

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1870. Geary at "Sweet Sixteen."

When the negroes of Harrisburg celebrated the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, John W. Geary was invited to address them. As it is the easiest thing in the world for a natural orator like Geary to make a speech on any given subject, of course he complied with the request of his new political allies, and, among other strange and wonderful things, gave utterance to the following:

"I do not and never did consider it disgraceful to say I was an abolitionist, although I was sixteen years of age before I arrived at that point. And now how grateful to my heart is it that during my life, for sixteen years of age to the present time, I have never hesitated to give my voice and right hand."

We have always known, since Geary became Governor, that his reputation for truth among his political friends who have had access to the executive chamber, has been a ruinous discount. But that he would attempt in a public address to surpass Munchausen himself, shows a degree of brass which we did not suppose that even Geary possessed.

When he made the above sweeping declaration, did he suppose that it would be believed, and that it would not be received with a shout of derision? If he rightly presumed on the ignorance of the sable crowd that stood before him as to his early political career, he should have known at least that there are persons living in this section of the State to whom it is perfectly familiar.

Does he forget that at one time he had a local habitation and a name in Cambria county? He was then only a few years beyond "sweet sixteen." Who then roared more lustily against the old Whig party, and in favor of Democratic men and measures, than he who is now Governor and who was then Clerk to the Superintendent of the old Portage Rail Road.

At that time he had the same love and sympathy for an abolitionist that a wolf has for a lamb. While residing in this county he supported James K. Polk for President, and, for the manner in which he displayed his zeal for that gentleman, succeeded in getting himself into the Court of Quarter Sessions?

Was he an abolitionist when he went to the Mexican war as the captain of a company of Cambria county democrats? Did he belong to that party when President Pierce sent him to California and to Kansas? Had he a single drop of abolition blood in his veins when, in the winter of 1865, after his return from the war and in anticipation of receiving the democratic nomination for Governor, he wrote his famous letter to Sam. Maguire, of Philadelphia, in which he (Geary) boasted that he was a democrat "without prefix or suffix"?

The answers to all these questions are easy, and stamp Geary as the lowest type of a demagogue, in pandering to the prejudices of the negroes who listened to his self-laudatory but mendacious harangue on the occasion referred to. How humiliating it is to be cursed with a Governor who can stoop so low as to thus basely falsify his own political record for the mere purpose of exciting negro applause!

The Radical Convention. The Radical County Convention, a full report of the proceedings of which is given in our local department, met in the Court House on Monday last and was called to order by C. T. Roberts, Chairman of the County Committee.

There are forty election districts in the county, all of which were represented, and from five of the northern districts two sets of delegates presented their respective credentials. On a preliminary test question, not including the vote of the contested districts, Daniel J. Morrell scored 44 and A. A. Barker 26. The report of the Committee on Contested Seats, which was a packed Committee in the interests of Morrell, admitted six of his delegates and four adherents of the political fortunes of Barker, thus giving Morrell 50 votes and Barker 20.

Harry Boggs was then elected permanent Chairman of the Convention, and Morrell was declared to be the choice of the Convention by a vote of 50 to 30 for Barker. Resolutions endorsing Grant's administration and highly eulogistic of Morrell were offered. The thirty friends of Barker, on a call for the yeas and nays, stubbornly refused to vote for the Morrell resolution.

One of the Barker delegates had previously offered a protest against Morrell's nomination, which the friends of the latter refused by yeas and nays to permit to be read, and the document was handed back to the gentleman who offered it. The Morrell faction then nominated a County Committee, the friends of Barker refusing to take any part in this branch of the proceedings. A resolution was then adopted by the Morrell clique declaring against the nomination of a county ticket until after the meeting of the Democratic Convention, the Barker men voting No.

A motion to adjourn was then carried by Morrell's friends, who thereupon retired from the Court room. The Barker phalanx, the immortal thirty, then took possession of the Court room, organized and nominated as their candidate for Congress, Samuel Calvin, Esq., of Hollidaysburg—famously known as "Tariff Sam"—and then adjourned.

The feeling exhibited between the rival houses of Morrell and Barker, was intensely bitter, and manifested itself throughout the entire proceedings of the convention. The friends of Barker showed that they meant business and exhibited great pluck and determination. The peculiar appliances, however, so well known to Morrell's understrappers in a political contest, were too potent for the Barker wing of the party, and by their skillful use accomplished the desired result.

It is a pretty fight in this county just as it stands, but does not lessen our confidence

in Morrell's nomination by the Congressional Conference—this lesson is to be learned from the action of the Convention: That although Barker is perfectly familiar with the shock business, he has never studied the mysteries of pig metal, and of him it may be said:

"A set what perils do environ The men who muddle with cold iron!"

Tardy Justice.

At the election held in October, 1868, Furman Sheppard, the democratic candidate for District Attorney for Philadelphia, was elected over his radical opponent, Charles Gibbons, by about twelve hundred majority. Gibbons contested the seat, and, after a long and tedious investigation, the Court rendered a decision declaring him (Gibbons) elected. The Judge who delivered the opinion was F. Carroll Brewster, who immediately resigned and was appointed Attorney General by his friend Geary. Several other moves were made on the political chess-board about the same time, all of which caused much surprise and were said to have grown out of this decision of Brewster.

Mr. Sheppard, knowing that he had been wronged, succeeded in getting a rehearing of the case, and last week the Court, composed of three republicans and one democrat, unanimously decided that Mr. Sheppard had been legally elected.

John Covode, who was Chairman of the Radical State Committee when Mr. Sheppard was turned out of his office by Brewster's decision, just after the October election, was naturally connected with all this dirty business. How could it be otherwise? The Philadelphia Day, in referring to the case, says:

"If this closer scrutiny had been exercised in October last, it would have prevented the wrong decision and spared the State the shame of a corrupt bargain, consummated between her Governor, one of her Representatives in Congress, and a judge of one of her courts."

Yet, it may be better that the public has learned the nature of this bargain, the manner of fulfillment, and who were capable of making and concluding it. It is certainly proper that the people should understand how their Attorney General acquired his position, and why it was given him by the Governor; and it is equally fit that the citizens of the Twenty-first Congressional District should know why their representative is called "honest John Covode."

Was the Georgia bill was returned from the Senate to the House with amendments, three weeks ago, it was referred to the Reconstruction Committee of which Benjamin F. Butler is the chairman. Prompt action on the part of the House committee was expected, not that much was hoped for it for the best interests of the people of Georgia, but in order that they might know where they stood and with what additional ignominious terms they would be asked to comply. Just at this time Butler had an excuse for posting off to Massachusetts, and an arrangement was entered into by the other members of the Reconstruction Committee of the first part and Butler of the second part, by which it was agreed that the committee should not take any action on the bill until Butler would return on the 5th of May. This is the manner in which legislation is conducted at Washington when the interests of a State are involved, and shows the supreme influence which a bad man like Butler exercises over the action of a radical Congress. Why should this thing have been done? Must the wheels of legislation absolutely stop during the absence of this military charlatan, but Congressional autocrat? Is the most important legislation to be held in abeyance until Butler again appears on the scene of action and cracks his whip over his obsequious slaves? Of what material must a House be composed that will thus meekly bend to the arrogant demands of this Massachusetts disturber of the country's peace? It is a humiliating reflection, and shows the utter political demoralization which the country has reached, when the rights of a sovereign State of the Union are made to depend on the mere whim or caprice of such a persistent enemy to the public weal as Butler.

We make room this week for Mr. Pershing's reply to the second communication of Daniel McLaughlin, Esq. We have not deemed it necessary to express any opinion in regard to the merits of the controversy, although we entertain a very decided view of it. The issue out of which it has arisen is dead and buried, with no bright prospect of ever being successfully revived. Its most boisterous advocate may, like Owen Glendower, hereafter call spirits from the vasty deep and will sadly disappoint public expectation if he does not. But, "will they come?" All the questions in dispute between the parties to this discussion have been thoroughly and exhaustively ventilated. Every thing terrestrial must have an end; and so far as the columns of the Freeman have been or may be used to spread this lengthy controversy before its readers, that desirable point of time has been reached in our present issue.

ROOFING SLATE.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that the Twin City Slate Company are prepared to furnish to builders or slaters their dark blue colored roofing slate, from their quarries located in Northampton county, Pa., at quarry prices. This will afford our builders a rare opportunity to secure fire proof coverings for their buildings at a slight addition to the ordinary expense of a combustible shingle roof. The Northampton county slate is conceded to be superior for roofing purposes to any in the United States—perhaps in the world; and when it is remembered that a slate roof outlasts twenty shingle ones, it will readily be seen that it is far the most economical.—We doubt not our citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the above company, and purchase slate for their buildings now in progress, or hereafter to be built. E. L. Goodwin is the agent of the company, and his office is in Brewer's Building, Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.

DAN'L McFARLAND, after passing through the ordeal of a trial of twenty five days' duration, has at last, on Tuesday of this week, been acquitted of the murder of Albert D. Richardson on the grounds of insanity.—The verdict was received with great applause by the large crowd of spectators in attendance.

The Removal Force Still on the Boards

Mr. Pershing's Rejoinder.

[From the Johnstown Democrat.]

Mr. Daniel McLaughlin, smarting under his self-inflicted disgrace, has again appeared before the public in the columns of the last Democrat, having heralded his approach by a card in the Tribune of the previous week, promising some new developments.

Mr. McLaughlin expresses himself as "pleased" that I was favored by his "sister" in the Democrat of the 20th inst. He is sicker in this, no doubt, and therefore the somewhat violent language he employed, when he first discovered my reply by the side of his confession of guilt, must have been used in mere jest. Not only is Mr. McLaughlin pleased with my company, but my letters are especially the subject of his attention, as he not only reads those intended for him, but carefully opens and retains any addressed to other parties of which he obtains possession.

Mr. McLaughlin draws upon his fancy when he supposes I am indignant with the "respectable citizens who signed the call" for the publication of my letter. It may interest him, and those who use him, to learn that my "dread of exposure" was so great that I especially requested some gentlemen to sign the call, and authorized them to request others to do the same thing, so that my letter might be given to the public.

Mr. McLaughlin still labors to make it appear that Mr. Schnatterly was not in Harrisburg, and that he (McL.) was therefore excusable in opening the letter addressed to Mr. S. If Mr. S. had been a thousand miles away, McLaughlin's dishonorable conduct would not be mitigated in the least. Flimsy and contemptible as this defense is, it will not avail him. Since writing my former communication, I have seen John Porter, Esq., who is positive that Mr. Schnatterly was in Harrisburg on the Monday that Mr. McLaughlin reached there. Mr. Porter stated to me that Mr. S. proposed to postpone some business requiring his attention at home, and remain till the next day and assist in defeating the bill for the removal of the county seat, if Mr. Porter desired him to do so. Mr. Porter informed Mr. S. that the bill would be defeated without his vote, and Mr. Schnatterly, after several hours after McLaughlin was in the city, Mr. Bolton's telegraphic dispatch does not relieve McLaughlin in the least. If Mr. Porter is correct, as no doubt he is, McLaughlin's story about the absence of Schnatterly is untrue; and I here repeat, in reply to his call for proof, that I have strong reasons for believing that my letter to Mr. S. was opened by this pliant of honesty before his arrival in Harrisburg, and that he purposely avoided finding the party to whom it was addressed and who alone had the right to open it.

I did not give Mr. McL. sentence by sentence the contents of the Schnatterly letter when I handed it to him, but, as I said in my first reply to his attack, I explained it to him. McL. himself gives a sentence from the letter, as communicated to him at the time by me. Why should I give the substance of that and not the balance? Why not tell the whole truth, Mr. McLaughlin?

Mr. McLaughlin must aspire to the character of a profound moral philosopher. He "supposes" that if "neither Brown nor Schnatterly were there," and he had returned "letters unopened" to me, he would not only be censured in the "strongest terms," but left open to the "strongest suspicions" that he was betraying somebody; and, therefore, as the only way in which he could escape the "strongest censure" and be relieved from the "strongest suspicions"—as the best means of proving to the world that he was pure and honorable, and could be trusted—the allowed his "itching fingers" to tear open another man's letter, and still profess to be a "rightful owner." "Under the circumstances the letter was mine," says McLaughlin; and, by purity of reasoning, if the letter had contained anything of value, that would be "mine" too, as the right to keep the one thing is just as defensible as the right to keep the other.

Of such puerilities is the defense of a base act made up. The vilest treachery might in this way be excused. Mr. McL. expresses great regret that he did not tear open the letter of Brown's letter to him. Had he done this, it would not have much intensified the scorn which everywhere meets him. Are you sure, very sure, Mr. McL., that Mr. Brown's letter was not opened before handing it to him? This is not a mere idle interrogatory; I have some ground for propounding the question.

The attempt to throw doubt on the statement written to me by Mr. Brown, (which shows the number of persons.) by Mr. McL. introducing what he "told me," is rather shallow. I suspect the "member" is a myth. As I have always found Mr. Brown to be a gentleman—a man incapable of interfering with any man's private correspondence—I must be excused, if on any question of veracity between him and Mr. McLaughlin, I believe Mr. Brown. As corroborative of the suspicion that Mr. Brown's letter was tampered with, Mr. McL. professes to know its contents. He says "it was the letter to Mr. Brown that we claim was instrumental in defeating it" (the bill). How do you know what the contents of the letter to Mr. Brown were? Can't you introduce another member to relieve you? If you have a copy of Mr. Brown's letter, I challenge its publication.

Says Mr. McL., "Certainly we all know, and so did Mr. Pershing, as he acknowledged, that Messrs. Brown and Schnatterly were opposed to the 'mail.' Then how did either the letter to Mr. S. which was opened and never delivered, or the letter to Mr. Brown, which was graciously handed to him, defeat the bill? The trouble is, the bill was dead before I went to Harrisburg, and the doctors having it in charge failed to infuse new life into it."

I feel very much gratified on one point: Mr. McL. declares his speeches about the "minions" and "fraudulent naturalizations" were not secret or confidential, and that I violate no confidence in giving extracts from them. I assure Mr. McL. that had his eloquent lips, on the occasion referred to, been "sealed" even with mullage, no consideration could have induced me to make his utterances public. He repays my attention to him in this respect by resurrecting a newspaper controversy I had some years ago with Hon. D. J. Morrell. That was a contest between gentlemen, in which Mr. McL. would not have been a participant. It was settled as gentlemen always adjust their controversies, and we now "have peace." It is too late for Mr. McL. to get himself in between Mr. Morrell and myself on the subject of that controversy. As neither Mr. M. nor I ever did, or ever will, get subject to the infamy of opening private letters, Mr. McL. would not feel at home in our company.

I have no recollection of going "ingloriously under" at that time. I think I went gloriously up on the top wave of the largest majesty ever given by the incorruptible bosom of Cambria county.

Mr. McLaughlin is mistaken in his positive assertion that I have in my possession the letter written by me to Mr. Brown. I have not seen it since the day I handed it

to Mr. McL. He is also mistaken in "believing" that the bill for the removal of the county seat was submitted to me. I have never seen it. It was forwarded to Harrisburg in my absence. I am glad to learn that it was so ably drawn and that it guarded so carefully against colonizing votes.—The proviso on that subject, for which Mr. McL. inquires which I suggested, had the same object in view, and would have secured it.

Mr. McL. thinks it strange that I did not give the replies I made to the arguments of the opponents of the bill. That would be a work of some labor. The sum of the answers he can find in my former communication, viz: that the whole question was to be decided by a vote of the people. Mr. McL. also affects surprise that I did not make known to him the objections I heard urged. I naturally supposed they were already known to him. As I infer that he knew nothing of the objections made by the opponents of the bill, till they appeared, through me, in the Democrat? I was in Harrisburg but once during the winter, and for less than twenty-four hours. Mr. McLaughlin spent much of his time there during the session, took upon himself the leadership, expected others to report to him, and now intimates that he never heard the objections of which I spoke? If he had knowledge of them he is now guilty of deception. If he had not, he is unfit for the place into which he thrust himself, and the defeat of the bill is easily accounted for.

In his former article Mr. M. L. spoke of the "leading friends of the bill." I am curious to learn how many friends the bill had, as not even two members could be found on the floor of the House, when the bill came up, to demand the yeas and nays. What was Mr. McL.'s plan in Harrisburg, besides visiting his brother-in-law? Did he do anything? Did he secretly connive at the defeat of the bill, so as to keep the question open, in the hope it would result to his own advantage? Certainly the people of this community contributed their money to keep him and others at Harrisburg to little purpose, if he did not learn what objection was made to the measure, and could not secure as many as two members out of one hundred to support it.

But Mr. McL. announces his intention of "chewing" party politics in this question. I think by the time I get through with him he will also conclude upon hereafter "chewing" the opening of private letters. I agree with him, that upon important local questions success can only be obtained through unanimity of counsel and action. It was the fear that party politics were not "checked" that led many to withhold their support from the removal movement. Could the proceedings of two secret meetings, which were held by certain parties, and to which care was taken not to invite me, be made public, it would clearly appear that these fears had a substantial basis. There was unanimity among our people up to the time of the defeat of the first bill. What course was then taken, and by whom, to introduce dissensions, is as well known to Mr. McL. as to any other man in the community.

Mr. McLaughlin states that the bill "came before the House" the day it was reported by the Committee. And here again he is either guilty of deception or of inexcusable ignorance. A bill, after its report from the committee, is numbered, sent to the printer, and on its return is filed, and remains on the file till it is reached in regular order; then it is "before the House" for action, and not before. Days, and, at some stages of the business, even weeks, may intervene between the report of the committee and the coming of the bill before the House.

Mr. McL. is "correctly informed" as to my support of the new county bill in 1854. I have always supported to the extent of my pecuniary means and ability, in a fair and honorable way, any measure intended to promote the prosperity of our people. In some respects I think a new county now preferable to any other scheme that has been devised. I cannot discuss that question here, but am ready to lay aside party politics on any question of the kind, provided others do the same thing instead of plotting for some mean advantage.

There is one matter connected with this controversy to which Mr. McLaughlin has made no allusion in his printed articles, although I am well advised that he has in his conversations spoken very freely on the subject. I refer to the fact that he came to my house, and received the letters entrusted to him, on Sunday afternoon. In apologizing for his intrusion, and pressing me to yield up the letters, he replied to believe that no wrong would be done on my part "under the circumstances," in complying with his request. I did what I believed to be wrong, in deference to him. He got the letters, and left my house with a smile on his lips and treachery in his heart. My knowledge of human nature should have taught me that the man who could persistently ask another to violate his conscience would not desire letters from me that they need not call on Sunday. My first experience in Sunday letter writing shall be my last.

Mr. McL. is very tender of the reputation of Gen. Campbell. He says, referring to my former reply, "As to his pitch into Gen. Campbell I merely say, that that gentleman needs no defence from me." No verily; but "I will merely say" that M'L. badly needs a defence from Gen. Campbell. I would sooner have my name in connection with the letters than I would believe what M'L. stated about Gen. Campbell; and I can now inform Mr. McL. that Gen. Campbell has publicly and repeatedly pronounced a material part of what M'L. has published concerning him to be entirely destitute of truth. I give it in a milder form than Gen. C. did, but what I have stated is sufficient to put Mr. McL. on inquiry as to his character for truth and veracity.

Mr. McL. thinks I do not write "honest letters." My letters are honest enough; that quality appears alone lacking in the man who undertook to deliver them to the parties entitled to receive them. Mr. McL. cannot escape the consequences of his disreputable conduct by putting on a bold front. His conduct will lash him for his double treachery to the last day of his life. As if in anticipation of the general verdict which must at last be rendered by all honorable men, he has, in advance, written his own epitaph—"Ingloriously Under"—and there, for the present, I leave him. C. L. PERSHING.

At a country vendue in Somerset county, week before last, almost every article brought its full value. One very poor one, a bush, brought from thirty-three to sixty-eight dollars per head. Out of the four hundred persons present, it appeared that one hundred of them had come to buy bugs; and the sheriff was astonished to find that in less than two minutes he had knocked off ordinary pigs, of mixed breed, only six months old, and weighing alive one hundred pounds, at twenty dollars and fifty cents a head. The sheriff had advertised the sale in the county papers.

—Two thousand acres of land in Forest county, purchased by the Maple Creek Oil Company, some years ago, for \$90,000, sold recently at auction for \$775, with \$200 back taxes to pay.

General News Items.

Scranton has been selected as the place for holding the next State Fair, and Altoona don't feel pleased about it. A young man in Coldwater, Michigan, suddenly lost his voice on Christmas, and he has been unable to speak since, except in his sleep, when he talks as fluently as ever.

Forney says that Senator Cameron did tell Hon. Jeff. Davis that his seat would be filled by a negro. If Forney would say that Cameron had not said so, his readers would believe that he had. A fire at Quincy, Illinois, on Thursday night, destroyed fifteen business houses, including the Daily Herald office, causing the loss of three hundred thousand dollars. The amount of insurance is not yet known.

Henry, of Brady's Bend, while attending a plowing mill, was struck on the head by some piece of iron broken from a part of the machinery and so severely injured that he died a few days after the occurrence. A Maine Yankee has invented a large, roller sewing machine, which is about as large as a four bladed jack knife, and is self feeding, and knits a perfect elastic seam. It looks like an apple parer or a nutmeg grinder.

A disastrous fire occurred on Sunday morning at Wilkesbarre, Pa., which destroyed some half dozen barns and outbuildings and the extensive livery stable of P. Cornife, in which thirty-one horses were burned to death. The Radicals of Washington are fighting like Kilkenny cats over the municipal spoils. The convention split, and two out-and-out Radical candidates for Mayor are in the field. A third man, a Conservative Republican, seems to stand a good chance of slipping in between.

As the best method of setting the Red Rover difficulty, Sir John A. McDonald, the Dominion Premier, suggests creating a small province in that locality. The lines of this division of her majesty's dominions are to be two and a quarter degrees of longitude in length and one and a half degrees of latitude in width.

In December, 1864, Miss Mary Clark, daughter of Michael Clark, of New Bloomfield, lost her voice from illness, and since then has been unable to speak above a whisper. A few weeks ago, after a hard fit of coughing, it suddenly returned, and to her great astonishment, she was enabled to speak as loud as ever.

On the farm of David Hetzler, in Turbett township, Juniata county, and close by the Tuscarora creek, stands a lofty but-towood or sycamore tree thirty feet in circumference. At a distance of eight feet from the ground are four large branches, which average each twelve feet in circumference, the largest being seventeen and a half feet.

Fitch, a colored citizen of New York, recently made a speech to his brethren in that city, in which he cautioned them against voting too often on the same day, and demanded, as their share of the offices, that a negro should be nominated for the position of Lieutenant Governor. This is a mixture of morality and ambition at once original and refreshing.

Passengers from Omaha report that the hurricane which prevailed in the Missouri valley on Friday was destructive beyond anything ever before known there. Houses were overturned and demolished, travel stopped, and general destruction was caused by the wind, which swept so violently down the river that boats could not cross, and passengers from California were detained on the opposite side of the river.

The boilers of the new power house of the water works at Zanesville, Ohio, exploded at ten o'clock on Friday morning last, with a terrific crash. The engineer and fireman were the only persons in the building at the time. The fireman was blown through the roof and landed fifty feet from the building. He will probably die. The engineer was not much hurt. The building was blown to pieces. Loss about one hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. Marsh at last realizes that she is in jail in Baltimore, and not in a hospital, and, although she does not understand the cause, she does not complain. Her relatives to enquire after her children whom she murdered, having no idea that they are dead. The pain in her head distresses her greatly at times, and it is for this ailment that she supposes she is kept in confinement. Notwithstanding every exertion possible has been made to gain some tidings of her husband, nothing of his whereabouts can be ascertained, and it is believed that he is dead.

THE NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP OF SAVANNAH—Ignazio Persico, just appointed Bishop of Savannah, Georgia, by the Apostolic See, has had a romantic history. He was born in Italy, and was consecrated Bishop of Agre, in India, about twenty-six years ago. He remained in India sixteen years, built a cathedral and established religious houses, the whole of which were destroyed during the Sepoy mutiny, and he was driven from his diocese. He brought suit against the East India Company for the damages incurred by the destruction of the property of the Church, and recovered the sum of ninety thousand pounds sterling. Having been driven from his see in India, he remained in Naples eight years and came to South Carolina about two years ago, at the earnest solicitation of Bishop Lynch of Charleston, during which time he had charge of Catholic missions in that State. Bishop Persico succeeds the Right Rev. Dr. Verot, at Savannah, who has been transferred to the new see at St. Augustine, Florida.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—John Hoover, residing within three miles of this place, lost his life on Wednesday last while at work on Goodfellow's Saw Mill, under the following circumstances: He went to the mill about nine o'clock, and not coming to dinner some one repaired to the mill, about one o'clock, and there found him corded on the mill wheel, dead and mangled in the most horrible manner. It appears from the surroundings that the first thing he does after he went on the mill, was to draw a log out of a pond; in attempting to prevent the rope from "piling up" on the wheel, he was evidently caught by the hand and drawn upon the wheel, and the rope wrapped around him. His legs head and arms were all pounded into a jelly, caused by striking the timbers while revolving around with the wheel. The rope had broke, but he was still held tight to the wheel when found. Mr. Hoover was a single man about 30 years of age. If it is not long since a death was caused at Messrs. Bigler's Mill, near this place through similar carelessness.—Clearfield Republican.

A MARRIAGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN IOWA.—Married, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Darragh, of Albia, Monroe county, Iowa, Mrs. Harris, of the same county, to Mrs. Lavina Goodman, of Appanosee, the ceremony being performed across an old fence in Monroe county. The license being obtained in Monroe county, it was necessary, in order to make the hymeneal bond legal, the parties had to take to the brush.—Albia Spirit.

The Bureau Reappearing.

Once more comes up in Congress the proposition to revive and extend the Freedmen's Bureau, under the guise of providing for the education of the Southern blacks. But why educate the people of the North be taxed to educate these negroes? They or their friends have possession of the State governments of the South, and if there is really such an overpowering thirst for knowledge among the freedmen, why don't these State governments give it to them? They can always raise money enough for a railway job or other speculation, and why not appropriate something to the establishment and maintenance of normal schools? South Carolina never contributes anything towards the education of white children in Illinois, and why should Illinois be taxed millions to educate the negro children of South Carolina? It is not equal rights.

But we all know what this revival of the bureau means. It is in reality as little education as the original bureau was charity, but now, as then, a political device, a trick, a means of sustaining in the South an army of bear-leaders to bring the negroes up properly to the polls. The cost of any revivification of this policy will be enormous. It will far exceed that of the old bureau, since that was local and temporary; this is meant to be permanent and universal. In the remotest hamlet in the South a "teacher," i. e., a political agent, is contemplated. All the teaching he will ever do will be to train the young blacks up in the most diabolical hatred of the whites, and thus pave the way for years of future trouble. His main function will be to reorganize loyal leagues; find out Klu Klux in every bush, after the fashion of the old Puritan witch-catchers; breed "outrages" to order; tell lies about the South generally; and, in a word, renew and amplify each dirty office appertaining to the days of the old bureau.

We want no such disturbing scheme as this. The country is just beginning to settle, and a revivification of the bureau will reopen the old sore. We are taxed too much already, and cannot stand the additional robbery of the support of this institution would be. If there is such a vital necessity to educate the young blacks and so "make them worthy" of the ballot, as Grant said, forgetting that they have it already without being worthy, then let the negro State governments of the South provide for such education. These governments have the power to raise money for educational purposes, and in the reconstructed constitutions are the most stringent provisions commanding the establishment and proper support of a school system. Why, then, come on the North? But for the immensity of the robbery contemplated, one would say the most amazing thing in this contented swindle was its impudence. The implied idea is that having freed the black we must enfranchise him; having enfranchised him we must give him an education; and then no doubt when we have educated him give him a town-house and a country seat, while we pinch ourselves to foot the bill. We suggest to Congress that some better principle than this must be found to daub over the proposed re-establishment of the bureau.—N. Y. World.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.—The undersigned graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will on the 10th of May, of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate of Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

JAMES J. OATMAN, P. S. I tenders his professional services as a physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Office in Gettysburg occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a Night calls can be made at his residence, four miles south of A. Haag's tin and iron store. [May 9, 1870.]

W. W. JAMISON, M. D. Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa. Tenders his professional services to such citizens of the above place and vicinity who require medical aid. [April 21, 1870.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to B. B. Buss, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, &c. Store on Main street, near the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. [October 17, 1867-6m.]

W. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, Pa. Drafts on the principal cities and Gold for sale. Collections on Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon terms of interest at fair rates.

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, Ebensburg, Pa. Gold, Silver, Government Loans, other Securities, bought and sold. Allowed on Time Deposits. Collections in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted.

D. McLAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JOHNSTOWN, Pa. Office in the Exchange building, Corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JOHNSTOWN, Pa. Office in building on corner of Franklin street, opposite Mountain House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JOHNSTOWN, Pa. Office in Exchange building, on Clinton street, up-stairs, over John Kitzell's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

A. KOPELIN, JOHNSTOWN, Pa. KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office opposite the Court House, Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, JOHNSTOWN, Pa. JOHNSTON & SCANLON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. Office opposite the Court House, Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg, Pa. SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, immediately east of the hardware store.

M. L. OATMAN, DEALER IN CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

CONSISTING OF Double Extra Family Flour, GRAIN, FEED, BACON, SALT, FRESH VEGETABLES, ALL KINDS OF FRUIT, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, Also, a large stock of the Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco. STORE ON HIGH STREET, Four Doors East of Crawford's, Ebensburg, Pa.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will on the 10th of May, of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate of Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

DR. H. B. MILLER, Altoona, Pa., Operative and Mechanical Dentistry. Office removed to Virginia street, near the Lutheran church. Persons from any county or elsewhere who get work done to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards have the railroad fare deducted from their bill. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1870.]

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon, Altoona, Pa. Will visit Ebensburg professionally on the 20th of May, of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate of Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

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