But on the Fourth of July of the same year, the arches themselves were used as Federal symbols at New Brunswick, N. J. I will quote an extract from the account of this given at the time:

elegant bower erected in front of the White Hall Tavern, in New Brunswick. It was made of pine and cedar bushes. The front of the emblematical of the States which had then accepted the new Constitution. The following lines were printed on cards, and put over the arches of the States they were designed to represent."

The account then gives the lines on each card over each State, but there is nothing in them alluding to a keystone. It was still in the quarry.

In the autumn of this year, (1789,) Washington made his Presidential visit to the New England States, and on his arrival at Boston on the twenty-fourth of October, a triumphal arch eighteen feet high was erected in his honor. The structure had the thirteen stars, thirteen roses and other Federal devices as representations, but no keystone cast its shadow on Washington as he passed beneath this arch. Upon its summit the figure of an eagle was perched.

I might multiply the enumeration of historic incidents like the foregoing, to a far greater extent, but necessity does not require it, nor space admit; and I hasten with the the first time, the Federal Arch was designed and erected, and its keystone wrought. It is well known that it was during the closing decade of the last century, that this city on the Potomac had its birth. A bill was passed on the 16th of July, 1790, by Congress to locate the seat of the General Government on that river. The city was planned and laid out with many Federal features in its -Pennsylvania, central, and those named from each of the other States north and south of it, somewhat in their geographical but thirteen States when the city was founded, but as new ones have since been formed. the plan of the city has been somewhat that it should be named, "The Federal City," but his wishes were overruled in honor

The first corner stone to mark the boundaries of the District was laid at its southceremonies, on the twenty-first of April, 1791, and on that occasion the Rev. Dr. Muir thus devotedly invoked Heaven :

"From this stone may a superstructure srise, whose magnificence, whose stability, un equaled hitherto, shall astonish the world, and invite even the savages of the wilderness to take shelter under its Roos."

Masons of Maryland on the occasion, in his Grand Mark, which was but a Masonic synonym of Keystone. I regret I cannot fix the exact date of the building of the arch of the Bridge over Rock Creek. All authorities say it was built of the stones left after the walls of the Capitol or public buildings were completed. This would imply 1797 or 1798. I have before me a copy of "The New York Magazine, or Literary Reposito-Vol., p. 501, the following communication until next week. is published :

"BALTIMORE, Sept. 2 - Congress and the public must be highly gratified by learning that Washington City, the KEYSTONE, as it may be termed, of the Union, will certainly be ready in 1800. The President's House is almost covered in, and the Capitol is nearly ready for

It would seem from the above that this bridge might have been built in 1797. It is also curious, and I think historically important, that this writer calls the City of Washington the "Keystone," the same as Mr. Clarke had, in Masonic terms, designated it at the laving of the corner-stone of the Capitol, in 1793-thus showing that it was a term of eminence, applied to the city of Washington-the Federal city-before acci-

dent attached it to the State of Pennsylvania, There is one more point to consider, and then I will detain the reader no longer. It is this: Every arch which we have historthus far, has been the mere are of a circle rest ing on its appropriate support. Of such an arch, the Keystone is not a member or component part. It is to the scamentary arch that the Keystone belongs. The arch of the bridge over Rock Creek-as I showed in my former article-was segmentary, and had the initia's of the names of the thirteen States in its separate blocks, thus symbolically individualizing each block of the arch with the name of one of the old thirteen States. This arch, a segmentary one of thirteen parts, the Keystone forming the crowning one, symbolizing the Federal unity of the original States, is the true Federal Arch, as a whole representing one grand idea, and believe it a grave if not a "foolish" or "stupid error" to claim that the Keystone, or any other individual part of this arch is, or ever was, designed to represent John Morton's vote in 1776, or any other single act however meritorious. It is an idea, a waify, and not an item or an act that is symbolized in parts of the Federal arch individually and collectively. The geographical position of Pennsylvania in the arrange. ment of the thirteen stones of this arch, of necessity placed her central; and it is a farfetched supposition of our Philadelphia Editor to suppose the architect who engraved her initials on this Keystone, intended to symbolize it by the vote of John Morton or any individual act.

I therefore still fully believe, and I thin's history will justify my renders in believing, that Pennsylvania acquired the name of the "Keystone State," at the building of this bridge; and that, when the Keystone of its Arch, with her initials on it, first east its shadow on the waters of Rock Creek below. she received her second, her haptismal name, the KEISTONE STATE.

Athens, Pa., July 8, 1870.

THERE are ninety-six Democrats and one hundred and thirty-two Radicals in the present Congress, with fourteen members yet to cut, California and Texas. From these States there are four Democrats in the Contrate with a good degree of neamimity.

-thankal Butler is said to squint towards not have been able to deleat, a measure so

femule suffrage.

# Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, was elected President of the Union Pacific railroad at a meeting of the directors in "On the fourth of July, 1789, there was an Boston on Wednesday. This was anticipated, Col. Scott's election being only the carrying out of a huge scheme of improvebower consisted of ELEVEN HANDSOME ARCHIS, ments destined to largely enhance the business interests of Philadelphia.

In another column will be found a letter from Judge Taylor, the President Judge of this Judicial District, in reply to an article which appeared in the editorial columns of the Johnstown Tribune two weeks ago. It all relates, as a matter of course, to Judge Taylor's connection with the District Court of Cambria county. We puplish Judge Taylor's letter as a matter of justice to him, but we refuse to publish the comments of the Tribune thereon, for the simple and plain reason that they are unfounded, bold and insolent, and will not be endorsed in any county in this Judicial District by any man who knows Judge Taylor, be his political proclivities what they may, In his letter to the editor of the Tribune, Judge Taylor reader to the city of Washington, where, for shows that he is perfectly competent to take good care of his own fair name and good reputation as a pure man and an honest, able and conscientions Judge.

#### The Apportionment Bill.

Mr. Davis, the Democratic State Senator from Berks county, who is the Chairman of design. There were its magnificent avenues the Senate Committee on the Apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, for the next seven position; and there were public squares de- years, as provided for in the Constitution, signed for each of the States. There were has made a report, and the bill was taken up, considered and discussed in the Senate on last Tuesday. The bill as reported passmodified. The wish of Washington was ed one reading by a strict party vote. This bill makes a senatorial District out of Cambria Blair, Clearfield and Elk counties .-Why its author should so misunderstand the geography of Cambria and Elk counties is a east corner, near Alexandria, with masonic mystery. We undertake to say, that since the organization of Elk county, in 1843, no resident of that "wooden district," as it is familiarly called, with the exception of Judge Gillis, an honest man and a valued and esteemed friend of the writer of this article, seldom if ever set his foot on the soil of Cam-The corner stone of the Capitol was also bria county. There is no more intercourse, ituous, vinous, or malt, without a license, shall to get rid of me; or, in anything I would laid with masonic ceremonies, by Wahington commercially or socially, between the coun. be sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and c offine suggest, or advise, I might be suspected of on the 18th day of September, 1793, and at ties of Cambria and Elk, than there is months for the first offence, and for the second not sought or coveted, and had no power to district —the Scranton case having settled. the close of the ceremony, Joseph Clarke, between Somerset county and Bradford. We and each subsequent offence a fine of \$100 and vacate. Neither myself nor my intend to examine Mr. Davis' bill more fully address, called the "Federal City," the before our next is-ne, and then to express our views in reference to the propriety of its passage. The bill allows, as is fair and honest, one member to Cambria county.

We intended also this week to refer to Mr. Buckalew's bill for electing delegates to the proposed convention to amend and reform the Constitution of the State, but will defer

P. S. Since the foregoing was put in type portionment bill, as it was reported by the to America and take up his abode. If he addressed me, but had not an opportunity committee, passed the Senate finally on last Wednesday by a strict party vote-yeas 17, nays 15. It now goes to the House, where holds high revel, but the Island of Cuba, was with me in the cars to Huntingdon, and it will in all probability receive its quietus. which ought to be purchased for him by the

## A Small Business.

Northern cannon, during the late rebellion, a hospital for the reception and care of orphan children of both colors, under the management of the Sisters of Mercy, was partially under the paternal care of Pins IX. We new General addressed to myself, Judges in the valley. destroyed. The lady who was at the head of give the letter : this charitable institution came to Washington with a petition signed by all the officers ically given, showing Federal symbolism and hundreds of private soldiers of the Union army after they had taken possession of the city, who had been kindly cared for by these benevolent and self sacrificing angels of mercy, and presented it to Thaddeus Ste- and the snares of impions men than that youth vens. Mr. Stevens, who had a sympathizing and benevolent heart, took the matter in charge, and with the aid of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, carried a bill through the House appropriating the sum of twenty thou- with especial sentiments of love. For both sand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the damage done to the hospital. On the very last day of that session, when the bill was called up in the Senate, by Mr. Sawyer, one of the Senators from South Carolina, Zuchariah Chandler, of Michigan, and Jas. W. Nye, of Nevada, spoke against the bill up until the hour of adjournment, and thus defeated it. The same proposition was before the Senate on last Saturday, the day of final adjournment, and was again considered on motion of Mr. Sawyer, and was defeated by the same dishenorable process. If this was not a meritorious case, then there never has been one presented to this or any other Congress. That same body found no difficulty in making an extra appropriation of fire thousand dollars to Vinnie Ream, for executing a bast of Abraham Lincoln, to which we do not make any objection. It also had no scruples in squandering and corruptly giving away, millions of acres of the Western States and Territories. But when your wills in these sentiments, and that your the officers and privates of the Union army, who occupied Charleston, and who during of all Heavenly gifts, and as a pledge of our their sickness had been kindly and carefully attended by these Sisters of Mercy, ask that same Congress to pay them the paitry sum be elected from New Hampshire. Connecti- of twenty thousand dollars, to enable them to reinstate their partially destroyed hospigress and assembled. If the some number tal and to continue their work of mercy and of Democrate are neturned from them, the benevolence to the poor and friendless or Demogratic strength will be one hundred in phone of Charleston, they are repulsed by the new Rosse, and the Radical one hunds such demagegrees as Chandles and Nye and inhaes there is among the advocates of a see that there would be any plain and paliahness there is among the advocates of a see that there would be any plain and paliahness there is among the advocates of a see that there would be any plain and paliahness there is among the advocates of a see that there would be any plain and paliahness there is among the advocates of a see that there would be any plain and paliahness there is among the advocates of a see that there would be any plain and paliahness there is among the advocates of a see that there would be any plain and paliahness there is among the advocates of a see that there would be any plain and paliahness there is among the advocates of a see that the second that the person with th their petition treated with supreme con- high protective tariff. If the system be peole violation of the constitution, or that angry with the person with whom he boardbroken, and the Democrate can defeat may tempt. We trust that justice will yet be right in itself, there is as much reason for it would be of more than doubtful constitu- ed, poured kerosene oil over four horses ownbill upon which the Endicals cannot concen- done in the case. If Thaddens Stevens were living, Zuch. Chandler and Jim Nye would

meritorious and praiseworthy.

The Local Option Bill.

What is known as the "Local Option ses, passed the House of Representatives on ast Monday night, by a vote of 51 year to 35 nays. We publish the bill below for the information of our readers. Mr. Rose voted against it. When this same measure was session, we stated our views in opposition to all legislation of this special character. It The same experiment, or something similar to it, has been repeatedly tried in other It is believed that the Senate will refuse to sanction the proposed law. Section 1. That at the next annual munici-

pal election, in every ward, borough and township in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year thereafter in every such ward, borough, and township, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors and Judges of elections in said wards, boroughs, and townships to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said wards, boroughs, and townships, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said Inspectors and Judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said election; and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the county in which such wards, boroughs, and townships are situated duly certified, as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the Mayors of cities, and of the constables of boroughs and townships, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice next annual municipal election in every such ward, borough, and township, and also three weeks before the annual municipal election every third year thereafter.

SEC 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making return of the votes cast, the inspectors, Judges, and Clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, Inspectors. Judges, and Clerks voting at and in attendance upon the election held under the provisions of

SEC. 3. Whenever, by the returns of elections in any ward, borough, or township, aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sale of spiritnons, vinous, malt. or other intoxicating liquors in said ward borough, or township, any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided a majority shall vote in favor of license.

Sic 4 Aux person who shall hereafter be convicted of selling, or offering for sale, in this Commonwealth, any intoxicating liquors, spiror one year. Provided, That it shall not be unlawful for the owners of vineyards to sell on their premises, wine of their own manufacture in quantities not less than one gallon, to be removed and not drank on the premises.

#### The Pope to Young America.

The following letter, addressed by the depend upon preserving "the love of justice. pure morality and religion." The New York me. On the way I read it, in the cars, to Herald reiterates its invitation to His Holi- the Hon, D. J. Morrell. I met in Ebensdoes, which is not unlikely, says the l'itts- to exhibit my reply, and had no recollected burgh Post, it will not be in the vicinity of conversation with them, or with anybody Washington Heights, where the "Old Boy" there on the subject. Returning, Mr. Elder Catholics of the world for his future resi- I would revise and copy and forward my re-Oncen of the Antilles will no longer be the

To EUGENE B. MARTHA, President, to the Comnittee and all the members of Xavier Sodality of New York. BELOVED CHILDREN-Health and Apostolic Benediction. We who cherish with especial love associations of Catholic youth, because might desire to make. This was a comnothing can be more acceptable and agreeable mencement of hostilities; and, of course, to us amid the great confusions of the times particularly should walk zealously in the way of the Lord and firmly adhere to Christian discipline, we could not, I say, beloved children, read the noble declaration of your sentiments, expressed in your letter of the 8th day of December last, without being moved toward you your unshaken devotion toward us and this Apostolic See, as you express it, altogether requires this of us, as well as the exalted feelings of faith and religion by which you express your abhorrence of the sacriligious crimes committed by the enemies of truth and justice against our rights and the rights of the Apostolic See, and against the Holy Church, condemning with merited reprobation the impious deeds of the tyranical rule of those who, by armed force and by all sort of deceit and fraud, have trampled upon our civil power and liberty. But, beloved children, what especially gives us great esteem for your virtue and gains our special praise, is your eloquent declaration that you and all the members of your sodality place your honor and glory in upholding and preserving firmly the principles of religion and justice which you have received by inheritance. This noble resolution, beloved children, keep faithfully and steadfastly, for since the foundation among you, are to be based evidently on these principles, you know that the whole stability,

depend upon the same; and that no other deserve better of it than they who strive to preserve and to promote reverently the love of ustice, pure morality and religion. We pray example may produce abundant fruit, even to the advantage of others. Finally, as a presage paternal benevolence, receive, beloved children. the apostolic benediction, which we very lovingly bestow on each and every one of you. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 1st Zith year of our postificate.

PIYS P. P. IX.

-The Massachusetts Congre

day exening in New Hampshire.

Letter Frem Judge Taylor.

HUNTINGDON, Feb. 24, 1871. Bill," in reference to granting tayern licen- | To Geo. T. Swank, Editor of the Johnstown

DEAR SIG-Long since a subscriber to your paper, and one of your patrons, I feel that I may, for a double reason, justly claim space in your columns to notice an editorial in the Tribune of the 10th inst., devoted to pending before the Legislature, at its last me personally, based upon "reports" which, if true, you think-and publish as widely as your paper circulates-will, to a great extent, remove from the minds of my friends is vicious and unwise, and will never accom- "the security they ever felt in me as AN IMplish the purposes of those who advocate it. PARTIAL AND JUST MAN." This you will agree with me, is a very grave charge. You say however, in the beginning of the article. that you "know nothing of the TRUTH or FAL-States, and in certain portions of this State, SITY of the charges" made against me; and, and the result has uniformly been a failure. in the conclusion of it, that you "don't be lieve" them. The strictures which intervene, and the animus which pervades them, as fair and just to me, or otherwise, I am quite willing to submit to your own ingeniousness, and to the sense of justice of the readers of the Tribune. To the article itself I have no other or further reply. But since these "REPORTS," deemed so damaging to my character, relate to that subject, I will be allowed to lay before your readers a plain statement of my connection with "The District Court of Cambria County;" and, having done so, I shall invite the criticism of your keenest casuists, quite willing to bear, without a word of reply, all the odium which. in the estimation of either foes or "friends," they can cast upon my character. I first learned of the act establishing "an

additional court in Cambria County," and that it assigned to me the duties of President Judge, when I saw and read it in the Tribune, after it had been signed by the Governor. Those duties I assumed, although my labors were sufficiently onerous, because I felt willing to perform the part a-signed me by those who procured the enactment, in organizing and keeping open a court that I believed would be a valuable convenience to of such special election above provided, for Johnstown and the adjacent boroughs and three weeks, previous to the time of holding the townships included in its jurisdiction ; and would, moreover, tend to allay unfriendly feeling between the two sections of the coun-Those duties 1 continued to discharge until the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Scranton case was delivered last fall at Pittsburgh. Very shortly afterwards, when I was holding court in Hollidaysburg, several gentlemen of the bar in Johnstown addressed me at Huntingdon, expressing their conclusion that the decision affirmed the constitutionality of the "District Court," but ruled the act unconstitutional so far as it assigned duties to myself, the associate Judges, and the Prothonotary; and asking my views upon the subject. Some time clapsed before I received the letter, or was able to give the subject any careful consideration. My attention was, for the first time, directed to the questions presented; and I felt in the delicacy of the position in which I found myself, as may readily be imagined, not a little embarrassed in determining what to say or advise. It might be the wish of some held any office in the court that we could resign We were judges of it ex officio, and er the operation of an act of Assembly which 1, with feelings as unselfish, I am sore, as those at least, had no agency in devising or procuring. We were utterly powerless to create vacancies to be fi led in any way by other officers, or to relieve the sulject of its only supposed embarrassment. Finally, I sketched a reply, which I was about to mail, when Pope to the young men of a religious associ- it occurred to me that it would reach Johnsation in New York, admonishes them that town when the gentlemen to whom it was ry." of 1797, and in the Sept. No. of that anything we may have to say on the subject "the honor and prosperity of our country" addressed would be at the Argument Court, where I would see them; and I took it with the information has reached us that the Ap- ness, based on the above quotation, to come burg only two of the gentlemen who had I explained the delay to him, and told him dence. This may be the object of the unu- ply as soon as I could find time after I sual efforts now being made by all the Bish- reached home. Before I could find time to When Charleston was under the fire of ops who were at the Vatican Council to do so, being engaged in the Huntingdon during which two were killed. organize subscriptions for the Pope. The court, I received a letter from Gen. James Potts, mailed at Johnstown, enclosing a cersubject of angry controversy if this arrange- tified manuscript copy of the opinion of the ment is completed, but bloom as a garden | Supreme Court, with a note from the Attor-Easly and Murray, and Prothonotary Hite.

> acting in the matter, instead of writing to injured, and in it about a dezen nails. the gentlemen in Johnstown, I replied to the Attorney General. If, at this point, I had resolved to defend the suit against myself, as was done in Commonwealth vs. Judge Conyngham, I only self in a pond of water near that place. would have availed myself of the right of every citizen, instead of doing what could have been thought either dishonest or dishonorable. I am a stranger to any code of ethics that would have condemned my con- the purpose of extracting teeth without pain. duct if I had employed counsel to argue my cause, or had appeared in propria persona and argued it myself. But I threw no ing houses, sweeping railroad trains from obstacles whatever in the way of a speedy the track, and tearing up trees in its course. decision of the case. I answered promptly, seven persons were instantly killed and forty wairing any notice or rule upon me, and agreeing in advance that the "suggestions" which I communicated by request should be treated as an answer to any writ that might | 30th) and St. Patrick's Day (March 17th) be issued. After the writs issued, the At- legal holidays. This will secure the "loil" torney General enclosed them to me by mail and Irish vote without doubt, as we presume to Ebensburg, and I returned them to him it was so intended. the same way, with an acceptance of service endorsed. Judge Brewster also wrote to me | would be willing to die when he had seen of social order and prosperity in every form of asking my permission to print my letter to his youngest grand-daughter married. He government, but especially in that which exists him which I promptly gave; and he had it attended her wedding the other evening. printed in his paper book. The court in near St. Louis, and taking part in the dance, its opinion, says that I admitted the facts, fell dead at her feet without a groan. and submitted myself upon the law of the

cure writs of quo warranto to issue against

us; and requesting us to acknowledge notice,

The "District Court," it was apparent, 5th inst., while Judge Bramlette at Meridwas either a court of "an independent Judi- ian, Mississippi was trying a negro for riot. cial District," or, it was an exercise of the another negro shot him dead. During the public lands to railroad companies in the God to confirm and strengthen with His grace jurisdiction of the organized courts of the riot which ensued three negroes were killed. county. If the former, it was clear and conceded that the judges of the county courts ond Congress, one of them black as the ace could not hold it. It was, however, upon of spades, and of the true Congo breed. The the latter idea, evidently that the act was rest are composite niggers. There was, framed, although it was not so expressed in | much stretching of necks in the House when its terms. The two constitutional questions the colored Congressmen stepped up to be involved, it seemed to me, were, first-can sworn in. day of February, in the year 1871, the twenty- an independent judicial district be created voted for a designated part of a county? I had house was entirely consumed, and a little to repeal the duty on soal. That shows serious doubts whether the court could stand daughter of the bride, by a former husband, keeping up the daty on coal as upon any tienality, to authorize the court of a county ed by him and set them on fire. Three article is which Massachusetts is interested. to sit in and for a part of it, I thought if the were burned to death before help could reach act had been in terms what it was in sub- them, and the fourth was burned so badly -A shock of earthquake was felt on Mon- stance and intention, such an exercise of that it had to be killed. But what shall be jurisdiction, in view particularly, of the done with such a boy as that ?

utility of it in localities like Johnstown might be maintained: since the Supreme Court has frequently, very recently, and most emphatically declared that to warrast the court in declaring an act of Assembly void or unconstitutional, it must be plainly and palpably so. In other words, it is con-STITUTIONAL, in the judicial judgment (although a different rule should, perhaps, govern the Legislature in considering a bill), if its constitutionality is only questionable or doubtful. And I was strongly impressed with the belief, for reas as abstract and practical, which I need not here state, that the court could only be sustained on this ground, if at all. Taking it for granted that not only the law efficer of the commonwealth, but all honestly interested in the court, aimed at nothing else or less, than to have EVERY question settled that effected its legality, by an opinion, if such an opinon could be elicited which would cover the whole ground, I suggested these views to less with the same desire, printed and sub, acquaintances of the family, by who the mitted them to the court.

ng, or undecided, Mr. Rose introduced into the House his "SUPPLEMENT," which was only a legislative construction of the original ict, expressly putting the court on the footing of an exercise of the jurisdiction of the organized courts of the county; except that it also removed the \$200 limit to its civil jurisdiction. Comparing it, as printed in the Johnstown papers, with the original act, the whole seemed to show patch-work which might require future revision, but it distinctly placed this court on the only foundation upon which I thought it could stand, and I believed might save it. After it had passed the House, Mr. Petriken wrote to me that he had taken charge of it for Mr. Rose in the Senate, but thought it only proper, as it effected one of the courts in my district, to consult me on the subject. I replied to him, giving him my views as fully as I could in a brief letter, as now expressed, and furnishing him, for his further information, with a copy of the Attorney General's

While the quo warranto cases were pend-

And this is the whole story of my connection with "The District Court of Cambria County;" except that, after I learned that the supplement had passed, I requested the Attorney General when it should be signed to lay it before the Supreme Court with our request that it should be taken into consideration in the Opinion, so that its constitutionality, and the question which it distinctly presented, might be at once settled. He was in Philadelphia, and did not receive my note, as he has since informed me, noti-'after the Supreme Court had rendered its udgment, and it was therefore impossible to do so." His investigation, however, seems to have led him to the conclusion that "THE WHOLE LEGISLATION" on the subject was unconstitutional and void;" and the Governor, accordingly, returned the supplement without his approval, and earnestly "recommended the repeal of the original act."

The court may thus, perhaps, be said to have gone out of existence, without any of the constitutional questions underlying it having been judicially determined; or any question, save that the act creating it, in as was conceded, that, of such a district, the adges must be elected within it. This result -- the probable loss of the court-I regret, entertained by any who have been participants in the controversy; for such a court, l always believed, would be of great value to Johnstown and its vicinity. Any wish I had was to see it saved, if it could be, on a legal and scenre foundation. Any who ascribe to me any other aim or wish, from any sordid motive, do me the injustice of undertaking to scale me with somebody else's measure. Those who know me know that avarice is not my besetting sin; or "lobbyng," or political scheming, any part of my business. I have been in Harrisburg but a few hours of one day this winter, and then was not in the "lobby" or hall of either the House or the Senate. Very respectfully, yours, etc., GEORGE TAYLOR.

### News and Political Items.

-A riot occurred among the negroes at Buffalo Gap, West Va., on Tuesday night,

-An ambitious citizen of Rome, Ga., endeavored to eat three quarts of oysters recently. A local paper says "it was a way he had of signing an engagement to slumber

-A young woman, not more than twenty informing us that "application had been vears old, starved to death in Rochester on made to him to file information," and pro- Thursday last. She had striven silently to support herself after being deserted by a worthless husband, and was too proud to let and to furnish him with any suggestions we her poverty be known, -A cow in Bucks county, about twelve

years ago, swallowed a leather nail pouch. ended all parleying. Thus assured that my | Recently she was slaughtered, and the stemviews were not wanted by those who were ach being opened, the ponch was found un--Thursday evening last, a young lady named Miss L. F. Fagely, of Sunbury, at-

tending the academy at Bloomfield, Perry

county, committed suicide by drawning her--Miss Eva Clark, aged twenty-one years, daughter of James Clark, of Venango borough, died on Monday last from the effects of chloroform administered by a dentist for -A terrific hurricane passed over East St. Louis on Wednesday of the week, demolish

seriously wounded. -There is a proposition before the Albany Legislature to make Decoration Day (May

-Francis Creeley, aged 80, often said he -The Radical heart will again be shocked at the outrages of the Klu Klux. On the

-There are five negroes in the Forty-sec-

-A negro woman, in Forrest, Mississippi, out of part of a county ?-or, secondly-can revenged herself on a faithless lover the other the organized courts of a county be author- night, by burning the house in which he ized to sit elsewhere than in the county seat, was being married to a rival wench. The

-The war being at an en the ex-Emperor Napoleon ceases to be prisoner, and har been released. Wilhelmobe is about has been released. Withelmobe is about has been released, whowill retire to to lose its imperial ghest, whowill retire to to lose its imperial ghest, who will retire to to lose its imperial ghest, who will retire to to lose its imperial ghest, who will retire to to lose its imperial ghest, who will retire to to lose its imperial ghest, who will retire to to lose its imperial ghest, who will retire to to lose its imperial ghest, who will retire to to lose its imperial ghest, who will retire to to lose its imperial ghest, who will retire to to lose its imperial ghest. his chateau at Arensberg, inswitzerland, where all preparations for his reption have beso completed. This chateatwas bought by Xapoleon III. some time ace, and is FORA SUPERS STEEL EXCES. beautifully situated in the Cann of Thurgan, new Lake Constance. Tother prisoners now in Germany are on eir way to

-A terrible tragedy occurred Albany. N. Y., on Monday morning, at t residence of Dr. Lemnel P. Vanhoozen, Madison avenue. The Doctor, who is temperate in his babits, had angry words within wife, and seized an iron griddle, struck let with it on the back of the head, crusan her skull, and causing her death almost stantaneously. The circumstance beging known to the neighbors, the police we sent for and the doctor taken into custody The event has caused great sadness amo the doctor and his wife were highly estead.

-The evacuation of France is beg rapidly and peacefully accomplished One after another the French forts ar being given back to Frenchmen. A Fren pro-The French prisoners in Belgium at Switzerland are crossing the frontiers witheir zerland are crossing the frontiers without the formula with their per, size 28238 inches.

Or, "THE LANDING OF COLDS for the journey to France. In a ve short time the traces of the great war w have disappeared, and peace reign supres until a new generation of Frenchmen, tained from the cradle to hate Germany, sha have grown up to recover Alsace and Lorray.

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