

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: GENRAL WILLIAM M'CAWLESS, of Philadelphia.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: CAPTAIN JAMES H. COOPER, of Lawrence County.

DISTRICT: FOR STATE SENATOR: R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq., Ebensburg.

COUNTY: Assemblyman - W. HORACE ROSE, Ebensburg.

Assemblyman - J. K. HITE, Ebensburg.

Assemblyman - J. H. FLETCHER, Ebensburg.

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Wm. B. Bonacker, Esq.

This gentleman was elected Sheriff of Cambria county at the last election by the largest majority ever given to a candidate in Cambria county for that or any other office.

But Mr. Bonacker is a Democrat, and therefore Radicals do not love him; he is a German, and therefore Know Nothings hate him, as they are sworn to do; he periled his life in the war to preserve the Union, and therefore he is a standing rebuke to stay-at-home Radicals.

Sheriff Bonacker is the executive officer of the county, and as such is bound by his oath to execute all writs. That he would commit, or allow any oppression, every one knows is contrary to his nature and his education. His fees are prescribed by law, and he can take neither more nor less. If he charges more than legal fees, even by mistake, he is answerable to the law.

The Altoona Sun, a respectable newspaper, published a correspondence containing false and, as the Sheriff had reason to think, malicious matter in reference to a certain note made by him. His counsel addressed a note requiring a retraction and the name of the author. The editor of the Sun gave the name of the author, disclaimed any malice on his part, and publicly cautioned his correspondent in reference to the article. The author himself stated that the matter was not written through malice, but on information received from others. The name of the author developed, as the Sheriff believes, an innocent, inoffensive young man, with whom he desired no difficulty and whose punishment could give him no gratification. And there the matter ends.

As to any questions that may be asked by any person, they will be best answered by the Sheriff's return under oath, now on file in the proper office. He emphatically declines the Know Nothing catechism.

WHAT did fair at the outset and during its progress to become an interminable contest for official supremacy between Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, and Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has at last been brought to a close, if we can place any reliance in the Washington dispatches in reference to the puerile ways of the Government at Long Branch, by the dismissal of Pleasanton from office. In this whole proceeding, small as it was from the beginning, Grant has again displayed his unfitness for the office he holds. If it was a question, as was asserted, which of these two individuals was invested under the law with power to discharge a certain act, it was easy of solution. It is plain that both could not exercise the same power at the same time. An ordinary President would have cut the Gordian knot without any useless ceremony or delay. But this prompt, straightforward action is not the way Grant surmounts an obstacle. Two difficulties confronted him and caused him to hesitate for weeks and weeks. One was, that Pleasanton occupied a high position in the Grand Army of the Republic, and if he removed him he might incur the hostility of that important political element. The other was, that his retention in office would certainly be followed by Boutwell's resignation—a risk which Grant was unwilling to assume. A President of the nerve and decision of "Old Hickory" would have taken the responsibility and disposed of a conflict of authority like this without the use of very much red tape. Pleasanton having been got rid of, after weeks of shuffling and hedging, it only remains to be seen what new office Grant will confer on him to appease his wounded feelings and to mitigate the rage of that military cabal known as the Grand Army of the Republic.

BISHOP ROSCERANZ AND THE NEW YORK RIOTS.—Rev. S. H. Rosceranz, Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, and brother of Gen. W. S. Rosceranz, has published a communication in the Ohio State Journal in relation to the New York riots, of which the following is an extract: The attempt to make the Catholic Church responsible for the late New York riot is unjust and untrue. Those who were fired upon by the police and military were on the spot in defiance of a strict command of their archbishop, given in all the churches of the city the Sunday previous. The feud between the Orange and Ribbon factions, both made up of a faction of the lower order of Irish people, is now centuries old. Religion was made the pretext, but both parties practically renounced religion in their strife. The New York riot was simply a continuation of that strife. To make the Catholic Church responsible for what it forbids, abhors and condemns, is unfair and unjust. We Catholics desire to be citizens of a free Republic. We want nothing for ourselves but what we will do our best to maintain for others. It would be a pleasure to us to see Jesus Christ honored and loved by all our countrymen, but no pleasure to see any one calling himself a Catholic for fashion's sake or compulsion. The clergy have no temporal or political designs. Their expectations are on the period that shall follow the judgment; hence they can suffer patiently, though with regret, the obloquy and unjust hate excited against them by misrepresentations of such scoundrels as the New York riot.

A HUSBAND IN A HURRY.—The people of Mantua Station, in Portage county, Ohio, are just now hugely enjoying a joke on rather a grim subject. The wife of one of the residents of the village has been for some time sick, and a few days since was given over by the physician to the hands of death. No time might be lost, went to the undertaker and ordered a coffin, requesting him to come and take the measure of the "corpse" that was to be. The undertaker told the husband it was not his custom to measure "corpses" that still breathed, and refused the job. The husband took the measure of his supposed dying wife with a stick, ordered the coffin, and shouldering his spade, himself dug the grave.

Just here comes in the joke. No sooner was the grave dug than the woman began to mend, and on Monday morning was reported very much better, though her recovery is not yet certain. The husband realizes the fact that there is no use in hurrying things and that while there is life there is hope—or disappointment.

THE Kentucky election took place last Monday. From the returns received, the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of about 25,000. The Legislature is largely Democratic. One Somerset took seventy gallons of huckleberries to market one day last week, and it wasn't a good day for picking, either.

General M'Cauley.

The continued and shameless abuse which the Radical press is heaping upon the well earned military reputation of Gen. M'Cauley, is beginning to produce a wholesome reaction, the legitimate result of such a cowardly mode of political warfare. Sensible and fair minded men in the Radical party have become thoroughly disgusted with it.

Those pensioned editors of a depraved press dare not assail his private character, and when they attempt to rob him of his military laurels they only strengthen him and weaken their own desperate cause. John W. Forney, in his Press, has rendered himself conspicuous in making these vile and unfounded attacks. This was to have been expected from a man who has sounded all the depths and shoals of political infamy. Had Forney pursued a different course in the Press, that venomous sheet would have been like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. Dr. Brower, who was at one time an old line Whig member of the Legislature, now the editor of the Medium, an organ of the National Labor Union organization, published at Danville, recent these malignant assaults on General M'Cauley in the following strong and emphatic language: "The Press and other pensioned journals show the low instincts of the political hyena when they assail the military record of Gen. M'Cauley. It is well for the pampered Collector of Customs and all the office holders, speculators, shoddy contractors and bums if they could show as good a record as General M'Cauley in the war for the Union. And it is becoming the vamps and buzzards, who during the dark days of the war, when he was at the front, hung in the rear, to suck the life-blood of the nation, in jobs, contracts, and civil office—it is becoming such sneaks and cowards to burst a victor's back at one who faced the storms of battle and the hardships of the field, from the Peninsula through the fires of Gettysburg and the horrors of the Wilderness. If these stay-at-home plunderers, who grow rich on public spoil and who took advantage of public necessity and party favoritism to show half as good a military record as General M'Cauley, they could not, even under the senseless lash of party, stoop to rob a soldier of his dear bought honor. All this has nothing to do with the office for which he is now presented. Is he qualified for the position? Is he honest? Is he capable? That is the question the true patriot will ask. And the most Radical, purblind office holder, would readily shrink from going into the canvass on the relative merits of M'Cauley and Stanton. But the foul demagogue, who is on the scent of the 'loaves and fishes,' is laboring to serve the master that feeds him can only see with the bleared eyes of prejudice that which aids in his schemes of public plunder."

HANCOCK'S POPULARITY.—Hancock's nomination will infuse an enthusiasm into the canvass that no other nomination could evoke, and upon the swelling tide of that enthusiasm he will be borne forward into the Presidential chair. His record is so brilliant, and his manner has so much magnetism about it, that they will give an impetus exertion that no other name now mentioned could call forth. Correspondents of eastern papers report that during the sitting of the late Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania, there was much enthusiasm at the mention of Gen. Hancock's name as the next Democratic candidate for President. And well it might be so, for it is but justice to a brave and gallant soldier, and a bold and able statesman, to say that few men today stand higher in the estimation of the American people than Gen. Winfield S. Hancock; and we believe that the warmth and depth of enthusiasm that would be awakened throughout the length and breadth of the Union by such a nomination would strike terror into the ranks of the administration. The whole people would have confidence in his integrity and ability, no less than his solid adhesion to the principles of free government. Whether in the tented field, in the exercise of those qualities which make the statesman, or in the private walks of life, Hancock's superior in courage and brilliant action and devotion to duty, in comprehensive grasp of the principles of civil government, it would be difficult to find.

THE MOCKING BIRD'S SONG THAT WAS HUSHED FOREVER.—A very curious incident, illustrative of the power which can be exercised over the animal creation by kindness and careful training, occurred but a few days ago at Scottsville, Kentucky. The sister of officer Harry Mansfield, of this city, had raised a mocking bird, which she intended to go and come at her call, and which, in return for all the kindness bestowed upon it, exhibited a peculiar fondness for her. Last Monday week, Miss Mansfield was taken ill, and to while away the tedium of the sick room, she had her little pet brought to her bedside, and day and night it chattered her with its sweet carols, bringing to mind many happy thoughts of field and meadow, sunshine and song. As her illness grew more alarming, and day after day brought no relief from suffering, the warblings of the little songster rather served to annoy than please her, and so turning wearily on her pillow, she said to him, "Birdie, hush, you worry me." Strange to say, the words seemed to be understood, for immediately the song was hushed, and the bird retired to its nest, and was not seen again until the lady died, leaving, it would seem, a command of silence upon the bird, which will never be broken, for, although several days have elapsed since, and every effort has been made to induce him to sing, he refuses to respond with song to any lips but those of his once loved mistress.—Nashville Banner.

Incident of the Terrible Steam-Boat Disaster in New York.—Among the bodies first laid out at the Morgue was that of a fine looking man about 35 years of age. Evidently he was a sailor, and his dress it was found that he had been an active business man, for everything about him denoted careful habits and unusual intelligence of mind. The luxuriant black hair hung down wet and heavy as he lay on the marble table, and his dark mustache and side whiskers were full of sand. But his face had not been burned, and the features as they lay under the spray of cold water looked like a fresh marble. His body attracted unusual attention on the first night after the terrible catastrophe, but no one recognized it. The next day (Monday) the body of the large, fine man which lay on one side of the unknown corpse, and the body of the lady dressed in black silk which had lain on the other side, were both identified by friends, and were soon removed and placed in coffins. The body of the unknown man was buried in the same coffin, and still they kept taking away the bodies until all but this one, and that of a little boy, whose face was badly disfigured, were left alone out of the entire gally looking row. At a late hour on Monday night the small body was identified as that of Charles Ellasser, another of the numerous victims from the family of that name. There was now only one single corpse left on the table, and that was the unknown man with the striking, interesting features. As one stood and gazed upon it, he could scarcely help believing that the face bore an expression of loneliness, and that it was pleading for recognition. All through the waning hours of Tuesday the gas-lights flickered over his white face, and when they were turned out at sunrise the poor body seemed to be doomed to go down to the grave without a name to identify it from the graves of all the other "unknown" bodies on the Hudson River, at the city of Hudson. A fond wife was lying awake at night, wondering if her husband, Mr. George Scott, was safe. She had heard of the terrible accident, but she did not know that her husband in his travels would take that ill-fated boat. At last she read the description of the dead bodies that were picked up after the explosion, and seeing one that seemed to picture the features of her husband, she came to New York in all haste. On reaching the Morgue after some delay she at once recognized her lost husband, and so finally the last victim, being claimed, was removed from that dreadful sepulchre. For some time after the removal of Mr. Scott's body the tables were vacant, but in a great active city like this, strange fatalities are frequent, and so not long after the body of a man who had been murdered or drowned, was picked up in the river and brought to the Morgue. He had a great hole cut in his forehead, and he had been in the water at least twelve hours.

WHAT GRANT'S SIGNATURE COSTS.—Every important paper requiring the signature of President Grant, is sent on Long Branch by a special messenger who is allowed ten cents a mile mileage, each way, hotel bills and contingent expenses. It is estimated that every time the signature of S. Grant is now appended to any commissary order, bigamy pardon, or other paper, it costs the tax-payers about seventy-five or a hundred dollars, according to the allowance to the messengers. And all this, while Grant draws his full salary, smokes his cigar, laughs in his sleeve at a cajoled people, and plots with his crowd of office-holders to secure a re-nomination. What a very paltry set of amuse the American people would prove themselves to be if they should re-elect them.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

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Ku-Klux Campaign Document.

The press generally seem to give the cold shoulder to the incendiary document put forth without signatures and without evidence, as an abstract of the report of the Ku-Klux Committee. Our city contemporary, the Press, goes into ecstasies over it, but we must remember that it is just the game which it proposed when it cried "Halt" to General Grant. Its advice was to drop the San Domingo job and reopen the war. Now it is playing the first part on the new game. Will it be desperate and reckless gamblers with it? We think not. The New York Herald breaks the general silence of the press of that city with this indignant denunciation: "The very virtuous Radicals of the Congressional Committee who are pretending to investigate the alleged Ku-Klux outrages in the South, are ready, it appears, to report a stupendous budget of horrors, which has already put in circulation a campaign document, which is a digest of the pretended facts brought to light by the Congressional Investigating Committee, and has requested the Republican newspapers to serve their cause by publishing the document in full. We see, then, what a force, and, at the same time, what a gross imposition upon the country this Radical Ku-Klux report of the Congressional Committee is likely to be. It is not such a paltry incendiary report made for party purposes calculated to do much harm? Will it not make the negroes, who are already in the ascendant in some parts of the South, and who are committing most diabolical acts, more presumptuous and disorderly? Who has not heard of the atrocities of a band of negroes in Chatham county and adjoining counties, in North Carolina. And yesterday we reported a fearful, bloody, and cruel riot in a body of five thousand blacks at the Republican Convention in Goldsboro, in the same State. Of course, these horrors will scarcely be noticed by any Radical Congressional Committee, because they are perpetrated by the 'poor negroes'—by the allies and supporters of the Radical party. It is the pretended white Ku-Klux that is made the bugbear to alarm Northern voters and to give the administration a chance to expiate its military despotism in the South. The Radical carpet-bag and scalawag public men—and among them was a Congressman by the name of Thomas—and Stanley, the President of a Railroad, seem to have been the abettors of the riotous negroes at Goldsboro. Well may we despair of peace in the South while the party in power makes misrepresentations of the state of things in the South for political ends. While it gives us its sympathy and sympathy to the negroes and endeavors to crush the native white people of that section."—Phila. Age.

News and Political Items.—A boy of 15 prints a newspaper on a press made by himself in Iowa.—The "pestilence fly" which has frightened the Canadians is now reported to have appeared at Toledo, Ohio.—A pound of wood was spun out into a thread seven miles long at the Madison, (Ia.) woolen mills the other day.—The colored people of Albany, Georgia, have nominated a municipal ticket, composed entirely of white Democrats.—Not on squeezing terms any more, is the way a Prairie du Chien young lady describes the relations between herself and her late lover.—Some Indiana boys, hungering after eggs, conceived the idea of frying them in a new tin. Their father is negotiating for the best.—More than a million pounds of willow leaf were made up at Shanghai, last season, and palmed off as green tea. How is that for Shanghai?—At Long Branch, James Fisk, Jr., rides in a large chariot drawn by eight horses in gold-trimmed harness and attended by four negro grooms.—A puddle dog belonging to Patrick Farrell of Derby township, Dauphin county, hatched out nine ducks this year and eleven chickens last year.—A New York girl in the interior of the State has a prairie rose bush trailed over the sides of her room, and last week it had one thousand roses upon it. A bower of roses, truly.—As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Presidential election. Don't forget that fact, Democrats. Keep it freshly alive in your hearts, and as election day approaches put forth your best energies for the defeat of the Radicals.—A Chicago man presented his wife with a block of wood in token of his admiration. She received it on the forehead, and was so overcome by gratitude that she fainted away. The generous husband has also given \$25 to the police justice.—Mrs. Colt, the pistol-maker at Hartford, having built a \$200,000 church in memory of her husband and in behalf of her workmen, is building a \$50,000 school house on her army grounds for the children of her employes. She is a thoroughbred.—Phoebe Cary, the younger of the well-known Cary sisters, died at Newport on Friday. She was 46 years old. Alice Cary died last February, and it is believed that her sister, who had been her companion for forty years, never recovered from the shock.—The Rev. Richard Wilkins, in a recent sermon in the Church of St. Michael, Swanmore, stated his belief that there would be twelve women to one man who would enter Heaven. This, he stated, was a calculation of his own, and was based on sacramental confession.—Wilson, the convicted murderer in Connecticut, complains that the prison authorities compel him from casting the gallows by suicide. He appeals to the people to save the expense of food, by letting him starve to death. It is seldom that criminals are so considerate.—The town of Point-a-Pitre, or St. Louis, the largest in the Guadalupe Island, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The despatches say that 800,000 people are without shelter, which must be a mistake, as there are but 12,000 inhabitants, according to the census.—It is stated that, by a recent decision in the law courts, the Marquis of Bute comes into an additional income of \$200,000, and arrears to the amount of \$500,000. It is further reported that the Marquis' trustees are about to run a line of steamers from Cardiff, South Wales, to New York.—A Lowell man, who had taken out a marriage certificate one day last week, was disappointed in finding the bride dead drunk when he called at her house, that he at once proposed to another woman, ten years younger, was accepted, got a new certificate and was married all on the same day.—The Hon. H. L. Goodwin, of Connecticut, is a phenomenon of legislative honesty, whose example is too refreshing to pass unnoted. He was elected to the Connecticut Legislature but did not take his seat until late, and when pay-day came he refused to take compensation for the time he was absent.—In Philadelphia on Saturday, Joseph Severly, aged twenty-three, in attempting to take a bale of cotton from a shaft, was caught in the machinery, and before he could be extricated both legs were crushed, one hand was cut off, and he was otherwise horribly mutilated. He died in a few seconds.—A fool, whom in New York they call Captain Smith, is about to make a voyage across the Atlantic, accompanied by a boy, on a raft some dozen feet square. The raft, it is claimed, will carry all that can crowd on it, is floated by rubber cylinders, and when they are uninflated can be stowed in a small space.—A negro entered the residence of a German named Lutzer, at Burlington, Iowa, on Friday morning last, 4th inst., evidently for the purpose of stealing, but seeing a young girl lying on a bed, attempted a darker crime. The father, aroused by the girl's screams, hastened to her room, and on entering was shot through the heart by the negro, who escaped.—Mrs. Mary Wilson owns a farm of 150 acres near Reed's Corners, Ontario county, and she was although seventy-two years of age, has gathered in all her grain without help. She was found by an interviewer pitching off a load of wheat, and a day or two ago had been mowing. She swings a scythe and handles a pitchfork with the ease of a man in his prime.—An Englishman of means has arrived at Suspension Bridge with no baggage except an opera glass and a small satchel. He wishes to see the country as it is, and proposes to do it on foot. By the time that he has reached Salt Lake City, his pedestrian tour, he will probably arrive at a realizing sense of the magnitude of the contract he has on his hands.—The Rev. Father Monroe died on Thursday at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York. He was a nephew of President Monroe, and in early life was an officer in the United States navy, in which capacity he was at a time when Commodore Perry, and also served during the Mexican war. About twenty years ago he became a Catholic. He was a professor of astronomy and mathematics.—A woman named Susan Kelly, employed as servant in the house of Rev. C. C. Gould, Baltimore, who is at present in Europe, was on Friday last arrested on the charge of strangling and burning her newborn child. The body was discovered in the kitchen stove by some neighbors, who are entrusted with the supervision of the premises in the absence of Mr. Gould. The woman has confessed her crime.

News and Political Items.

—A resident of Kansas City, Mo., has petitioned for a divorce, on the ground that he was in June, imprisoned his child by her mother, and attempted to poison him.—He married her in May. She files counter charge of gross immorality on his part, with denials of the truth of his accusations against herself. Both parties are well known in Kansas City, and they have occupied good positions in society.—Now we are told that the horrible stories of starvation and cannibalism in Persia are all both. The winter of '61, General Grant asserted that they were confirmed.—The Persian Minister in London explicitly denies the reports. He admits the scarcity of food, but denies the famine and—most emphatically—the eating of the dead. He believes the slanders on Persia originated with commercial agents.—The Canadians are much exercised in regard to what is called the "pestilence fly," which they assert is now prevailing in a virulent and smaller than the common house fly, jet black on the back and wings, the under side of the latter and the belly being striped with yellow. A Hamilton paper says it is never seen in ordinary years, and was noticed in great numbers previous to the cholera epidemic of 1854.—Ohio seems to take the lead in producing double headed babies. A dispatch from Ravenna says: "The winter of '61, General Grant asserted that they were confirmed.—The Persian Minister in London explicitly denies the reports. He admits the scarcity of food, but denies the famine and—most emphatically—the eating of the dead. 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