and immedi ately entered upon the discharge of his duties

A Carpet-Bagger Floored.

A piece of Radical bread fell quite unexpectedly on the buttered side a few days ago in Congress. Louis St. Martin, Democrat, was elected to Congress from the first Louisiana district by the trifling majority of 12,327. A carpet-bagger by the name of J. Hale Sypher, who for some unknown reason is styled General, put in proposals, in the approved Radical form, for St. Martin's seat. The sub-committee on elections of course reported in favor of Sypher, and the Radicals of the House adopted the report. The Speaker requested the now smiling and jubilant Sypher to come forward and take the iron clad oath of office. The valiant tion of furnaces about Bedford General did so promptly, so far as the mere stepping up in front of the Speaker's chair was concerned. But now an unexpected crisis right hand was uplifted, but the welcome several States. In this manner consolidation

er. Just at this juncture Mr. Moore, a radical member from Illinois, moved a reconsidseat, which was carried by a vote of 85 to 79. Then Mr. Fitch, Radical, of Nevada, whose sense of decency and political justice revoited at the enormity which the Radical leaders were about to perpetrate, followed up the game and offered a substitute for the original resolution in favor of Sypher's admission, declaring that there had been no valid election in the district, and sending the whole case back to the people for a new election. This resolution was adopted by a

vote of 100 to 69. As to Mr. St. Martin, we have no doubt that he yielded to the infliction with Democratic fortitude and Christian resignation .-He was in the position of the man who, having failed to draw a prize in a lottery, declared that he had not been disappointed, for he expected nothing. But who shall do justice to the crushed hopes and wounded ambition of General J. Hale Sypher. They may be faintly imagined, but can never be adequately described. Sypher is a Pennsylvanian and is a special pet of Forney. We soil and who had a fixed and permanent trust that the voters of the first Louisiana district will reaffirm their former overwhelming verdict against him, and again return Louis St. Martin to the seat from which he has been so unjustly excluded.

The Philadelphia Inquirer (Radical.) in an article denouncing this man Sypher for attempting to smuggle himself into a sent to which he had never been elected, uses the

following sensible language: "Let us hope that Mr. Syruza will be the ast of the carpet baggers. Let us hope, too, hat the South shall be so enfranchised by eneral amnesty that it can select its own peole to represent it upon the floors of Congress. What does a Pennsylvanian know of the political economy of Louisiana ? Who can an alien represent there? The interests of that State are altogether divergent from those of Pennylvania, and they should have an exponent nd defender in the councils of the country thoroughly conversant with them. Reconstruction will prove the shallowest fraud in existence while citizens of the North pretend to egislate for those of the late Confederacy."

A HORRIBLE STORY .- Small-Pex Among

the Indians .- Commissioner Parker, of the Indian Bureau, has received a letter from General Alfred Sully, Superintendent of the Montana Indians, in which he reports that the ravages made by the small-pox among the Gros Ventres and Assiniboin tribes have been so great as to almost exceed belief. By General Sully's letter it appears that since last September to the first of February, when the small pox broke out among the Gros Ventres, there have been 741 deaths, which gia, Louisiana and Arkansas have presented leaves only about twelve hundred of this a statement and history of the matter as I a wide field for the innate cupidity and offi- nation alive. What makes this calamity doubt not will enable our people to form a still more to be deplored is, that, of all the most disposed to accept civilization are the Gros Ventres, and they have suffered terribly. I am informed at one time that deaths at the agency were so rapid that the few men there could not dig graves fast enough. They had to fill up the ice near the forts with the dead and then cover them up. It was fortunate that the weather was cold, otherwise it would have been necessary to abandon the agency. It further apears that suffering with it would prevail on their riends to carry them from their buts into the open air, where they would crawl to the the disgraceful spectac le has been presented river side and remain for hours immersed in the ice-cold water. The consequence was that many took cold from the exposure and died in frightful torment. Others committed suicide to escape further suffering. The locality of the camp was made known by the cries of the sick, which could be heard a long way off. Under the superstition common among the Indians when greatly afflicted by disease, one of their medicine men was killed to propitiate the offended subject in its most favorable aspect. We deity. The scene for long weeks was appalling in the extreme, and it was only through the exertions of the physician and the few citizens employed for the purpose that the ravages of the disease were checked. The late action of the commissioner in sending out an abundant supply of vaccine virus, it is thought, will prevent the recurrence in future of such terrible mortality among all the tribes - Washington Correspondence New York World, April 18.

> THE DEATH PENALTY .- M. Jules Simon n a recent speech delivered before the French Corps Legislatif, gives some striking statisties which afford a strong argument in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. He said, that prior to 1789 there were in England 240 crimes called capital. Now there are only two: treason and murder. Still. cases of crime of every kind have diminished in number. In France corresponding results have been observed. But the most striking facts cited were from the experience of some of the smaller States of Europe, in which capital punishment has been wholly abolished. In the Grand Duchy of Weimar, the death penalty was abolished in 1849, but re established in 1856. In 1862, on a proposition to abolish it again, a deputy in the Diet declared that between 1849 and 1857, when there was no death penalty, only two murders were committed, and after that they increased tenfold. So it was again abolished, and remains so. In Belgium, where the death penalty is virtually abolished. crime has greatly diminished. In the prov ince of Liege, Limburgh, and Luxembourgh there has not been an execution since 1830. and the accusations of murder are very rare; for example, between 1832 and 1835, there was one at Bruseles, in a population of 125 .-000; one at Ghent, in a population of 86,000 and one at Liege, in a population of 66,000. The inference to be drawn from the facts stated is that crime is checked by the certainty of punishment, and not by its severity, criminals relying upon the sympathy of jurors and the possibility of pardon from merciful rulers in cases of capital punishment. While a wholesome dread of punishment by imprisonment, which is more certain to follow crime, is calculated to deter them from its commission.

-General McClellan arrived in Bedford on Tuesday of last week, and stopped at the the gentlemen who accompanied him, drove | date for Judge of the Supreme Court last | is absurd. out to look at the valuable mineral lands in

-Now that the Fifteenth Amendment has been declared ratified, the Judiciary arose in Sypher's political fate. His loyal Committee of the Senate is engaged in preparing a bill to enforce its provisions in the outh had not yet been repeated by the Speak- is being made familiar to the people,

eration of the vote admitting Sypher to his | The Removal Ouestion in a New Shape A Second Daniel Come to Judgment Who Killed Cock Robin -- Who Say Him Die--And How His Tragie Fate Was Brought About,

[From the Johnstown Democrat.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Esq -- Dear Sir . It

secretly joined the enemy and nided in defeat-

ing the bill, and that you have the evidence of

the same in your possession. As all who took

an active part in the removal are suspected,

we deem it but an act of justice to ourselves and the public, that the man who would thus betray the confidence placed in him by the people should be known. We therefore ask you to have the evidence published. (Signed) James Potts, John F. Barnes, Cyrus Elder, Jas. McMillen, Geo Engelbach, S. B. McCormick, John Hannan, B. F. Speedy Wm. A Lego, Samuel C. Williamson, P. O'-Connell, G. W. McGarey, G. J. Thomas, Ropald Walker, Alex. Miller, M. W. Keim, Geo. Fockler, John Sharp, Samuel White, Charles Samuel, Ebenezer Litz, John M. King, Cyrus Lart, H. A. Boggs, John J. Murphy, A. Kope in, Dan'l McDonald, C. B. Ellis, N. B. Hartzell, George McLane, Mathew Mooney, John W. Seigh, C. Weaver, H. B Barnes, Wm. R. Grubb, George Shaffer, M. L. Levergood, J. W. Haynes, J M. Fockler, T. Fockler, A. Fockler, J. M. Fredericks, Jas. H. Howard.

JOHNSTOWN, April 14, 1870. To Messrs. Potts, Kopelin, Hannan, Barnes, Ellis, McLane, Levergood, Fockler, Mooney, O'Connell, and others :

Gentlemen :- Your request is of such character, that I would not feel at liberty to withhold the evidence which is in my possession, on the subject you refer to. certainly right and proper that our people should have the privilege of scrutinizing the conduct of each and every gentleman who acted as a committee in endeavoring to pass from Ebensburg to Johnstown, and indeed of every person who took an active part in my statement, for publication, or such use as you may think proper to make of it. I would have published this letter, with a

out my permission. I felt it my duty, howfull explanation on the subject, sooner, but I ever, a few days after my return, to let the preferred to let the excitement caused by the members of the committee and one or two defeat of the bill in some measure subside. notwithstanding the outrage perpetrated on myself, not to speak of that committed on our people, is perhaps without a parallel. Had the personal, professional or political relations existing between Mr. Pershing and myself been of an unfriendly character, this gross outrage, making me the dupe and tool to execute as it were the death warrant of our people, would not have caused me so much pain. I pass over this, however, for the present, and proceed to give you as full

cordingly. It is proper to state in the first place, in order that all may correctly understand the subject, that Mr. Pershing took an active part in the passage of the bill up to the time it came before the House. He attended our meetings and on more than one occasion spoke warmly in its favor. He gave me, previous to the bill coming up on a hearing before the committee, two letters to personal friends-one a prominent member of the Democratic side, the other a leading member on the Republican side of the House. These letters were, as such letters should be, in open envelopes. After the bill passed the committee of the House, Mr. Pershing signed the petition favoring its passage. He went to Harrisburg with Messrs. Boggs, Campbell, Barnes, and myself, as a committee to advocate its passage, on Monday the 28th of February. It was expected to be on the Private Calendar on Tuesday following, but did not come up on that day, as no Private Calendar had been made up by the clerks, hence it lay over until the following Tues day. Mr. Pershing and I remained until Tuesday evening, when we returned, leaving Messrs. Boggs, Campbell and Barnes behind. They returned on Friday night, and on Satleading members in favor of the bill instructed them that it was of the utmost importance day, to see four of the Democratic members, whose names he gave. I saw Mr. Pershing | pels a hurried reply. on this subject, but he informed me that he was compelled to attend court at Ebenshurg on that day. When I reported his reply to Messrs. Boggs and Campbell, they requested me to get letters from him to those four sense of delicacy which restrained him from members and take them with me on the 5 | publishing a confidential letter till called on a. m. train on Monday. I promised them I by a suspected committee is exquisite. How would do so, and called on Mr. Pershing for a letter entrusted to his care for delivery to that purpose. As there were two of the a gentleman in Harrisburg, and which Mcgentlemen with whom, as he stated, he had Laughlin admits he did not hand over to the no acquaintance, I did not insist on him writing to them, but took letters to Messrs. Brown and Schnatterly, the other two mem- the "death warrant of our people," I will bers named. I was somewhat surprised, allow him to explain when he is relieved of when he handed me the letters, to find they the "so much pain" with which he is now were sealed. I did not like to intimate to afflicted. If the opening of a private letter him, however, that this was wrong, lest he belonging to another party revealed to him might suppose I had no confidence in him that he was a "dupe and tool," all he has to being with us. He merely told me the sub-I repeated to Mr. Barnes a few minutes after- from opening letters that do not belong to wards, and which was as follows: "The naked proposition to move the county seat that he is my "dupe and tool." I have no might at first sight seem inequitable, but notion of introducing a new subject of conthe clause submitting it to a vote of the people would relieve it of that feature."

I delivered Mr. Brown his letter either on Monday evening or Tuesday morning. I learned shortly after my arrival that Mr. Schnatterly had paired off on our bill with a In it he labors to make it appear that two member in favor of it, and had gone home. On Tuesday morning we endeavored to see as many members of the House before the to Mr. Brown-were the means of defeating opening of the session as possible. General Campbell and Mr. Boggs exerted themselves | The charge is wholly without foundation. on the Republican side and I on the Democratic side. We noticed Mr. Brown exerting himself with the Democratic members, as we Schnatterly, but alleges the absence of Mr. hoped then, in our favor, while we knew that | S. as his excuse. The fact is, Mr. Schnat-Cantain Porter was then laboring hard with terly was in Harrisburg for several hours his power to defeat the bill. I saw the great done so, had it not been, as I have good reaer number of the Democratic members, but son to believe, previously opened. Mr. yet too late to try the hand-bill experiment, could get nothing definite or favorable from Brown received the letter directed to him. and test the 'results." them. Several of them inquired of me if He was an opponent of the bill, and I have

To all this they made no reply. it was made a political issue on the Demoeratic side, and that they would find the discussion before the committee. This bill by alone; a confidential letter, the contents

with me in this. It was about this time I tional set of ometa and the few honest men who bay he thought of the Schnatterly letter. It was the bill for the removal of the county seat and the few honest men who bay he obtained and purported to be for our benefit, from Ebensburg to Johnstown. so far as Mr. Pershing had made known its also on the bill for general jurisdiction. I would now be able to counteract the movements of our opponents in making this a the persons who ostensibly acted with the political measure. It was thus I reasoned, friends of the measure for the removal of the and felt at the same time chagrined that I seat of justice from Ebensburg to Johnstown, did not think of using this letter sooner. I immediately tore it open, but to my surprise and amazement found every line and sentence of it, as you will readily perceive. against us. I put it back in my pocket, but said nothing at the time to Messrs. Boggs and Campbell, more than to repeat the warning that the Democrats would be against us. It was about this time we got a despatch from Johnstown informing us we were sold. The bill came an and was laid aside, almost every Democrat voting against it, and Mr. Brown exerting all his efforts to have it killed. Mr. Boggs and I then met in Gen. Campbell's office. As was natural, he was excited at the result and at the contents of the despatch from Johnstown. It was clear to him that it was one who pretended to be with us, and who was in our confidence, that betrayed us. He then, in a somewhat excited manner, asked for the Schnatterly letter. He remarked that it was ours and we must see it. I replied that there was no difficulty about that, and handed it over to him. We did not let it be'known to Gen. Campbell until ten o'clock that night. I shall not attempt to describe the feelings of wrath an indignation which he manifested. He remarked that had an angel appeared to him and told him that it was possible for Mr. Pershing to do this, be would be loth to believe it. He insisted that I should have it struck off in handbills, as soon as I returned, and posted in every public place in Johnstown and the adjoining boroughs. I refused to do this, and remarked that, notwithstanding I had the bill for the removal of the county seat thus been stabbed by my friend, I would prefer that my own reputation might in some degree suffer than that, under the state of the measure. I present to you, therefore, a excitement which would be caused by such copy of Mr. Pershing's letter, accompanying a disclosure at that time, unpleasant results might follow. I requested both of them, in the meantime, not to reveal the name with-

> others see the letter. You have now the history of the matter. so far as the letter is concerned, in as brief a statement as I could give it with any degree of satisfaction

> > I am, very respectfully.

Your obedient servant, D. McLAUGHLIN. [Confidential.] Johnstown, March 5, 1870

I have been strongly importuned to go to Harrisburg on Monday, but as our court meets

at Ebensburg on that day, I have refused to go to Harrisburg There is nothing more distanteful to me than the business of button holing members for their votes. The bill for the removal of the county seat

from Ebensburg to Johnstown will be on the calendar for Tuesday. I have been strongly going to Harrisburg myself. The naked proposition to remove the county seat would be inequitable; submitting it to a vote of the peo ple may relieve it of this feature. Up this subect you must get all the light you car, and then vote as your conscience tells you is right Beyond this I have no demand to make or ad vice to give.

The county seat here would be a great adsomething political concealed behind the move ment. Could I have a personal interview I could more fully explain myself and the sub ject. Please regard this as confidential. Wishing you success in your legislative ca

reer, I remain yours, very truly, CYRUS L. PERSHING.

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."-Having learned that an attack was to be made upon me through the Democrat, under cover of a communication signed D. Mc-Laughlin, I requested of the Messrs. Woodurday morning informed me that some of the | ruff a " proof" of the article, in order that | my reply might appear in the same issue of the paper. The very limited time afforded to get Mr. Pershing there on the next Mon- me between the reception of the proof sheet and the publication of the Democrat, com-

Mr. McLaughlin manifests great indignation in his article. That this is assumed to divert attention from his base conduct, will be plain to every one who knows him. The party to whom it was ad 'ressed, but which he (McL) opened and still retains, could be him. I deny, however, that I made him or

their property.

Mr. McLaughlin's whole communication is nothing but a piece of special pleading. intended to shield him from merited odium. letters which I wrote at his special solicitation-viz: one to Mr. Schnatterly and one the bill for the removal of the county seat.

deliver the letter entrusted to him to Mr.

would recollect the fact that he had been with garded the passage of that bill as absolutely ns as a committee on the previous Tuesday. necessary if the court was to be of any service in the trial of civil causes, and so wrote I then informed Boggs and Campbell that to the chairman of the Local Judiciary, Gen. members on that side would be almost a was negatived upon the ground, as reported, unit against it. They did not seem to agree that it provided for the election of an addi-

THE BURSTED BUBBLE, with me in this. It was about this time I tional set of officers. Fullowing this was purioused letter is now given to the

I went to Harrisburg on Monday the 28th so far as Mr. Pershing had made known its I went to harrison of Mr. McL states with when it would be delivered to the person of the states with land him. When it was addressed to the person of the states with land him. had no doubt, with any of the Democratic Messrs, Boggs, Barnes, Campbell and himhad no doubt, with any of the Democratic messis. Boggs, Ball three in advance of my town would be presented at length to members as the one to whom it was addressed, if not much more, for we all knew that arrival. It was expected the bill would be Mr. Schnatterly was one of the leading mem- on the Private Calender the next day. I hearing both sides. It here Mr. Schnatterly was one of the leading mem-bers against us, not only on this bill, but went of my own accord, and was not com-me that the envelope being closed missoned by any meeting or party. I found mucilage (not "sealed") adhering to he soon after reaching liarrisburg that there be made the pretext by a member of was no chance for the passage of the bill in orable profession for tearing it open the House. We all agreed that should the bill come before the House on Tuesday, it the letter addressed to Mr. McLaughb would be overwhelmingly defeated. Every Democatic member with whom I conversed was impessed with the belief that the object of the bill was political, and I was assured that the authorship of the bill was attributed to the Cambria Iron Company, and that in formation had been received that nearly every Democrat in southern Cambria was opposed to it. Others, and of both parties. argue that the county seat would be of very little advantage to Johnstown ; that we had the immense iron works, and that our town was growing and prosperous; that the passage of the bill would be fatal to Ebensburg. and ruin every property holder there. A map was produced which was intended to a desire to advance the intersts of the show that Johnstown was so far removed munity. from the north and east portion of the county, that the people from those sections would be compelled to travel more than one day to reach the county seat, if located at Johns-

To this the reply was, The bill refers the whole question to the people : Why not let them decide?

The answer was, that this was fair on its face, but that if the bill was passed the Iron Company would easily colonize votes enough to defeat the bona fide residents of the county. I suggested to a prominent Republican of the House a proviso, which, if inserted in the act, would, I felt confident, insure a fair election. His reply was that he was upslterably opposed to the bill, and that its

If needed, I could bring abundant evidence before the public as to what I said and did while at Harrisburg, but my assailants admit that I took "an active part in the passage of the bill up to the time it came before the House," which was the week following. How the impression which prevailed originated I do not know. The fear of colonizing might possibly be traced to some of the political speeches of Mr. McLauglin, in which, as heard by hundreds, he denounced "the minions of Daniel J. Morrell, who were colonizing votes in the mill and in the mines," and execrated the "perjured sceundrels who were engaged in the business of fraudulent

It has not escaped the notice of the public

that some of the parties of whom Mr. McL.

thus spoke are now his intimate friends. (?) Mr. McLaughlin and I left Harrisburg on | reported to be unsually active. large the 1st of March. Mr. Boggs stated he ures have been made by the polled a would remain "to watch Barker." On my and other war material. Even in Los return I informed our people that unless a the men who make Canada die: h change was effected at Harrisburg before the frightened an olim xious newspape by following Tuesday, when the bill would death. The Pall Mail Gozele but come before the House, it would be defeated. particularly severe on the sgit I was afterwards requested by Mr. McLaughlin to return to Harrisburg on Monday, the 7th of March, but my engagements at court precluded my going. I further said to Mr. McLaughlin that it was useless to spend time with the Legislature, unless a complete change had been made in the minds of the members. Mr. McLaughlin then handed me the names of four members, with a request that I should write to them. I informed him that with two of those on his list I had no aquaintance; that I knew Mr. Brown very well, and my acquaintance with Mr. Schnatterly was so very slight that I did not feel at liberty to write to him on the subject. vantage to us in some respects. Many of our Mr. McLaughlin requested me to write to Democratic friends fear, however, that there is Brown and Schnatterly. It was a request made at an improper time, and to which I should not have yielded. I did, however, write the letters and handed them to Mr. McLaughlin, taking care at the same time to explain the contents! (not a single sentence as Mr. McL states), of the Schnatterly let ter. As Mr. McLaughlin states, ' We all knew that Mr. Schnatterly was one of the leading members against us not only on this bill, but also on the bill for general jurisdiction;" and it was in view of this fact, and of the state of things as they existed in Har-

risborg, that I wrote this letter, which had such terrible influence, that although Mr. Schnatterly has never seen it to this day, it was the "death warrant of our people," "stabbed" the honorable gentleman who opened it, made him "a dupe and fool," and gave him "much pain." Did ever one short letter accomplish more? My information as to the time when, and the place where, Mr. McLanghlin opened Mr. Schnatterly's letter, differs very widely from the statement he has given. Time will settle which of the statements is correct.

Naturally, Mr. McLaughlin desires to make

the best defence he can for himself.

I cannot believe that General Campbell is fairly represented in Mr. McLaughlin's statement. Honorable men are usually indignant against those gnilty of a breach of confidence, not against their victims. I am at a loss to find anything in my letter which warrants the tragic scene in the Surveyor General's office, as described by Mr. McL General Campbell cannot be ignorant that do in the future, to avoid such unpleasant | the defeat of the bill extending the jurisdicstance of one sentence in the letters, which revelations, is to keep his itching fingers tion was charged to him by some of the very men whose names appear to the call addressed to Mr. McLaughlin, as well as by others, who, for prudential reasons, have kept their names from appearing. It was troversy with my assailants by claiming alleged that Messra. Campbell and Barker had entered into a political alliance, and that part of the contract was that General Campbell was to secretly use his influence and position at Harrisburg to defeat the Johnstown court bills. Gen.C. may be loth to believe an angel, when in the company in which Mr. McL. places him, but he certainly knows that some of the same parties who OAK HALL HAS EVER CONTAIN now assail me, but a short time ago were fluent in their assaults upon him. He has Mr. McLaughlin admits that he did not this advantage over me, however, that if he wrote any private letters, he was more for-Gen. C. really did propose what Mr. McL. an iron front building, equal in size in tunate in his messenger than I was. If states, there was the "wisdom of the ser both sides against us. It is due to him to after Mr. McLaughlin reached there on the pent" in the advice given him not to attempt say, however, that he did not deceive us. He 7th of March, and Mr. McL. could have de- it. "Unpleasant results" might have folgave us fair notice that he would do all in livered the letter, and possibly would have lowed to somebody, and as there may be some doubt as to whom, perhaps it is not

My assailants unwittingly fully explain there was anything political in it. I replied incontrovertible proof that he was pledged the agency by which the county seat bill there was not-that both parties in our place against it before I went to Harrisburg on | was defeated. Mr. McLaughlin states that were almost a unit in favor of it. I was then the 28th of February. So little did my let- Captain Porter labored hard with both sides Mengel House. The distinguished visitor's asked the question how it would affect our ter suit Mr. Brown's position on the ques. against us. "He gave us fair notice that presence brought quite a crowd in front of party politics in the county. I replied that tion, that he wrote to me shortly after the he would do all in his power to defeat the the hotel, who were anxious to get a peep I thought it would strengthen our party in defeat of the hill: "I never even informed bill." Every one conversant with legislaat "Little Mac," the hero of Antietam. the south of the county. I also told them any one that I got a letter from you." To tion knows that on all purely local questions After partaking of dinner the General, and that Mr. Pershing, who had been our candical claim that these letters defeated the removal the wishes of the member representing them are respected. Mr. Porter, as I was informfall, was in favor of it-that his name was Mr. McLaughlin refers to the bill intro- ed by Messrs. Boggs and McLaughlin, had that neighborhood. Their visit was one of to the petition-that he had given me letters duced at the late session for the extension of gone to members of the House, and personburiness connected with the proposed erect to members on the subject, and that they the jurisdiction of the District Court. I re- ally appealed to them to assist in the defeat of the bill. He was assisted by an influential delegation from Ebensburg. All these things are ignored by my assailants, who falsely charge the defeat of the bill on a of which an honorable gentleman like Mr.

Schnatterly would not have indulged. The

deceived, ean see how grossly have been misrepresented. I suppose whom it was addressed, the claimed! thus Mr. Shnatterly would 'go he

I do not agree with the statem "all who took an active part in the le the removal are suspected." That so them are, and have been suspected doubt true. If they are relieved of a pictons which surround them by have duced Mr. McLaughlin to publish is infamy, they are exceedingly fortun will leave the public to decide when extraordinary efforts they have not weeks past to traduce me bave gira! any fairer reputations than the san ones which by their written confecnow have; and the same public and mine whether the attacks wate me are not prompted by some other more CYRUS L. FERIEN

General News Items

-Captain Eyrs, of the Bombay have to face a formal trial upon his in England. Public sentiment por mistakably in that direction. -The last hen story comes from Char county. Ill., where a ben had laid ats

egg, or three eggs fastened to eschula - The wife of a respectable young w of Buffalo has been confided to her he sickness for a few days, and duriers riod of her illness the idea entered be that her babe, a girl only nine week would die of starvation. The idea h so firmly established to her brain the was temporarilly crazed with their and to avert the calamity, selzed the on Saturday night, and strangled death.

-A curious capard in circulating ada, and has been telegraphed her Toronto. It is to the effect that the States government has communicated Dominion authorities that the Fenue moving, that there is not a sufficient of military on this side to shock then' that were arms trusted to the militia would use them in the Fenian cause. this disquieting tale is going the rough the Canadian press, orders have been in from Ottawa for the withdrawal of the unteers from the front, "no trouble and ing to exist there."

submission on the Irish. The Feman vengeance. The proprietors have all the police for protection, and a heart patrols the neighborhood of the fire ly. If the Fentans succeed in nothing they keep the British nation, on be of the water, in a constant state of all

ly occurred in Baltimore about it P. M. on Thursday afternoon in Catherine Marsh, residing with hirs lather, and four young children, al Central avenue, proceeded to Schaul where her son James, 8 years ! MAN pupil. She called him into the tride im behind a shed and then cut i with a knife, which she become minutes before from a shop. She home hurriedly, and there killed maining children, William, aged 61 Mary, aged 5 years, and George years, in like manuer. All three appear to have expired almost in The poor creature next attacked is mother, Mrs. Nellie Dwyer, who pjured and cannot recover. Al er's inquest the testimony went that Mr. Marsh is hopelessly in an parted with her husband about at in account of religious difference murdered children were builed is & rick's (Catholic) cemetery on Saturity

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