Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : : SEPT. 7, 1871.

Haps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Altoona's big Fair begins Tuesday next. Of course you're going.

—Feel in your pocket and see if you haven't a few dollars that of right belongs to us.

—The junior of the Altoona *Tribune* had his breast fully soothed on *Thursday* last, the city being redolent with music on that day.

—Diligent inquiries *made* of persons from all sections of the *county* have failed to elicit any local news of special import. Hence the barrenness that pervades our columns.

—*There is a divinity* which will in all probability *shape the* legislative end of radicalism in *Blair* county, rough Hewit as they will, and his name is Wm. C. Bailey. So mote it be.

—The Ladies' Fair at Loretto in aid of the Catholic church at that place is said to be doing well and affording much pleasure to all participants. May many dollars for a deserving object be the result.

—Two gray horses for which $500 had been offered and refused, were stolen from a Mr. Reichart, of Clearfield county, on Sunday night week. At last accounts parties were after the thief, and the probabilities are that he has been arrested ere this.

—Jno. Mainhart and Amanda Ginter, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mainhart, at Tyrone, were taken before Judge Taylor on a writ of habeas corpus, on Friday last, when the former was remanded to jail and the latter released on $1,000 bail.

—Don't forget to attend Bishop Domenec's lecture on "Papal Infallibility and the Council of the Vatican," at the Catholic church this (Wednesday) evening. It cannot but prove interesting and instructive, and twenty five cents could not be better invested.

—Mr. Harvey Campbell, brakeman on our Branch train, slipped and fell while attempting to get on one of the cars, on Saturday morning Ireland came very near going under the wheels. As it was, one of the wheels skinned his leg and bruised his foot slightly. His escape was almost miraculous.

—The attendance at Court has been more than usually large thus far this week. Nevertheless, our receipts have been more than usually small for such an occasion. Put that and that together, ye delinquent procrastinators, and prepare to pocket, for money due us we must have, let who will stand the pressure.

—The attendance of people at the Ladies' Fair on Tuesday night was pretty good and we hope they were all pretty liberal in their patronage. We trust that the number of visitors this evening and all other evenings this week will be still larger and the receipts in like proportion. Such an enterprise deserves everybody's assistance.

—The pleasure of an introduction to Gen. J. F. Bell, of Blair county, was afforded us yesterday. Mr. Bell is an earnest democrat and a practical friend of the FREEMAN, and for these reasons, as well as because he is an honorable, high-minded gentleman, we were pleased indeed to form his acquaintance. May his days be long in the land.

—It is getting cool enough around the edges to remind us all that dreary winter is rapidly approaching, and that it will soon behove all needing such articles to call, examine, and of course purchase one or more stoves at George Hutley's mammoth house furnishing emporium, where it is always easy to find and just as easy to purchase at fair prices any article comprised in his immense stock.

—The only criminal case disposed of in our courts so far, we believe, was one of fornication and bastardy from Allegheny township, which resulted in the acquittal of the defendant. The trial of John A. Weaver, charged with the commission of a rape on a little girl in Washington township, about one month ago, was commenced on Tuesday and will probably occupy a great part of to day (Wednesday).

—Three snakes of the "new departure" species, measuring respectively about five, four and a half and four feet in length, are what a citizen of this place saw two or three fellows amusing themselves with on the roadside, while coming up the mountain from Hollidaysburg on Saturday afternoon last. Queer playthings, truly, and a queer taste that which prompts such close intercourse with venomous reptiles.

—Few persons visit C. T. Roberts' elegant clock, watch, jewelry and fancy goods emporium with the intention of buying, and come away without accomplishing the object of their visit. The reason is that Cham. keeps what he can always warrant to be the very best, and never asks more than a fair price for anything he has to sell. Which is a good thing for those who deal with him, and a source of pleasure to him.

—What is denominated a missionary meeting was in session at the Disciples' church in this place from Friday evening until Monday evening last, and was very largely attended. Sermons were preached during its progress by Rev. M. L. Streator, of Washington, Pa., Rev. Joseph King, of Allegheny, and Rev. A. F. Reynolds, of Johnstown. The pastor of the congregation, Rev. H. B. Cox, was also present of course, but did not preach while the meeting was in progress.

—Vallie Barker has just had new steps erected in front of his store and dwelling, and the next thing we know he will have a lot of new goods displayed on his shelves and counters. Well, that is a way Vallie has of doing things, but we feel sure that he will not object to making more room for his new goods by giving everybody a benefit who calls with the cash and an earnest desire to buy what they can buy very cheap from his present stock.

—Altoona has a dog of the hound species which is remarkable for its great size and innumerable spots, but which don't seem to know enough to distinguish the difference between a barber's pole and a human leg encased in a handsomely striped cassimere. At least the aforesaid dog came across a leg of that kind a few days ago, and—yes, and—. You bet the chap in the striped cassimeres was good and mad, and if he could have got hold of a Stoner or any other hard substance, that dog would have had to "get up and get" with as much enthusiasm and as little delay as if the very old Harry himself was in close proximity to his caudal appendage.

—R. H. Brown, Esq., late Rail Road Agent at Cresson, was made the recipient not long since of a magnificent gold watch, worth, we have heard said, about two hundred dollars, the free gift offering of the guests at the Mountain House in that place. Of course Bob would not receive such a testimonial if he was not eminently worthy of the honor, but if the presenting of gold watches should become general as a means of rewarding merit, there is no telling how soon we ourself might be called upon to accept one or more testimonials of a like character. If this should ever be thus, we pray for the grace necessary to accept the situation and the gift with becoming meekness and fortitude.

—To many Cambria county democrats in attendance at Court this week came the first opportunity no doubt to meet and hold converse with Hon. Wm A. Wallace, our able and popular candidate for State Senator, and with Thad. Banks, Esq., the no less worthy nominee of the party for President Judge, and a sketch of whose life from the Holidaysburg Standard we shall publish in our next issue. Both these gentlemen met with a cordial greeting from our people, and their visits, though brief, have resulted in better acquaintance and cannot fail to produce good fruits. We bespeak for both of them, and for the entire democratic ticket, an old fashioned majority in this county at the October election.

—The firemen's parade in Altoona, on Thursday last, was certainly a most creditable affair. Harrisburg, Bellefonte, Hollidaysburg, and Johnstown were represented, as was of course Altoona, and four silver cornet bands, one martial band and a full drum corps were in the line of procession. In the number of men, elegance of display and efficiency of organization, the two fire companies of Hollidaysburg, preceded by the magnificent silver cornet band of that place, certainly bore off the palm. The picnic which followed, and which want of time prevented us from attending, was no doubt as great a success as the parade itself. Long live the fire laddies, and may displays of this kind often unite them in social fellowship.

First Meeting of the Campaign.

The Democracy Fully Aroused.

Large and Enthusiastic Outpouring!

Able and Eloquent Speeches.

SENATOR WALLACE'S REMARKS ENTIRE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Cambria county was held in the Court House on last Monday evening. The entire success of the meeting is conclusive proof that the "frosty sons of thunder" of Democratic Cambria are fully alive to the vast importance of the approaching State and county election, and that they will perform their full and entire duty. The meeting was organized by calling JOHN H. DOUGLASS, Esq., of Clearfield township, to the Chair, electing a Vice President from each election district in the county, and choosing P. J. LITTLE, Esq., of Allegheny township, and four other gentlemen as Secretaries.

The meeting was then addressed in a very able and eloquent manner by Hon. WM. A. WALLACE, our candidate for State Senator, a full report of whose remarks we append below, and earnestly commend to the careful perusal of our readers. The former "war horse" of the Democracy of Cambria, Dr. WM. A. SMITH now of Philadelphia, was the next speaker. His remarks showed that his political faith is as firm and unwavering as when he was an honored and prominent citizen of our county. Brief but telling speeches were also made by Hon. WM. H. ROSE and CYRUS L. PENSING, Esqs., in their usual happy and vigorous style; after which the meeting adjourned with unmistakable manifestations of good feeling and a very evident determination to bring out the entire Democratic vote at the coming election and thus insure a more than usually complete and overwhelming Democratic victory in little Cambria, as we trust and have every reason to hope will be the result in the State.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WALLACE.

CITIZENS OF CAMBRIA: I come to you tonight with my heartiest thanks, not only for your present ratification of my candidacy, and hence implied endorsement of my public career, but also for the unity and vigor of your support at my entrance into political life, nine years ago, and I shall be faithless to myself and to all that men hold dear and sacred, if I shall ever betray the trust and confidence these things evince. You and the people of Clearfield have many interests in common; many of the streams that find their source here, traverse in greater strength the county of my home, and in their annual freshets bear to market the products of your forests and of ours. Side by side the sturdy lumbermen of both navigate their crafts with skill among the natural impediments and the artificial obstructions that a mistaken State policy has allowed to remain and has permitted to accumulate and render hazardous the conduct of a business, the annual value whereof far exceeds the much boasted iron wealth of the State; the slopes of the Alleghenies and their foothills, both in your county and in ours, teem with buried wealth, and hundreds of busy miners grapple with rugged nature in the recesses of the mine, exposed to danger and to death. In the pursuit of their laborious calling, this class of your people and of ours suffer common deprivations, endure common dangers and eke out a like precarious existence. The raw material bedded beneath the surface is valueless without their aid; and an enlightened public policy, as well as the interests of the employer, demand that the business shall be fostered and those who conduct it be protected from danger and from death. In advancing and maintaining the good of these two great interests, common to the whole of our people, I have been and shall be earnest and watchful, and in the effort to advance every material interest in the district, I trust ever to be found vigilant and faithful. The first duty of a representative is to his own constituents, to advance their good, to protect them from ill. I now turn to the business of the present.

FAITHLESS ADMINISTRATION.

We charge upon the Republican organization repeated violations of its plighted faith, wanton disregard of the official oaths of its rulers, abuse of power in defiance of the Constitution, destruction of the elementary principles of republican government in the enactment of oppressive laws and in practical administration; invasion of the rights of the States and the people; unnecessary oppression in the imposition of the public burdens; reckless extravagance in governmental expenditure and nepotism, negrotism, immorality and corruption in the daily routine of civil administration. All of the surplus earnings of the people are wrung from them by the annual expenditure of over four hundred millions of dollars, when the sum of two hundred and fifty millions is sufficient to conduct the government, pay all its pensions and interests and reduce the debt annually by at least thirty millions. In this enormous expenditure and in the high rate of interest paid upon the public debt is found "the fruitful source of hard times, individual indebtedness and personal bankruptcy." Hordes of unnecessary officials and rings of corrupt and reckless men infest every department of the Federal Government and swarm at all its seats of power, and these gangs of plunderers are made rich by the enormous sums of money taken annually from the hand of labor.

SHALL FREE INSTITUTIONS BE OVERTHROWN?

At the entrance into this campaign these great questions of governmental policy might well receive calm consideration and close scrutiny, but far overshadowing these, and above and beyond every question of mere administration, is THE VITAL ISSUE OF THE LIFE OR DEATH OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS. This important and essential proposition is now formally presented to the American people in the deliberate enactment of the Ku Klux and bayonet bills. By them a government of law is destroyed and a tyranny is enthroned; a government of force is substituted for the reign of the people; dictatorial power is vested in one man and the civil power is subordinated to that of the bayonet. These infamous laws are practically the destruction of local self government, and their mischievous tendencies and dangerous powers are themes that should arouse the ardor and inspire the eloquence of every lover of free institutions. If the people endorse them, they sound the death knell of their own liberties.

The ultimate design and present purpose of these outrageous laws is the election of Grant in 1872. Force and fraud under the forms of unconstitutional enactments, and the unscrupulous use of the bayonet, if need be, are the means to be employed in the coming contest, and if the people of the North, in these elections, shall NOT emphatically repudiate the iniquitous statutes, the Presidential contest of 1872 will be settled by bloodshed and carnage. "Forewarned is forearmed."

A clique of corrupt men control your State government, manage and control the finances of the Commonwealth and run her Treasury in their own interest and to the great prejudice of the people.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

Within the ten years ending Dec. 1st, 1870, more than fifty millions of dollars have gone into the treasury of the State, much of it wrung by taxation from the earnings of the people, whilst the State debt which, on Dec. 1st, 1860, was less than thirty-eight millions, stood on Dec. 1st, 1870, at over thirty-one millions. Seven millions of debt has been paid and more than forty-three millions remain to be accounted for. Reckless expenditure, extravagance in administration and misappropriation of assets are the several heads under which this money can be found. It is for those in power to show clean hands to the people, or vacate their places.

In this contest it is our business to closely scan the doings of the men in power. Let us see in what they have been faithless.

VIOLATION OF OATHS, MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS —THE STATE DEBT TOO LARGE.

This issue directly involves the management of the State finances. If your Auditor General's office be watchful, vigilant and pure, it is a check upon every department of the government, and a perfect safeguard against petty stealing, embezzlement or robbery. In its pure administration ALONE can the people find protection for their treasure and speedy payment of the State debt. If the people place the control of this department in the hands of a weak or corrupt man, or give the vast revenues of the Commonwealth into the keeping of one who from personal interest or political sympathy serves and obeys those who make the treasury a source of profit and of power they will find the sad lessons of the present hour recur in rapid succession. Stern integrity, watchful vigilance, fidelity of the loftiest character, and implicit obedience to the law as written, should characterise the incumbent of this important place. We charge that some of these vital qualifications have been found wanting in those who now manage and control our finances. We charge that the Republican candidate for this office is connected, by personal interest and political sympathy, with that ring of the Republican party that runs the State treasury and mismanages its finances.

We charge that those who administer the finances of the State and audit its accounts have broken their oaths to support the Constitution, have violated a plain statute and have misapplied the assets of the Commonwealth.

These are grave charges. Let us see the proofs. Under the last Democratic State administration the Constitution was amended by a provision that added to the gradual but certain payment of the State debt; by the Constitution itself, certain assets and revenues belonging to the State were devoted to that purpose, and it ordered the Legislature of 1858 to select and apply other resources to the same important end; and the Constitution, in Section 4 of Article XI., *expressly ordered that none of these resources should be used otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until it was reduced below five millions of dollars.* The Legislature of 1858 did designate these resources, and under these provisions all of the money arising from the proceeds of the sale of the public works, their net annual income, the income or proceeds of stocks owned by the State, all license fees, collateral inheritance taxes, taxes on bank charters and dividends, on corporations, on auction commissions and entries, writs, etc., on public offices, on fees, on insurance agencies, on enrollment of laws, on pamphlet laws, on loans or money at interest, on tonnage paid by railroads, all fines and forfeitures, revenues from lands, escheats, accrued interest, refunded cash, and gifts to the State, was to be inviolably applied to the payment of the State debt. The Auditor General and the State Treasurer each swears that he will support the Constitution of the Commonwealth. That oath required them to apply *all these moneys to the payment of the debt.* Have they done so? This can best be settled by examining their own reports and ascertaining what they have received from these resources and what they have paid upon the State debt.

Taking up the five fiscal years that commenced Dec. 1st, 1865, and ended Nov. 30, 1870, we find that in the year ending Nov. 30, 1866, they received from these sources the sum of $3,757,746; in 1867, the sum of $3,645,017; in 1868, the sum of $3,423,564; in 1869, the sum of $3,554,560; in 1870, $3,881,064: total received in five years, $18,271,911, every dollar of which, under their official oaths, should have been applied to the payment of the State debt. Has this money thus been applied?

On Dec. 1st, 1865, the whole debt was	$37,476,258
On Dec. 1st, 1870, it was	31,111,662
Whole debt paid	$6,364,597
The interest paid on the debt during those years was:	
In 1866	$1,892,105
In 1867	2,257,693
In 1868	1,979,690
In 1869	1,804,811
Total interest paid	$9,889,802
Whole debt and interest paid	$16,254,489
Whole assets rec'd to pay with were	18,271,941
Leaving a balance of	$2,017,452

which, in violation of law, of the Constitution and of official oaths, have been wrested from their legitimate purpose and otherwise disposed of.

These facts cannot be denied, and they demonstrate the flight consideration that attaches to official places on his oath of office. If to these figures we add the $667,000 they received from the General Government in 1865, which should have gone to payment of the State debt, (for the military loan is included in the figures I give,) and $690,000 for the one per cent. of interest they added upon the $23,000,000 of six per cent. loan, unnecessarily placed, during the three years 1868, 1869 and 1870, and the cost of placing the same, we find that the State debt should be reduced this year at least three and a half millions more than it is, if the plain policy of the amendment of 1857 had been carried out.

I set out to prove violation of official oaths and misapplication of trust assets, and these facts and figures are the evidence.

Upon the men who now run the financial and executive branches of the State government we charge either wanton neglect of their official duties, or corrupt connivance in embezzlement of the public moneys. If either proposition be just, they are unfit to fill the places they hold and those they seek to place in power should be repudiated by an outraged public.

"THEM $290,000."

The Evans job is too recent and too plain in its glaring depravity to need detailed explanation. That $291,000 of the people's money is now and has been for months past in the hands of an employe, pet or partner of State officials, or in the hands of those officials themselves, is a fact that they do not attempt to deny. That they refuse to account for or pay it over, is equally clear. That no legal right or claim or shadow of claim exists for this is generally admitted. That until within two months neither the State Treasurer, the Auditor General nor the Governor attempted to secure the money to the treasury, is undeniable, and is not denied.

Can any good reason be given for the absolute silence of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, for four years, in regard to the doings of this man Evans, whom they and their political associates entrust with power over millions of the money of the people? Why was he not cited to settle his accounts long since in the office of the Auditor General? Why has the State Treasurer been so lenient with this large public debtor? Are they in the job, or are they simply incompetent for their places? Why is it that *civil* process is issued, with tardy and leisure-like alacrity, and the debtor warned before the process reaches the Sheriff? Why is *such* a process taken at all? Is it that the State may compel him to take the insolvent laws and she pay the costs? Is it that, in the tedious windings of "the law's delays," public opinion may be blunted and dulled by lapse of time and the debtor and his accomplices both go free? Is it that the "short, sharp and decisive" remedy of a warrant and indictment for the palpable crime would expose to the wronged people the names and places of those who have shared the plunder and who planned the robbery? Why is the man who has told the people of the wrong done them removed from the place that earns a livelihood for himself and family? If his statements be false, confront him with the criminal and prove him what your cowardly attack upon him asserts him to be. The truth is patent; the job complete; the ring has robbed the treasury, and four years' silence and tardy and inefficient action when pressed to the wall, demonstrate that the financial officers of the State are either deep in fault, neglectful of their plain duties, or incompetent for their places. They will be equally comfortable in either horn of the dilemma.

Are these the men possessed of stern integrity, watchful vigilance, faithful to their trust and obedient to law, to whom we have entrusted the finances of the State? Can it be that the people design to place in the department that passes and finally adjudicates their own financial transactions, the pet protege and nominee of these men? Who does not know, who so blind as not to see, the gross outrages upon the people that such a combination can, and, judging by the past, will, perpetrate. Stanton is the nominee of the ring that runs the treasury, of the men who misapply the assets of the State, who aid and abet embezzlement and wrongs upon the people.

Elect him and you initiate a carnival of fraud, an era of corruption, such as this Commonwealth has never seen. The control of vast financial resources, without direct accountability, places your seats of honor and of trust within the grasp of the very men who have already dishonored our State, dictated the nominations of Governors and Senators, and, with the money of the people, controlled elections by contributing to wholesale fraud therein, by debauching and manipulating election officers and by the foulest means maintaining and perpetuating their own power.

WHAT DO WE GAIN?

In the success of the Democracy we find the solution of two questions of grave importance; the repeal of that practical denial of the capacity of the people of Philadelphia for self-government, embodied in the registry law for that city, and the settlement of a Congressional apportionment just to both parties and equitable in all its details. Besides these we win the vantage ground for the great battle of 1872, in which we choose a Governor and a President. Victorious now, we are inspired with courage and with hope, and the battle will be easier won against a despondent and demoralized foe; defeated now, we face an uphill contest with the prestige of success against us. I speak plainly, for all thinking men recognize the truth of these practical propositions, and I seek to arouse you to earnestness, to energy, to determined work to win this fight.

CAN WE GOVERN OURSELVES?—THE DENIAL OF THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLE—THE INFAMOUS REGISTRY LAW.

The registry law under which you vote commits no wrong upon your people; it leaves to you the free choice of your election officers in the manner that ancient usage and familiar statutes point out. The people with the ballot select their judges and inspectors of elections, the party that preponderates is entitled to the majority, the fewer in numbers to the minority upon the board. This has come to be recognized as a fundamental privilege among us, and the people of the State would submit to no law that would take from them the right to choose these officers, and their inherent sense of justice grants to the minority their plain right of representation upon these boards.—This is not the law in the great city of Philadelphia. The people there have no right to vote for election officers. They are disfranchised, and their power is vested in a board of aldermen elected for an entirely different purpose. *Here* the people elect the assessors and they make out the registry list and place upon it the names of the voters. *There*, the board of aldermen appoint the men to make out the registry lists and invariably appoint two Republicans and one Democrat. *Here*, the Democrats elect a Democratic assessor, in a Democratic district. *There*, the board appoint two Republicans and one Democrat in *every* district, whether Republican or Democratic, and the majority controls. Under the dictation of corrupt and desperate men this power has grown to be an most fruitful source of impurity in the elections of Philadelphia. Men are appointed as canvassers who know no law and recognize no system of morals, but the success of their party and the attainment of their own selfish ends and those of their designing leaders. They wilfully strike out names from the registry lists the names of voters who are duly qualified, and add thereto the names of those who have no shadow of right to vote.

No legal power exists to prevent these infamous wrongs. The member of the Legislature holds his place because the names of one hundred and forty-eight legal voters of his district were struck from the registry without authority of law and for purely partisan purposes.

Here, in a Democratic district, you elect the judges and one of the inspectors, and the Republicans elect the other. *There*, the board of aldermen select the election officers in *every* district, and invariably choose the men who do the bidding and suit the purposes of the Republican majority of the boards, and in the selection of officers the board of aldermen take especial care to choose astute and unscrupulous Republicans who will do the bidding of their party friends and almost invariably select illiterate, weak or corruptible men as Democratic election officers. In many cases, indeed, they violate the plain letter of the law by appointing Republicans instead of Democrats. One of the officers of the Republican State convention was a man who had been appointed and had acted as a "Democratic" election officer at the last election! By the election of shrewd and unscrupulous men upon one side and of incompetent or corruptible men on the other the door to fraud and wrong is widely opened and the purity of the ballot is utterly destroyed. Such has now come to be the case in the city of Philadelphia and the voice of her people is stifled by the wiles and machinations of lawless men, acting under the forms of an unjust statute. Canvass lists are "doctored;" ballot-boxes are stuffed; returns are altered, forged and manipulated, and fraud and violence in their worst forms are resorted to in order to maintain the political supremacy of desperate and evil men.

The true remedy of these wrongs consists in restoring to the people the rights taken from them and in making the general law applicable to the city of Philadelphia.

In the recent session of the Legislature we sought to amend this law by allowing the votes to be counted in the presence of the judges of the courts, by giving the courts the power to put on names left off the registry by mistake or fraud and by giving the minority of the board of aldermen the right to select their due proportion of election officers for each election district. Under the dictation of the men who manage upon the ballot in Philadelphia this was refused by the Republican House of Representatives, and we now come to the people to demand the repeal of this unjust law. Its gross injustice is so patent that nearly every Republican paper in Philadelphia has condemned it, but it serves their purposes of fraud and false counting. So reckless and bold have these men become that they contemn public opinion and openly proclaim their intention to *count themselves in.* They reckon without their host if so daring a crime be attempted. The Democracy of Philadelphia are aroused and determined, and with public sentiment upon their side, they will do what is necessary to secure a fair count. We have the votes and we have the physical power of the city, as well as its moral support and popular voice, and we would be worse than fools to permit a gang of desperate knaves to count us out. Fraud, false counting, forgery of returns, riot, bloodshed and murder, all and each in turn, have been perpetrated at the command of the lawless men who run the Republican organization in that city, but public patience is at last exhausted and those who respect order and love law are upon our side and will give us their support and encouragement in their preservation. In the performance of a just act or in the prevention of a gross wrong, public opinion sanctifies the means employed.

To repeal this vile law, and give those people the rights that you possess, will be one of the first fruits of the victory to which we invite you. To recommend this fundamental principle and to vindicate the right of the people to govern themselves in every locality, will be an achievement that will reflect honor upon all who aid in its accomplishment.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GERRYMANDER.

The struggle of last session for a just legislative apportionment warns us that we will be mercilessly treated by our antagonists in the event of their success, in the matter of a Congressional apportionment, and to those who aspire to Congressional honors, or love fair play, this adds an additional argument for zeal in the contest.

Under the gerrymander of 1862, we have been disfranchised and outraged. Its practical workings during the last four terms, when reduced to an average, demonstrate that it required 35,805 votes to elect a Democratic Congressman, while 17,500 votes were enough to elect a Republican. The difference between the parties in the *whole vote polled at these elections* has been but about 30,000 votes, yet during these four terms sixty-four Republicans have been returned to Congress, but thirty-one Democrats have filled the place.

Can I adduce any more potent argument for the necessity for work than these figures show?

NO NEW DEPARTURE.

Our enemy plumes himself upon our alleged distractions and divisions, and argues hence an easy victory. Let me tell him in "lay not this flattering unction too near his soul." The so called distractions and divisions of the Democracy are settled in their own ranks and in their own way. They will bring neither aid nor comfort to the enemy. That which they are pleased to call a "new departure" is a simple recognition of the doctrine they have always maintained: to obey that which has the forms and sanction of constituted authority until relieved from their obligation to obey by the constitutional tribunal or the power that enacted the law. In this we differ now, as we always have differed, with our antagonists; *we* obey law; *they* nullify their obligations and preach a higher law. We have made no departure from our universally received and recognized doctrine, that the control of the question of suffrage within the States ought to belong to the States and the people, nor does either our practice or our theory warrant the charge that we would nullify any enactment by fraud or violence.—The principles we advocate are those upon which the government grew to greatness and to power, and which the Democracy has always enunciated and maintained: obedience to law, the right of local self government, the sound practice of constitutional government, economy in public expenditure, and the just rights of the States and of the people. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have closed up their ranks and will come to the polls with unbroken front, buoyant with hope and inspired with confidence, proud of their candidates, who belong to no ring and have no affiliation with corrupt cliques, whose personal, civil and military record are above reproach, whose gallantry has been tested on many battle fields, where they were trusted leaders in a fighting corps that has been and will be the pride of every true Pennsylvanian. The Democracy will be at the polls an harmonious, united and determined party, ready to meet an effete, corrupt and degraded organization, whose chief boast is that they have made the negro their equal, whose great power is the corrupt use of the public moneys, whose most trusted leaders are disgusted and recalcitrant, whose present leaders are mainly federal officials and whose organization, in almost every leading Republican county in the State, is broken into fragments, cliques and sections. It is a shell full of emptiness and rottenness, and it will collapse and stink when punctured and broken by the serried ranks of a victorious Democracy.

MODENA.—When you go to Modena stop at the Reggio gate, and when you go to Johnstown stop at the Star Clothing Store of James J. Murphy, No. 109 Clinton street. Mr. Murphy has just received an immense stock of ready-made clothing, which he is opening for the Fall trade. He has selected with great care the choice of the goods, so you had better drop in at Murphy's right away and get the loveliest and tastiest and prettiest suits ever you did see. And then Murphy and his amiable clerk are the best of salesmen. Murphy has lots of trunks umbrellas and furnishing goods for sale.

NEW GOODS.—New dry goods by the ton at John J. Murphy's cheap dry goods store, Mansion House Corner, Main street, Johnstown.—Mr. Murphy is determined that none shall excel him in the quality, or variety, or amount of goods sold, hence he purchases to advantage, sells cheap, and keeps shoving goods off all the time. For variety of style Mr. Murphy's stock cannot be excelled. He keeps all kinds of ladies' dress goods, notions, fancy goods, and cloths for men and boys wear, also goods for the household, such as carpets, oil cloths, etc., etc. Give John a call.

TAKING it for granted that everybody reads the *Freeman*, L. Cohen, of the cheap Hat Parlor, No. 227 Main street, Johnstown, selects its columns to inform every lady that he has just received the new style silk hat for the Fall trade. It is the handsomest of handsome hats—a tip-top affair. Mr. Cohen has all kinds of fashionable hats for sale. He also keeps all kinds of gents' furnishing goods, as well as trunks, valises, umbrellas, satchels and such like. Mr. Cohen is a fair, one-price dealer, and will give good bargains to cash buyers.

READY FOR YOU—Fall Clothes at Wanamaker & Brown's

Local Correspondence.

HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—NIAGARA FALLS—ON THE WING AND STILL FLYING—DISTRICT COURT—CAMP-MEETING—THEATRE—FIRE—JAMES M. SWANK—BAYARD TAYLOR, &C.

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 4, 1871.

Dear Freeman—The Highland Agricultural Society of Johnstown is going to hold a Fair some time soon, and a pamphlet has just been issued which indicates that the premiums will be numerous, provided there will be enough of competition to receive them. No doubt the committee will send you a big advertisement, when you can give it an extended notice.

The vivid descriptions of Niagara Falls furnished by your correspondents put me to dreaming of this great wonder, and made me visit the "falls" too. I took the route that Col. Washington took when he went out as agent for Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia to the Governor of Canada to negotiate a loan for the First National Bank of the United States. The great number of derricks and oil wells that I saw confirmed me that I had either missed Washington's path or else that he was entirely reticent on the subject of petroleum. I left the battle ground of Buena Vista to the left and Waterloo to the right, and sleeted direct for Lundy's Lane, where I had a pleasant interview with General Scott. At Canoe-place I was furnished with a canoe, and the ghosts of Wolfe and Montcalm and myself started over the lake for the Falls. The day was perfectly clear, but as we neared Grant Island our canoe tipped a little, and in fifteen minutes we were enveloped in a dense fog. In fifteen minutes more we touched the surface of the water below, when our canoe began to gyrate at the rate of a thousand revolutions per second. The ghosts, being spiritual in their nature, went up with the mists and the rainbows, and I was left alone "to paddle my own canoe." Having read philosophy, and knowing something of the pressure of the fog, I reasoned thus: that the canoe would not upset. So I stood up and grubbed for the Canada line, which runs near the centre of the river. I succeeded in throwing a pocket handkerchief across it, and by hard pulling I got out of the fearful eddy, but the canoe then struck a beeline down the river, striking a seven-hundred-ton rock, which it split into fragments, without any injury to the canoe. Suddenly my craft was metamorphosed into a balloon, and when I awoke I was going up with fragments of rainbows and other delusions. I may be going on yet for aught I know. But this is "what I know about the Falls of Niagara."

There is some talk here about electing Judges and other officers for the District Court. It is evident that we have a District Court, because the act of the Legislature which created it never was repealed. It is also evident that the Judges of the Courts of Cambria county cannot sit here, for the Supreme Court has so ruled. The only thing that can be done is to elect Judges according to the constitution and the law creating the District Court. This would obviate all the difficulties under which we now labor. A District Court would save a vast amount of useless expense in trifling cases, but should never be sent up, and it would be much more convenient for witnesses and parties.

The M. E. Church is holding a camp-meeting down at Blacklick, Indiana county, whither a large number of our citizens took themselves on Sunday last, more through idle curiosity, perhaps, than to seek spiritual consolation.

Tony Pastor, the infinitable, and his troupe of vocal and instrumental performers, appears for this night only at Union Hall. Handenburgh's circus and menagerie was here on Friday last, and is said to have been a good show.

Almost a fire occurred last week under McCullough's store, adjoining John A. Murphy's Mansion House corner. A fire somehow originated, which communicated to the empty boxes and barrels, and which, but for its timely discovery, would have reduced that valuable corner to ashes in fifteen minutes. Thanks to the power of our water works, a temporary hose attached to a fire plug soon quenched the flames.

A large hotel has recently been built in Sharpsburg, or rather Hornerstown, on the Richland turnpike, which will be of advantage to market people coming in from that direction.

James M. Swank, Esq., former editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, has been appointed chief clerk of the Agricultural Bureau, Washington.

Interesting—the letters of Bayard Taylor to the New York *Tribune* from the Red River of the North, Fort Abercrombie, Fort Gregory, Pembina, and Fort York. Steamboat navigation on the Red River is no sport. ROB ROY.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Exhibition of this Society (formerly Altoona Park Association), will be held at the City of Altoona on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 1871. The grounds are the largest and most complete, and the driving course equal to the best, in the State. The very liberal premiums offered by the Managers must command the attention and attendance of all parties rearing good stock, or interested in agricultural and other inventions.—The following summary of premiums will convey an idea of their magnitude:

Thoroughbred horses	$399 00
Roadsters	89 00
Horses for general purposes	121 00
Draft horses	105 00
Matched, driving and saddle horses	60 00
Jacks and mules	57 00
Thoroughbred, native and grade cattle	929 00
Sheep and swine	204 00
Farm and yard fowls	149 00
Farm implements	150 00

The speed premiums amount to $2 000, divided into seven purses: One of $25; one of $400; one of $100; one of $50; one of $700; one of $596; one of $250—the whole making over $6,000 in premiums for the present season.

The complete success of former exhibitions of the Society, and the general satisfaction given, should guarantee a larger turnout this season than heretofore. Entries of blooded stock and valuable inventions are being made, and there will be beauty and diversity to look upon.

Excursion tickets will be issued from all stations on the main line and branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Monday until Friday, good for return trip on Saturday.

A FINISHED SCOUNDREL.—The Keytesville (Mo.) True Democrat of Aug. 19th devotes upwards of a column and a half to the exposure of the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" of a certain John T. Bateman, a man (if it is proper to so designate such a creature) who was born and reared, and married his first wife in Ebensburgh, and who has recently abandoned his second wife and child (born since his departure), besides leaving several confiding creditors in that place in the lurch for various sums of money which in his hurry he forgot to pay. Bateman, as we have said, was married to his first wife in this place, and by this marriage became connected with some of the most respectable people in this vicinity. It is many years ago, however, since he left this country for the country's good, and none but residenters of nearly two decades standing will remember to have known him while in our midst. His present whereabouts is supposed to be California.

A POLYGLOT BUSINESS.—The wide-spread influence of American skill and enterprise has outstripped the comprehension of the Americans themselves. The fabrics of our mills clothe the savages of both continents. They wrap the loins of Africa and the tawny skins of South American pampas. But wider still are spread the products of our skill in medicines. A late visit to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s laboratory and office in Lowell showed us that the whole surface of the habitable globe pays its tribute there. There they cater to and serve the requirements of almost all nations. Their publications are in the many tongues that widely-severed peoples use. Their letters must be read from and written in many tongues, for which there sits a long range of correspondents with the indispensable accomplishments for their duties. Their daily mail of half a bushel of letters bears them addresses, orders and remittances from the circle of the world. We were overwhelmed with amazement, and our readers would be by an inspection of this wonderfully-extensive, health-dealing enterprise.—Holly Springs (Miss.) Conservative.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—William Killinger, of this city, was killed in a collision on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad on Saturday morning last, near Westport Station. He was engineer of the first section of the freight train and had collided with the Mail train west. Reuben Winslow and R. C. Brown of Lock Haven, E. W. Hyman, conductor of the mail, and Thos. Garman, fireman, James W. Ward, of Bellefonte, were also killed, and a number of others dangerously injured. Frank Boone, of this city, baggage master, was also injured. The blame attaches to the mail train, which had positive orders not to pass Westport until the freight train arrived there. A copy of this order was found in the pocket of the engineer of the mail train. The passenger train was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, and the freight at about eighteen. The shock, therefore, must have been terrific. The baggage car was telescoped with the smoking car, all but a few feet. The remains of Mr. Killinger reached the home of his parents in this city on Saturday afternoon.—*Altoona Tribune*, 31st.

NONE BUT THE BEST.—M. L. Oatman's auction sales have completely rid his store of old stock, and he has nothing left now but first class goods, which he knows as well as any man living how to sell to the great advantage of his many customers. His best holt is groceries and like goods, but he has also just received a new and complete stock of boots and shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, youths and children, which cannot be excelled for variety, extent and superiority of workmanship, in this or any other locality. His other goods are equally fresh and first class.

MAKE MONEY—by patronizing Oak Hall this Fall.

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE OF *DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.*

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

L. & M. H. MAYER, 212-214 *Main St., Johnstown*, offer a choice and extensive stock of

SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS!

at much below their actual value.

Lyons Black Silks for $1.50	worth $2.00.
Lyons Black Silks for 1.75	" 2.25.
Lyons Black Silks for 2.00	" 2.50.

Japanese Silks, new and desirable.
Summer Silks, pretty and very cheap.
Summer Dress Goods below Importers' prices.
Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets.
Shawls, Lace Jackets, Lace Mantles, Mitts, &c.

AT GREAT BARGAINS TO CLOSE THE LOT.

SUMMER CLOTHING to be sold regardless of cost or any other consideration, in order to get rid of an immense stock now on hand at the popular NEW YORK DRY GOODS & CLOT