Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, : : APRIL 8, 1871.

THE *English* crown is none the worse for the *Jewell* that has just been lost in Connecticut.

THE Democratic County Convention which met in this place last August neglected to appoint Senatorial conferees, to meet the conferees from the other counties with which Cambria county may be connected, for the purpose of nominating a State Senator. There is ample time yet to have the matter attended to, and as it will devolve on the county committee to appoint the conferees, we merely call the attention of the chairman of that committee to the subject now, in order that at the proper time the necessary action may be taken.

THE bill restoring that time-honored institution, the Spring elections, passed the Senate several weeks ago. It is of course a bill applicable to all the counties of the State, and therefore a *general* law. For that reason *alone*, owing to the continued disagreement of the two Houses on the apportionment bill, no action has as yet been taken by the House on this election bill.—Why this measure, which is demanded by the people of every county in the State, should fail to become a law, whether an apportionment bill should pass or not, is more than we in our simplicity can possibly imagine. But such is one of the strange and inscrutable ways of legislation in these latter days.

THE manifest want of ability on the part of the House committee on the apportionment of the State, to frame even an *intelligible* bill, (of course an *honest* one was not contemplated,) is fully illustrated by the fact that after the bill was reported and had been sent to the State printer, it was discovered that Armstrong county had been entirely overlooked, or in other words, *had been "left out in the cold."* Here was a dilemma; but as the committee had given *three* members to Chester county, whereas she was fairly and according to the ratio, legitimately entitled only to *two*, the bill was changed by taking *one* member from Chester and transferring the same to Armstrong. Any further comment would be entirely superfluous.

THE Connecticut election took place last Monday. For the last four years the vote of that State has been remarkably close. In 1868 English, the Democratic candidate for Governor, defeated Hawley, Radical, by a few hundred votes; in 1869, Jewell, Radical, was elected over English by a very small majority; in 1870 English defeated Jewell by 843 votes. At the election on Monday English and Jewell were again the rival candidates, and although there were 94,000 votes polled in the State, the contest has even been much closer than any one that has preceded it. It seems, however, to be conceded now (Thursday) by the leading Radical papers of the Union State, that English is re-elected by about 35 of a majority. The Democratic State ticket is also elected by the same majority. Governor English ran ahead of his vote of last year in every one of the eight counties in the State, except New Haven county, in which a large portion of the negro population reside.—There are 1,500 negro votes in the State, all of whom voted solidly for Jewell, the Radical candidate. The inference is therefore plain that if several hundred Radicals, disgusted with negro suffrage, had not cast their votes for English, Jewell would have been elected by about the same majority that English received one year ago. Under all the circumstances, and taking into consideration the fact that this was the *first* time the negro vote was polled in the State, the Democrats of Connecticut have just reason to be proud of the result. In the language of Mercutio, when he looked at the wound in his arm, "Although it is not as deep as a well, nor as wide as a church door, still it is enough." The delegation to Congress stands the same as it did in the last Congress—three Radicals and one Democrat.

A MAN by the name of Jacob Medary has furnished and the papers throughout the State are now publishing a list of legal executions in this State, with the date of signing the death warrant, or the date of the execution of each. It is a huge imposition, and we have seen its palpable blunders and inaccuracies exposed in several of our exchange papers. In this list it is set down that Bernard Flanigan was executed in this county on the 5th of October, 1844. Of course there is not one word of truth in this statement. It is true that in October, 1842, Bernard and Patrick Flanigan, brothers, who resided at the time in Centre county, were convicted of murder in the first degree—their victim being Elizabeth Holder, an aged widow lady who resided one mile and a half east of this place—and that they were sentenced to be hung. But they made their escape from jail, and were not afterwards retaken, having gone, as was supposed, to Canada. This is the only execution credited to Cambria county by Medary in his bogus list. He was not aware that in April, 1866, John B. Howser and Daniel Buser, two notorious outlaws from Allegheny county, who had just been released from the Western Penitentiary, were hung in the jail yard in this place for the murder, some time in the summer of 1865, of Polly Paul, an aged maiden lady, and Catherine Mundy, a young girl about 14 years of age who resided with her. This double murder was committed about seven miles south-west of this place. Can any of our exchanges that have published Jacob Medary's list, inform us who he is and where he abides? We have devoted more space on this subject than perhaps it deserves, but Jacob Medary's skeleton has ought to be exposed, and so far as our county is concerned, we have published their story.

Carl Schurz.

Two days after Mr. Sumner's speech in opposition to the acquisition of San Domingo, Carl Schurz, the Radical Senator from Missouri, delivered a most scathing and withering philippic against Grant and his Secretary of the Navy for their conduct in connection with that visionary scheme.—This effort of the Missouri Senator has placed him in the very front rank as a skillful and powerful debater, as well as a man of varied and extensive reading. His style of oratory is of the cut and thrust order, abounding in invective, and goes straight for its victim, cutting with the precision of a genuine Damascus blade. His arraignment of Grant for his unlawful proceedings was as severe as it was well merited. Morton, Howe, and Harlan, especially the latter, undertook a feeble defence of the President, but in the hands of Schurz they were as mere play things. We profess to be somewhat familiar with the personal history of Carl Schurz ever since he escaped Prussian vengeance and sought an asylum on our shores, and confess that we have been agreeably disappointed in our estimate of his character. His course thus far in the Senate shows that he is not a narrow-minded political bigot, but that he is a gentleman of enlarged and liberal views. In his speech during the last session, in favor of the removal of political disabilities from the people of the Southern States, he stood precisely on the same high ground he occupied in the Chicago Convention that nominated Grant in 1868, and of which body he was a leading member. Although he is a pronounced Radical, he believes that the constitution must be maintained at all hazards—that our government is one of prescribed and limited powers—that no President can, at his own mere volition and without the sanction of Congress, use the naval or any other forces of the government for the purpose of protecting and upholding the ruler, whether usurper or not, of a foreign island in the exercise of his power during the pendency of unauthorized negociations for its ultimate annexation to this country. In a word, he does not believe, as he said in his speech, that *Grant is the United States*. In the following concluding paragraphs of his brilliant effort, Mr. Schurz protests against Presidential usurpation in language as truthful as it is eloquent:

"It is true, he who has deserved well of the Republic should never forget, as Washington never forgot it, that the highest reward of a true Republican consists in the greatness of his country, and the assured rights of his fellow citizens. But if he wants more, let him have more. Give him riches with a lavish hand; cover him all over with gold; steep him in luxuries; but let not your gratitude to one make you unmindful of your duty to all. I beseech you let not gratitude seduce you to throw the laws of the Republic at his feet.

"No nation deserves to be free and great; no nation will remain free and great—nay, sir, that nation has already ceased to be free and great that will pay a debt of gratitude at the expense of its constitutional rights and liberties.

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"On an occasion like this the people have a right to expect that their representatives should have the courage of a great duty. Let this first precedent of acquiescence in an act of usurpation by a successful soldier pass into our history, and you will have struck a blow at the cause of free government that will resound throughout the earth. The nations of the world will ask: Have the American people become so tired of their Constitutional rights that the guardians of the Constitution can permit them to be invaded not only with impunity, but even without a remonstrance? They will ask: Is it true, then, what so frequently has been said, that the United States issued from their first revolution as a Republic only by accident, an accident depending upon the sublimely unselfish spirit of Washington, who, instead of grasping the crown, modestly retired to the plow of Cincinnatus? But, on the other hand, you vindicate the Constitution against the President, even the President of our own choice—and the world will understand that in this Republic at least no man can grow so great as to overtop the majesty of the laws; that here at least republican institutions are safe, for they are in the keeping of men who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain."

THERE is more of the Grant-Stoms muddle in Cincinnati. The venerable William Stoms is out in a long letter in which he convicts the equally venerable Jesse R. Grant, of a series of falsehoods by which the President's father attempts to escape the charge of trying to get appointments in the Revenue service by means of bribery. Mr. Stoms, who is a radical of the straightest sect, thus sums up the Grant family:

The conduct of the Grant family has been scandalous in the extreme. The elder Grant proposed to bribe my son. The younger Grant, informed of the facts, keeps him (his father) in office after his own admissions, thus bringing reproach and dishonor on the Civil Service, an offense which in the purest days of the Republic would have led to his impeachment and deposition from office. But it is worthy of Baez's partner in the San Domingo business. Of the man who makes his Cabinet from those who give him presents—who appoints all his relations down to the fiftieth cousin to office—who is charged with being connected with the rascally gold speculations in New York—who in five years has grown enormously wealthy from public spoils, and is probably now a millionaire. I say his conduct in retaining his father as Posmaster in Covington, after these disclosures, is disgraceful in the extreme, and humiliating to the Republican party which elected him.

ON Monday last that veteran Democratic journal, the *Pittsburgh Post*, appeared in a new and handsome outfit. The *Post* now presents a very elegant appearance. This marked improvement in the *Post* affords not only evidence of its continued prosperity, but also of the spirit of enterprise and energy of Messrs. Jas. P. Barr & Co., its proprietors. The *Post* enjoys the honor of being the only Democratic daily paper published in Western Pennsylvania. It has always been steadfast in its devotion to the true political faith, and has justly acquired a wide spread and honorable reputation. Long may it prosper.

IT is now quite certain that no bill giving the President power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and declare martial law, can pass the House. General Garfield is opposed to this movement, and he has the support of several prominent Radical members. They are not willing to invest Gen. Grant with "kingly prerogatives."

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

We fulfil the promise made last week by publishing herewith the concluding portion of Senator Sumner's able and unanswerable argument against the crooked and illegal measures resorted to by Grant & Co. to effect their darling project, the annexation of San Domingo. This masterly effort, preceded as it had been only a short time by Mr. Sumner's removal from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has produced a marked sensation in the Radical party throughout the country. Some of the leading organs of that party have even gone so far as to say that the overthrow of Radicalism in New Hampshire, at the late election in that State, was mainly caused by the feeling of indignation which pervades the Radicals of the New England States at what they regard as an unwarranted insult to one of the founders and now amongst the foremost leaders of their party. That *may* have contributed in *some* slight degree to bring about the pleasing result, but leaving it out of view, we regard the New Hampshire election as the well considered and deliberate verdict of her people against the imbecility and shortcomings of Grant's model administration. No serious attempt was made by any of the President's friends in the Senate to answer Mr. Sumner's speech, for the simple reason that it was based on undoubted *facts*, which are stubborn things, that cannot be ignored or reasoned away.

Mr. President, as I draw to a close, allow me to repeat the very deep regret with which I make this exposure. Most gladly would I avoid it. Controversy, especially at my time of life, has no attractions for me; but I have been reared in the school of duty, and now, as of old, I cannot see wrong without trying to arrest it. I plead now, as I have often pleaded before, for justice and peace.

In the evidence adduced I have confined myself carefully to public documents, not traveling out of the record. Dispatches, naval orders, naval reports—these are the unimpeachable authorities. And all these have been officially communicated to the senate, are now printed by its order, and are now accessible to all On this unanswerable and cumulative testimony, where each part confirms the rest and the whole has the harmony of truth, I present this transgression. And here it is not I who speak, but the testimony.

Thus stands the case. International law has been violated in two of its commanding rules, one securing the equality of nations and the other providing against belligerent intervention, while a distinctive fundamental principle of the constitution, by which the President is deprived of a kingly prerogative, is disregarded, and this very kingly prerogative is asserted by the President. This is the simplest statement.—Looking still farther at the facts, we see that all this great disobedience has for its object the acquisition of an outlaying tropical island, with large promises of wealth, and that, in carrying out this scheme, our republic has forcibly maintained a usurper in power that he might sell his country, and has dealt a blow at the black republic of Hayti, which besides being a wrong to that republic was an insult to the African race. And all of this has been done by prerogative alone, without the authority of an act of congress. If such a transaction, many headed in wrong, can escape judgment, it is difficult to see what securities remain. What other sacred rule of international law may not be violated? What other foreign nation may not be struck at? What other belligerent menace may not be hurled? What other kingly prerogative may not be seized?

On another occasion I showed how these wrongful proceedings had been sustained by the President beyond all example, but in a corresponding spirit. Never before has there been such a presidential intervention in the senate as we have been constrained to witness. Presidential visits to the capitol, with appeals to senators, have been followed by assemblies at the executive mansion, also with appeals to senators; and who can measure the pressure of all kinds by himself or agents, especially through the appointing power, all to secure the consummation of this scheme? In harmony with this effort was the presidential message, where, while taxing the senate with "folly" in rejecting the treaty, we are gravely assured that by the proposed acquisition "our large debt abroad is to be ultimately extinguished," thus making San Domingo the pack-horse of our vast load, or perhaps, copying Don Quixote when he imposed upon the shoulders of Sanch Panza the penitential stripes which belonged to him.

Then, responding to the belligerent menace of his admiral, the President makes a kindred menace by proposing nothing less than the acquisition of the "island of San Domingo," thus adding the black republic to his scheme. The innocent population were startled. Their minister here protested. Nor is it unnatural that it should be so. Suppose the Queen of England, in her speech at the opening of parliament, had proposed in formal terms the acquisition of the United States, or suppose Louis Napoleon, in his speech at the opening of the chambers during the Mexican war, while the French forces were in Mexico, had coolly proposed the acquisition of that portion of the United States adjoining Mexico and stretching to the Atlantic, and, in support of his proposition had set forth the productiveness of the soil, the natural wealth that abounds there, and wound up by announcing that out of this might be paid the French debt abroad, which was to be saddled upon the coveted territory. Suppose such a proposition by Louis Napoleon or by the English queen, made in formal speech to chambers of parliament, what would have been the feeling in our country? Nor would that feeling have been diminished by the excuse that the offensive proposition crept into the speech by accident. Whether by accident or design, it would attest small consideration for our national existence. But the Haytians love their country as we love ours, and especially are they resolute for national independence. All this is shown by the reports which reach us now, even if their whole history did not attest it.

The language of the President in charging the senate with "folly" was not according to approved precedents. Clearly this is not a proper term to be employed by one branch of the government with regard to another, least of all by the President with regard to the senate. Folly, sir! Was it folly when the senate refused to sanction proceedings by which the equal rights of the black republic were assailed? Was it folly not to sanction hostilities against the black republic without the authority of congress? Was it folly not to sanction belligerent intervention in a foreign country without the authority of congress? Was it folly not to sanction a usurpation of the war power under the constitution? According to the President all this was folly in the senate. Let the people judge.

Thus do we discern, whether on the coasts of San Domingo, or here in Washington, the same determination with the same reckless disregard of great principles as also the feelings of the people of Hayti who have never injured us.

PRESENT DUTY.

In view of these things the first subject of inquiry is not soil, climate, productiveness, and possibilities of wealth, but the exceptional and abnormal proceedings of our own government. This inquiry is essentially preliminary in character. Before considering the treaty of any question or acquisition, we must at least put ourselves right as a nation; nor do I see how this can be done without retracing our steps and consenting to act in subordination to international law and the constitution of the United States.

Therefore on the question of acquisition I say nothing to day, only alluding to certain points involved. Sometimes it is insisted that emigrants will hurry in large numbers to this island when once annexed, and thus swell its means; but this allegation forgets that, according to the testimony of history, peaceful emigration travels with the sun on equal parallels of latitude, and not on parallels of longitude, mainly following the isothermal line and not turning off at right angles, whether north or south.—Sometimes it is insisted that it would be better for the people of this island if annexed to our republic; but this allegation forgets the transcendent question, whether it is better for them, better for the African race, better for civilization, that the black republic should be absorbed out of sight, instead of being fostered into a successful example of self-government for the redemption of the race, not only on the Caribbean islands, but on the continent of Africa. Then, again arises the other question, whether we will assume the bloody hazards involved in this business, as it has been pursued, with the alternative of expenditures for war ships and troops, causing most painful anxieties, while the land of Toussaint L'Ouverture listens to the constant whisper of independence.—And there is still that other question of debt and obligations, acknowledged and unacknowledged, with an immense claim by Hayti, and an unsettled boundary.

These questions I state only. Meanwhile to my mind there is something better than belligerent intervention and acts of war with the menace of absorption at untold cost of treasure. It is a sincere and humane effort on our part, in the spirit of peace, to reconcile Hayti and Dominica, and to establish tranquility throughout the island. Let this be attempted and our republic will become an example worthy of its name and of the civilization which it represents, while republican institutions will have new glory. The blessing of good men will attend such an effort; nor would the smile of heaven be wanting.

And may we not justly expect the President to unite in such a measure of peace and good will? He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city; and so the President, ruling his spirit in subjection to the humane principles of international law and the constitution of his country, will be greater than if he had taken all the islands of the sea.

Upon the declaration that the President had placed himself at the head of more powerful and costly ku klux than those of the south, Mr. Sumner proceeded. Had the President been so inspired as to bestow on the southern unionists, white and black, one half the time, zeal, will, personal attention and personal intercession which he has bestowed upon his attempt to obtain half an island in the Caribbean sea, our southern ku klux would have existed in name only, while tranquility would have reigned everywhere within our boundaries. [General applause in the galleries, and hisses.]

Now, as I desire the suppression of the ku klux wherever it shows itself, and the elevation of the African race, I insist that the Presidential scheme which instals ku klux on the coasts of San Domingo, and which insults the African race in the black republic shall be fairly represented. I speak now of that ku klux of which the President is the declared head, and I speak for the African race, whom the President has trampled down. Is there any senator in earnest against the ku klux? Let him arrest it on the coast of San Domingo. Is there any senator ready at all times to seek the elevation of the African race, here is an occasion for his best efforts.

A WELL informed correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Leader* thus alludes to the infamous Radical Apportionment Bill:

Allegheny county, R., (with a deficiency of 6,500) has three Senators.

Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland, D., (with a surplus of 6,933) have one.

Luzerne, D., (with a surplus of 18,522) has one.

Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, R., (with a deficiency of 9,000) have one.

Crawford, R., (with a deficiency of 6,647) has one.

It is fixed for twenty-one Republicans and twelve Democrats.

In the House we have Montgomery, D., with 22,247 taxables with two members; Chester, R., with 19,500 has three; Erie, R., has two with 16,000 taxables; Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, R., have two with 15,500; Tioga, Potter and McKean, R., have two with 14,966; Fayette, D., one with 10,135; Mercer and Butler, R., three with 22,000.

It is arranged to insure the Radicals sixty members and the Democrats but forty; and their plan to force the Senate to take this bill or go on under the rascally law which has been in operation for the last seven years.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will stand up to its resolve, to consider no private bill until a fair apportionment bill has been signed by the Governor; they should also refuse to pass any appropriation bill until this question is settled.

—A romantic story comes from St. Clair county, Alabama; there is any amount of "Three Spaniards" and subterranean vaults in it, but they could only be brought to sight by some great novelist like Sylvanus Cobb or Pierce Egan. The story runs that in that county three disguised men broke into a tax collector's house during the absence of the goodman, and demanded the taxes already collected from his wife, who courageously refused to give them up. They then searched for and found the money, afterwards coolly telling the woman to prepare supper for them. She did so, but deftly put arsenic in their coffee. They drank, and soon fell dead. Then the tax-collector's wife stripped their disguises from their faces, and found that two of the villains were unknown to her, but the third was her husband, who had taken this means of stealing the people's money.—*N. Y. World.*

—Charles Robinson and Charles Stevenson fought over a game of pigeon hole at Jacksonville, Ill. Stevenson threw Robinson, and got one of his thumbs in his mouth, whereupon Robinson seized Stevenson by the throat and choked him to death.

News and Political Items.

—Fifty-nine republican members of Congress voted for the repeal of the duty on coal.

—There is a curious plant at the Government greenhouse in Washington, which closes its palm on anything put on it. It is proposed to name it after the President.

—Louis Napoleon is in England, and expects soon to be back in Paris as the ruler of France. The conduct of the mobs in Paris is quite likely to verify his expectations.

—Forty years ago, Simon Cameron purchased for $100 a spur of the Broad Mountain in this State. It is now worth $1,000,000, and he draws $100 a day mineral royalty from it.

—Mr. Obed Young, of Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, lost three out of four children by scarlet fever last week. All died within twenty-four hours, and were buried at one time.

—A Scranton temperance society pays for all the liquor ten men drink if they will inform on the man who sells it to them. An astonishing number of men out of employment are looking after these situations.

—Joseph Brown, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of St. Louis, by a handsome majority. This result is significant, as showing that the anti-Grant men in Missouri, are determined to crush out the McClurg faction.

—A Cleveland butcher was buried on Sunday, and his widow married a barber on Wednesday. The friends of the deceased sunshined every window in the bride's house, and would have battered down the walls but for the police.

—Mr. and Mrs. Brindle, of Westmoreland county, who were arrested on a charge of being concerned in the mysterious disappearance of a peddler, have been discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, there being no evidence to sustain the charge.

—The wife of Levi Hutton, of Hobart township, Indiana, was troubled with an affection of the throat, for which her physician gave her an internal remedy and liniment for external application. She reversed the application of the remedies and was finally poisoned.

—Sixty years ago a raft of hard-wood logs sank in Goose Pond, Swanville, Me. Last fall, during the low stage of water, some of them were recovered, and they are as sound and firm as ever, with the exception that the layers of wood are separated, like ready-made basket stuff.

—A huge bellows in a forge in Mobile exploded the other day with a noise almost equal to a cannon, and scattered the fragments around in every direction, and to a great distance. Fortunately no one was in the way of the flying pieces, and consequently no one was hurt. The cause of this singular explosion is a mystery.

—There is a convict in Auburn prison named John Five, who is fifty five years of age; he has been convicted five times of felony, each receiving a sentence of five years He has been married five times, and is the father of five children; stands five feet five in his stockings, and has five months and five days yet to serve. His cell is number five on the fifth gallery.

—An eccentric man in Massachusetts has published his will. He gives his body, after death, to Prof. Agassiz, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, to be placed in the museum at Cambridge, but directs that two drum-heads shall be made of his skin, on which "Yankee Doodle" shall be beaten at the base of Bunker Hill Monument, annually, at sunrise on the 17th of June.

—There were manufactured in Somerset county during the month of January, 1871, seventy-six barrels of whiskey, on which was paid the government, $1,618; during February, sixty-six barrels were manufactured on which was paid $1,367, and in this Congressional District 289 barrels in January, tax paid $5,724, in February, 237 barrels, tax paid $5,351.—*Somerset Herald.*

—The Berks County *Journal* says, there is living in Reading at this time a German dealer in rags, &c., who is the happy father of forty children. He is 55 years of age, and is now living with his third wife who is 37 years old. His first wife, in 8 years and 4 months, had 17 children, having had triplets on three occasions. Of the forty children 21 were boys and 19 girls, 36 of whom are dead.

—A widow lady named Sarah Van Ullem, residing in Pittsburgh, publicly renounced Christianity on Sunday last, and embraced Judaism. The ceremony took place at the Eighth Street Synagogue, Rabbi Myers, who after catechising the candidate at great length, and receiving satisfactory replies, invoked the blessings of Israel's God on the convert, and furnished her with a certificate of membership written in Hebrew.

—The Arkansas Legislature recently adopted an act which has become a law, offering liberal inducements to capital and immigration. It provides that for five years the collection of taxes shall be suspended on capital, stock, premises, machinery, tools, materials and products of all manufacturing companies turning out an average of $900 per month in market value, and upon all capital, &c., employed in mining of whatever description.

—Mr. Josiah Thomas, of Roaring Creek, Columbia county, recently built a new smoke house, with trap doors so constructed that when closed they could not be opened from the inside, with a view to entrapping thieves. Last week he entered himself and built a fire, but before he got out the wind blew the door shut. Unable to get out or attract attention, he suffocated before relief came. His son finally opened the door and found his father lifeless.

—Capt. Larbush, of New York, recently celebrated his 105th anniversary. He is as active in mind and body as many men a quarter of a century younger. His memory is clear, and his interest in current events is unabated. It is not often we have the opportunity to talk with a man who was ten years old when the Declaration of Independence was declared, and who was decorated by Wellington at Talevara in the beginning of the present century.

—A truly eccentric will was that made by Mr. J. Marsh, an old bachelor of Passaic, N. J., who died a few days ago. He left the best part of an estate of $150,000 for the benefit of his six old horses. A farm of eighty acres is set apart as their happy hunting ground for ten years, $300 a year each goes to feed them, an ostler will receive $1,200 yearly for ten years for grooming them, and two gentlemen get $10,000 each to see that the provisions of the will are fulfilled.

—A curious suit is likely to grow out of the killing of Mr. Shroder by Henry Ward, (late of Washington and Baltimore,) aside from the criminal aspect of the case, which of themselves will be strange enough. The deceased had his life heavily insured in a New York Life Insurance Company, and the corporation issuing the policy now proposes to bring a suit for damages against Mr. Ward for destroying its property.—Leading lawyers express the opinion that the case is actionable in all its details, and as Mr. Ward is understood to be the possessor of large wealth, recently inherited from his father, it is believed the company can recover the amount it has to pay on Shroder's policy.

EXCHANGING BABIES.—At Quincey, Ill., the other day, a lady got on board the cars bearing in her arms a handsome little child about four months old, tastefully dressed in white, for which she manifested the deepest affection. When the train reached Shelbina another lady got on board, holding in her arms a four-months' old child, the exact counterpart of the one first mentioned, and dressed in precisely the same way, and took her seat directly in front of the first passenger. Just after the train was in motion both ladies had occasion to get up and pass through the car, and each one deposited her baby carefully on the seat. On returning each mistook her seat, and, singular to relate, made a mistake in the babies. No. 1 carefully lifted in her arms the baby of No. 2. No. 2 caressed most fondly the little cherub belonging to No. 1. For twenty-two miles the two mothers rode on the train, each nursing the other's child for her own. On reaching Macon the Shelbina lady started out of the cars, and was on the point of stepping on the platform, with the other lady's infant in her arms, when the conductor, who witnessed the involuntary exchange, called her attention to the fact. She was of course greatly surprised, but could scarcely believe it possible; but on returning to the car and comparing notes as well as babies with the other lady, the mistake was discovered and promptly rectified. Each lady pressed closer to her breast the little angel she came so near losing, and after a profusion of explanations and apologies, which were only terminated by the ringing of the bell, they separated and each went on their way rejoicing.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S OAK HALL

In Boys' Wear we have every kind of material & every variety of style, suitable for Youth from 16 to 20, Boys from 9 to 16, and Children from 5 to 9 years, all durable & strong, made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our prices are astonishingly low. *Market and 6th.*

We have made our Establishment "THE HEADQUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than Oak Hall for satisfactory Clothing & satisfactory prices. Full stock all the year round. *Market and 6th.*

Our Custom Work is of the very best character. Easy rules for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits guaranteed. *Market and 6th Streets,*

PHILADELPHIA.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The undersigned Executors of M. Leavy, Esq., late of Loretto Borough, dec'd, offer at private sale, on accommodating terms,

A FINE TRACT OF LAND

in Allegheny township, Cambria county, situated on the road leading to St. Augustine and about one mile from Loretto, containing 71 Acres, fully 40 Acres being cleared, well fenced, well watered and in a good state of cultivation, and having a first rate LOG BARN thereon erected. The balance of the land is covered with chestnut, oak, sugar, and other valuable timber. For terms and other information apply to either of the undersigned.

MARGARET LEAVY, Loretto,
AUG. WALTERS, Carrolltown,
Feb. 18.-tf. *Executors of M. Leavy, dec'd.*

VALUABLE FARM NEAR LORETTO FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale on fair terms and easy payments, that most desirable and excellent *FARM* recently occupied by him, adjoining the Borough of Loretto, containing 146 Acres—100 Acres of which are in a good state of cultivation and the balance well timbered. There is a comfortable *House*, a good *Barn*, and an excellent *Orchard* on the premises; also, an abundance of *pure water*. It is a desirable property, beautifully located, and is convenient to churches, schools, market, etc. Title indisputable. For terms and other information apply to or address

A. WALTERS,
Feb. 18.-tf. *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.*

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles and Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

GEO. C. K. ZAHM . . . . JAS. B. ZAHM

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET, Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the common brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance of the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident of my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, lease or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their interests to call on or address the subscriber.

☞ Correspondence in either English or German solicited.

REFERENCES—Wm. Mann, Esq., Messrs. Morgan, Bush & Co., Gen'l C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia; Messrs. J. T. Way & Bro., W. M. Lloyd, Esq., H. B. Scaroope, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Scott, Huntingdon; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg; Hon. R. F. Rose, Altoona; D. W. Woods, Esq., Lewistown; Cyrus Elder, Esq., Johnstown; Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., Bellefonte. [3-2-tf.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY —OF— GEO. W. OATMAN & CO. Office in Colonade Row.

Several parties wish to secure Houses in Ebensburg at fair rents.

Houses and Lots are for rent on fair terms.

Give us a description and price of what you have for rent.

Let us know what kind of a House or Farm and Lot you wish to secure as a tenant.

Have you *REAL* or *PERSONAL PROPERTY* you wish to sell, or do you wish to buy?

COME AND SEE US AT OUR OFFICE

☞ Our terms are reasonable for all services relative to above matters. See "Real Estate Gazette." GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.

Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1871.-tf.

P. P. TIERNEY . . . . . JAMES NULL

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE —OF— TIERNEY & NULL Colonade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [3-18-71.

D. M'LAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—2 stairs. Will attend to all business entrusted with his profession.

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

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Penty's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

A. ROPELIN, - - - - C. M. DICK, Johnstown. Ebensburg. ROPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with W. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct 22.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. S. SCANLAN. JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys at Law. Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa. Office opposite the Court House. Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN FENLON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.* Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.* Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Lloyd's new building, one door north of Colonade Row, Centre street.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug 27.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

R. L. GEORGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in room recently occupied by Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., in Colonade Row. All manner of legal business faithfully attended to, and the collection of claims made a specialty. [9-1.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ... GEO. A. BERRY. SHOEMAKER & BERRY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. March 11, 1871. EBENSBURG, PA.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, West Ward. Night calls can be made at the late residence of Dr. R. S. Bunn, West Ward. [ap.1.

J. S. OGDEN, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on Iron street, between the Conemaugh Bridge and Pa. R. R. Depot. Collections and all business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. [8.11.

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. The collection of notes and bills, whether due or past due, will receive prompt attention.