VOLUME 5.

EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

NUMBER 33.

ON SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH?" CLAMATION OF ELECTION. and the General Assembly s of this Com-BONACKER, High Sheriff bria, in the Common-do hereby make known ectons of the county of October, SEING THE 10th DAY time State, District be elected as follows: ce of Auditor General of Pennsylvania. of Surveyor General ion with the countles on, for the office of Pres-

ction with the counties el Elk, for State Senator, mber of the General As-inwealth of Pennsylvania. sociate Judges of the coun-Prothonotary and Clerk of the ssions and Oyer and Term-

asprer of Cambria county. unty Commissioner of Cam-Director of Poor and House of Cambria county. or County Surveyor of Cambria

or Auditor of Cambria county. he known and give notice onling the aforesaid election ds. boroughs, districts and he county of Cambria are as

the district composed of the sheny, to meet at the office redistrict composed of the to meet at the School ng's, in said township, e district composed of the k, to meet at the house of in the village of Belsano.

district composed of the bris, to meet at the Court agh of Ebensburg. the district composed of the the district composed of the distorn to meet at the School the district composed of the

Aloysius Swope in said townthe district composed of the Springs to meet at the house t the district composed of the criteld, to meet at School House

he vilinge of St. Augustine, in of the district composed of the second Ward, at the house of

ersdale, to meet at the School e, to meet at the School House ummerbill, in said township.

Confer, in said borough.
the district composed of the indurg, to meet as follows:-

of the district composed of the mklin, to meet at the School of Gallitzin, in said township the district composed of the

a said township. Public School Room No. 5, in ad Ward, at the office of Joseph on Market street, in said Ward house of John Brady, on Frank-Ward; Fourth Ward, at the refts in said Ward; Fifth Ward, School House in said Ward; the Johnstown Pottery in said of the district composed of the coretto, to meet at the School

of the district composed of the Munster, to meet at the warehouse ville, to meet at the Franklin borough, of the district composed of the

respect, to meet at the School f the district composed of the of the district composed of the orough of Wilmore, of the district composed of the mmitville, to meet at the School

the district composed of the Headrick's, in said township.

of the district composed of the nodvale, to meet at School House

f the district composed of the f the district composed of the of Washington, to meet at the School the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp. turs of the district composed of the White, to meet at School House

and township. of Yoder, to meet at the house of Hicks, in said township.

Superal election in all the Wards, Townshirets and Boroughs of the county is opened between the hours of six and clock in the foreners. ock in the forenoon, and shall coninterruption or adjournment

AND I FORTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the Dili Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent tive, Judiciary, or Executive Departments of or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State, or of acy city ber of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of noting or exercise. y, or commissioner of any incorporated dis-ict, is by law incapable of holding or exercisit the same time the office or appointment adge. Inspector or Clerk of any Election of or any other officer of any such election, be eligible to any office then to be voted

Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of As-bly entitled "An Act relating to Elections for other purposes," approved the 10th day ptil, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing Section shall not be so construed as to pre-tany military officer or borough officer a serving as Judge or Inspector at any call or special election held in the Commongeneral, special, city, incorporated dis-

of President and Vice President of ed States, shall be held and conducted inspectors and Judges elected as afore-ad by Clerks appointed as hereafter pro-

inspectors and judge of the elections shall at the respective places appointed for ling the election in the district to which respectively belong before seven o'clock as morning, and each of said inspectors appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified rol such district.

e the person who shall have received

next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place.—
And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the space. shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the open-ing of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspec-tor, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding respectively.

every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or jeither of them, shall from time to time required. rom time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any

election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. Provided, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, dither on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt chall tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirma-tion that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is re-quired by this act, and that he does verily be-lieve from the account given him that he is of leve from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act: whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word ," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason ich age; and the same shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the

list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furn by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is ob-jected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not oting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his resi-dence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to pre-vent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the ame may be holding, or shall riotously disturb he peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with de-sign to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than tweive months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to you therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sendred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor

nore than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudout of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offend-ing shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraud-ulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term ot less than three nor more than twelve months If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and

be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING. An Acr regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several countles of this

commonwealth, approved March 30, 1866 : SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be inbelied outside "Ju-diciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and he labelled "Borough"; and each class shall be de-posited in separate ballot-boxes.

ted States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on ac-count of race, color, or previous condition of

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise entitled to vote at any election by the peoof other territorial sub-division, shall be enti-tled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any state or terrritorial sub-division, shall be entiitory, or by or under its authority, to the con-

trary notwithstanding. "SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any state, or the laws of any territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be the second highest number of votes for inspec-tor shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the

and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to per-form such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on convic-tion thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court

SECTION 10 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 2870.
SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only hite freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be en-rolled and registered according to the provi-sions of the first section of the Act approved 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the Act relating to the Elec-tions of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this commonwealth.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

I also make known the following Act approved the 2d day of June, 1871, entitled "An Act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania."

SEC. I. Be it enacted, &c., That the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of this commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people, at a general election to be held on the second Tue-day of October next, the said question to be voted for in manner following owing, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket headed or endorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise, and the words used shall be "constitutional convention," and underneath "for a convention" or "against a convention"; and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, en-dersed on the outside "constitutional convention," and containing on the inside the words 'for a convention" or "against a convention"; and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under ex-DUTIES OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall re-spectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the third day after the day of election, being on FRIDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoicable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the cer-tificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the du-ties required of said judge unable to attend. GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at my office in Ebensburg, this 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sev-enty-one, and of the independence of the Uni-

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA. JOINT RESOLUTION

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Represcutatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsulvania sions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times

scribed by law." JAMES H. WEBB, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WILLIAM A. WALLACE,

and for such term of service as shall be pre-

Speaker of the Senate. Approved the fiftcenth day of June. Anno Domini one thousand cight hundred and seven-JNO. W. GEARY. Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Ter.th Article of the Constitution.

Secretary of the Commonwealth. Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, July 5th, 1871. | j20.te.

F. JORDAN.

CAMBRIA COUNTY BONDS.—The Commissioners of Cambria County are now prepared to sell to those desiring the same, the BONDS of said county, in sums of \$100, \$200 and \$500. These Bonds are Issued by authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, for the purpose of raising money to build the New County Jail, and pay interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum—said interest being payable semi-annually—and are redeem-able at the pleasure of the Commissioners after the 13th day of December, 1874, and pay-able the 13th day of September, 1881.— Coupons are attached to each Bond for the semi-Parties desiring to invest in this Loan will

Witness our hands this 10th day of April, A. MAURICE MCNAMARA,) JAMES E. NEASON,
FRANCIS O'FRIEL.
Attest-J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk. (apr.15.-tf.)

ease call on the Commissioners at their Office

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP The partnership beretofore existing between Daniel J. Kelly and Simon Sultzbach, of Loretto, in the manufacture of segars, this been this day DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT. The books and papers of said firm are in the hands of Daniel J. Kelly, who is authorized to settle

of Daniel J. Kelly, who the accounts of said firm.

DANIEL KELLY, SIMON SULTZBACH. Loretto, Aug. 21, 1871.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE —Whereas Letters Testamentary to the estate of Jacob Koontz, late of Carroll township, dee'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to present them in proper shape for MAGDALEN KOONTZ, Executrix.

GEORGE SNYDER, Executor. Carroll Twp., Sept. 7, 1871.-4t.1 FIRST AND LAST NOTICE!-All P persons indebted to Dr. WILLIAM LEMMON for professional services are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their accounts without delay. Having recently associated with me Dr. Plank, I am desirous of

having my old books closed as soon as possible, and thereby save trouble. WM. LEMMON. Ebensburg. Sept. 7, 1871.-3t. STRAY HEIFFER!—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Blacklick township, Cambria county, about the 1st June last, a one year old BRINDLE HEIFFER, with portions of head and belly white; no ear marks. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, the premise to pay charges and take her away: prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM SELDERS.

law. Blacklick Twp., Aug. 24, 1871.-3t.* R. SCANLAN, Attorney-at-Law, ner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a specialty.

HOW TO COLLECT A KISS.

There's a jolly Saxon proverb, And it's pretty much like this: That a man is half in heaven When he has a woman's kiss. But there's danger in denying, And the sweetness may forsake it,

So, I tell you, bashful lover, If you want a kiss,

Never let another fellow Steal a march on you in this; Never let a laughing maiden See you spoiling for a kiss. There's a royal way to kissing, And the jully ones who make it Have a motto that is winning, If you want a kiss,

Any fool may face a cannon. Any booby wear a crown; But a man must win a woman If he'd have her for his own. Would you have the golden apple, You must find the tree and shake it, And if the thing is worth the having,

Who would burn upon a desert With a forest smiling by? Who would give his suppy summer For a bleak and wintry sky? Oh! I tell you there is magic, And you cannot, cannot break it, For the sweetest part of living, Is to want a kiss,

And you want a kiss,

Your, July 19, 1871. -New York Journal of the Telegraph.

STORY OF A CARPET-BAG. With Some Account of Its Loyal Owner's Miscellaneous Operations.

BY CASPER CRANK,

Heigh-ho! How time does fly! This is the year 1873, and I am twelve years old-a pretty good age for a carpet-bag. I was the fortunes that had been made by taking when he came back he had more money the old place for a while, but he had no entween the North and South broke out, but fore, and the colored people kept crowding some other sort of securities, and I was very I have been knocked about so much since in all the time to give him money and get glad to see that fortune was smiling on him that time that poor Emanuel Absalom Stry- numbers. He started a Sunday-school for at last. ker would hardly recognize me now. Eman- them, too, and preached to them sometimes. uel has been dead this year past, and I am and it was really a great pleasure to see him the place, and they were so envious of Emansometimes greatly concerned about his present taking so much interest in those unfortunate uel that some one started a story that the

the name of the place, but it was not far few collars and some other little things, he there was a good deal of spare time on his before, he got out a lot of papers that had But his misfortune attacked him even there and got him into trouble. The Sunday-school Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution | had a fund, of which he was treasurer, and somebody discovered that the money had about arresting Emanuel, and the matter ing fellow he was, too. The place we Emanuel quoted the law at them, and spoke pers said he should, and when the neighbors monwealth be proposed to the people for their put a few things into me one night and a good-looking young woman teacher, and toe, he formed some sort of connection with would not come near him. But he kept adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provistanted off by a late train, with such strange | Emanuel made her acquaintance very soon, a firm in New York, and received letters and | working on, and everything

own mother would not have known him. EMARUEL APPEARS IN WASHINGTON. We arrived in Washington in a couple of days, and Emanuel opened me and took out a paper collar, which he put on, and then went out and was gone for some time. When he came back he looked pleased, and I heard him say to the landlord that he had got an appointment. I did not understand this. but after awhile, when Emanuel began to put a lot of greenbacks into me every night, began to see through it. He was very careful of me then, and kept me on the upper shelf of the closet; and every time I heard him speak he was saying something about infernal rebels, and the Union, and loyal men, and his whole soul seemed to be wrapped up in the good cause, as he called it -When we had been a few months in Washington, something happened that obliged Emanuel to give up his appointment (I think it was called an irregularity), but as he had put a good lot of greenbacks into me he did not appear to be sorry.

AT THE PRONT AS A SUTLER. The next thing I remember was that Emanuel was clerk for a sutler at the front, and that he used me as a pillow every night. After awhile he made some complaint about the sutier to the provost-marshal and had him sent away, and then he got the sutlership himself. Everything appeared to be prospering with him, and he was making money fast till it was discovered that a lot of counterfeits had got into the camp. When this discovery was made Emanuel was very much disturbed, and his state of mind be came worse and worse, when the provostmarshal put him under arrest. The upshot of the matter was that the provost-marshal had poor Emanuel put out of the lines, after confiscating everything he had except me. Emanuel did not like to go back to Washington, so he hung around on the outskirts of the army till another sutler employed him, and then we were settled again. We remained there till the war came to an end, and though Emanuel's employer often said he wasn't making near so much as he should, when the business was broken up he had talking about it, that a great many of the more greenbacks put away than when the mulated so fast, and I do not mean to cast any stain upon his memory now by repeating

he gave. He was acting for the government, there we were! It was late at night when by vindicated their right to the ballot and he said, and the money would have to be the train stopped, and there was no way to the title of freemen. sent to the Treasury in Washington; but he go back to the place we started from. busy next day that he forgot to send it away. But the old misfortune came on him again. | manfully, and traveled some distance away A cunning old negro, who suspected that from the station next day. I think the reasomething was going wrong, made a statement to a sort of inspecting officer that led the Sunday-school near Boston was settled to Emanuel's losing his place, and we soon in some sort of business at the station, but at were on our travels once more.

EMANUEL AS A POSTMASTER. put it back when he was folding up the let- go pleasantly and smoothly again. ters after reading them. This turned out very unfortunate at last, for so many complaints were made at the headquarters in were adrift once more, and Emanuel had to look about for something else. But he was long before he was actively at work again.

FOUR-ELEVEN-FORTY-FOUR. made the young people like him very much. hundred miles away next morning. We an appointment as never saw the policy-shop after that, and 1

HE GETS MARRIED AND LEVANTS. disappeared. There was a good deal of talk five years of age, and a pretty smart lookwent so far that, to prevent the shame and stopped at after retiring from the policy bus- about soldiers and the government, and got saw what he was doing they said he must inconvenience of being made a prisoner, he iness had a Freedmen's Bureau School, with the money out of them at last. At this time, have got loose from a lunatic asylum, and whiskers and goggles on his face that his and spent a great deal of his time talking to small packages from it which he was careful kept getting worse and worse, till at last he ed people she had charge of. Finally he but after awhile a detective came into the the papers and swore awfully about the authe end of it was that Emanuel knocked her down, and then left the place immediately, taking me along in his hand as usual. But he had carried his point about economy, for the school-teacher didn't get any of the money he was taking care of for her.

A NEWSPAPER AND SOME TROUBLE. We brought up in another State this time, and after looking around for a while, Emanuel made up his mind to start a newspaper. The only drawback to the success of this enterprise was the fact that the white people wouldn't read the paper and the colored people couldn't. But by telling the latter that they could never be voters unless they subscribed to a newspaper like the one he was publishing, Emanuel got enough money from them in subscription to keep the office going for a few mouths, and in the meantime he made arrangements to run for the Legislature. He had also been appointed registrar in the district, and he found no trouble in fixing things so that, when the election took place, he had a large majority of the votes. But he never took a seat in the Legislature; the old misfortune followed him, and trouble came upon him again. He was just about to marry the teacher in the Freedmen's Bureau School when the other story that caused Emanuel to pack up his collars and socks and leave by the next train It was very hard to be knocked about in this way, but it seems he couldn't help it. CARING FOR THE LOYAL MILLIONS AGAIN.

Well, after wandering here and there for a while. Emanuel got another chance at last. | be all past. Emanuel himself got along so well that He had noticed, and I afterwards heard him ed to have about them for the information agent, what did it do but start off! and colored fellow-citizens he said they had no yet holds water? A sponge,

EMANUEL'S DEBUT AS A PARSON. But Emanuel bore his disappointment son of this was that a man who knew him in any rate we got away next day, and brought up at a place where there was another Freed-It was a bold step my master took next. men's Bureau School, but no church. Eman-He went straight back to Washington, tak- uel set to work at once to get up a church ing me along in his hand, and called on sev- for the colored people, and soon raised eral members of Congress, representing to enough money among them to build a small them that he had been loyal all along, and one. Then he took charge of it himself as asking them to get him an appointment as minister, and preached beautiful sermons in postmaster. One of the arguments he used it every Sunday. During the week he used was that he could help the party a good deal it as a sort of grocery store, but the colored in the South, and this had so much effect people didn't object to this, for it was in the that in a few days he received the appoints original bargain. He sold things to these with mentwho insulted him, and at any rate ment for a town not far from the village we people on monthly credit, and there used to had just left. We went to the place imme- be a great deal of wrangling when the time diately, and Emanuel took charge of the for settling came round, for the customers post-office. He had always a passion for didn't think they owed so much. But they studying writing, and he used to sit up quite knew nothing about figures, and besides, late at night opening letters, with me at his Emanuel was their minister, and of course side, and while he was examining the hand- he had a great deal of good spiritual influwriting any money that was in the letters ence over them, so the little differences would would drop into me, and he always forgot to be settled up at last, and everything would

I had a good deal of rest here, for Eman-Washington that Emanuel was notified to care to leave, and after awhile, when the nel was getting on so nicely that he didn't colored people round about got to know him | plenty of witnesses he was convicted very pretty well, he ran for the Legislature and man of great resources, and it was not up his mind to get married to a light comwas elected. About this time, too, he made plexioned girl, but as there was no other minister around to marry them, and Eman-He took me to another county and set up | uel could not very well perform the ceremopolicy-shop in a place that had a large ny himself, he just married the girl without colored population. The business throve any ceremony. Then he went away to the finely, for Emanuel gave great accounts of Legislature and was gone a few months, and spick-and-span new, as they used to say chances in his lottery, though I had never than ever before. He had a lot of bonds, where I was made, when the great war be- known him to do anything in that line be- too-railroad bonds I think they were-and

But there were some bad white people in against him.

At that time Emanuel was about thirty- often said it was outrageous to make men everything seemed to go wrong. He was her in the school-room, and helping her to not to let any one see after he got them. I instil moral principles into the young color- never knew exactly what they contained, in a fit of rage off he went and burned all asked her to marry him, and she did, and neighborhood to find out semething about ther of the articles that had ruined him. they seemed to get along very nicely for a counterfeit greenbacks, and he had a long few weeks. The young woman bad saved talk with Emanuel one night, and received some money, and she gave it to Emanuel to a lot of money from him, and then went | worn on, and it was the fall of 1872, when take care of, and when she asked him to let away. There was no talk about counterfeit her have some to pay for a new dress, he greenbacks around there after that, though once more. His old friend Gen. Grant had said she must not be extravagant, and re- I am sure I never could understand what | been renominated for President, and Emanfused to give her any. She got very angry | connection the talk between Emanuel and at that, and raised a storm in the house, and | the detective could have with that matter.

> Well, everything went on nicely for several months more, till one day a woman came into the office and raised a dreadful row. It was the same woman that had given him some money to take care of after he had married her, and she said she was his lawful wife and would have him arrested. But Emanuel was 100 smart for her. He went and swore she was an imposter, who wanted to extort money from him, and then she was arrested herself. I don't know how the affair was managed, but she was released pretty soon by a colored judge who was very friendly with Emanuel, and went from the place after Emanuel had given her some money. We didn't see her again for a long time, and I think Emanuel didn't want to see her any more.

HE BECOMES A POWER IN THE LAND. We had now been in this place nearly three years and Emanuel was not arrested once. Indeed, he had become a very popular and influential man, especially among the colored people, and I often heard him the other. Of course each line is fortysay to himself that he might be Governor of nine yards long. At the end of each line the State yet; for he was ambitious and kept is a basket, by which at the start a conpushing ahead all the time. He had been to testant stands. In this case there are teacher arrived very suddenly, and told a a convention at Chicago and voted for the man that saved the country-as he was in the habit of saying-for President; and he was a President himself of a Union League Club, which met in his office-the same one that he collected his revenue in. Good luck one each trip and turn to bring it back to seemed to be helping him right on, and the the basket. Your mathematical readers misfortunes of the earlier times appeared to will see that this involves seven thousand

By-and-by the time for electing a member of Congress came around, and the nominatcolored people found it hard to get along, ing convention met in the revenue office and provost-marshal sent him out of the lines. and he decided to help them by getting up a made Emanuel the regular candidate. Then his basket; and, with the serious addition It was none of my business how they accus plan for transporting three or four hundred he got a number of his friends appointed in- of two turns for every potato, or one hunof them to a place in the North where they spectors, and so on, and after that he got a dred turns in all. Three spirited centeswould be sure of getting work at good wages. great quantity of tickets printed. They tants entered, and one of them named what I had heard some people say on the So he called several meetings, and laid the were just like the tickets that the other can 'Thrasher,' distinguished here as having matter before them in such bright colors didate-the rebelone-had got printed, with that they were all very much pleased, and the same colors and letters, and when elec-When the soldiers went home, Emanuel then he went around and collected all the tion day came his friends had plenty of these took me in his hand and started further money they could scrape up to pay for their tickets in their hands. Of course there was the more than mine minutes. The other South. We brought up for awhile at a transportation to the place in the North. It no trouble in getting the intelligent colored two were close behind him. If you have pleasant village, where my owner got a sit- was hardly enough-only about \$1,000 alto- people to vote the right way, but there was ever any occasion to try, let me tell you uation as clerk in a provost marshal's office gether—but he said he was willing to pay a good many of the other sort, and if these that the scientific performance is to take not the same marshal, though, that we the difference himself, and they could refund | were not watched they might vote so as to had known before. Emanuel's principal it to him when they got work, and with the bring on another rebellion immediately. So business there was attending to the colored money in his pocket he went to see the railpeople (the marshal was not a temperate road agent and make the necessary arrangefriends asked them for their tickets, just to breath, take your short runs, which inman, and most of his duties fell to Emanuel); ments. He took me with him, as he always and while he took a great interest in these did when going anywhere, and when we got them back the tickets with Emanuel's name for breathing. You see how good the poor creatures, and cantioned them against to the depot he stepped on a train that hap on. The colored people didn't notice any difference, and, as Emanuel said, it was all half. who had provided for them before—to exer-cise any influence over them, be always followed him, for while we were on the train, to Congress by the largest majority ever charged them whatever money they happen- and before Emanuel had a chance to see the given in that district, and in a speech to his

LUCK TURNING -EMANUEL RESIGNS. Soon after the election Emanual resigned his office as collector and went to Washingten, leaving the light-complexioned girl and myself behind. He was gone about two months when the rebel newspapers began to say a great deal about selling caderships, and they published Emanuel's name among others in a list of members of Congrees accused of doing this. But he had never done anything of the sort. The cadet that he appointed never gave Emanuel a dollar. I was present when the arrangement was made, and I distinctly remember that the money was given to another person. But Emanuel, who was a very sensitive man, got so indignant at the charge that he resigned his seat at once and returned. He

he thought there might be as good chances

out of Congress as in it.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF TOO MUCH MARRIAGE. But from that time forward fate worked hard against him. The first blow came so suddenly that he was quite unprepared for it, and it almost broke his heart. Though he had been only a short time in Washington, he had got married there and it seems that the other wife found out all about it .-She must have been told by some of Emanuel's rebel enemies who wanted to get him into trouble. Well, at any rate she had him arrested for bigamy, and as there were easily, and sentenced to a long imprisonment. I never saw the poor man so crushed and unhappy as he was the day they cut off his hair, and set him to work pegging shoes among a lot of common, miserable convicts, But the President had not forgotten that Emanuel voted for him in Chicago, and one day a pardon came to the prison, and he was set free. After that he hung around couragement to remain. Somehow the colored people were not so friendly as they had been before, and Emantiel said the rebels the always spoke of the native white people

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FARMING.

as rebels) had been poisoning their minds

If I remember right, that was in 1870 .-Well, after a while they began | light-complexioned colored girl was not his | Emanuel still had a few hundred dollars asking when the chances would be drawn, wife at all. Then they got up a crowd to and finding that there wasn't much chance He was my owner, and a very clever man and Emanuel kept putting them off and put- scare himself and his wife away, but when to get along where these rebels were he -very clever indeed, but unfortunate. It ling them off, till at last the authorities of the crowd went to his house they found a gathered up a few things and put them into was his fate to be ansunderstood and perset the place, who were all rebels, he said, took lot of soldiers there, and the soldiers fired at me, and then started away from the place. cuted everywhere. I remember as well as the matter up and gave notice that they them, wounding several, and the attempt to We stopped about fifty miles off, and, as yesterday when Emanuel bought me, and I they were going to investigate it. When make my owner leave the place was aban- Emanuel's spirit was greatly broken down, became his close and constant companion .- Emanuel heard that he seemed to be uneasy, doned. He tried to get elected to the Leg- he decided to try farming. So he bought a He was a Sunday-school teacher then, some- and, putting all the money he had received islature again, but didn't succeed, and as he few acres, spending nearly all his money on where in Massachusetts (I am not sure about from the colored people into me, and also a had given up preaching in the meantime, them, and as he had never worked a farm from Boston), and he had a pleasant way that left the place that night, and was nearly a hands. After another while, though, he got articles in them about farming, written by a great agriculturist named Greeley, and began to sit up all night studying the articles .and that kept him busy again. The people | Well, after studying as much as he thought didn't like to pay any revenue, and they necessary he began to work the farm, but pay taxes who were not allowed to vote, but | particular to do everything just as the pahad to give up the farm altogether, and then SCENE LAST-ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

He had only one hope now. Time had he made up his mind to go to Washington uel felt sure he would be elected, and he thought for the sake of old times the President might give him some sort of an office. As he had very little money he had to make his way to Washington by stealing rides on the trains till the conductors put him off, so he was some time making the journey .-But, unfortunately, when he got to the White House it was known everywhere that Gen. Grant had been defeated. Emanuel met the President coming out and spoke to him, but the President fold one of his officers to turn that beggar out of the house at once. That was the last feather. Emanuel's heart sank, and a chill came over him. and then he walked straight down to the Potomac and drowned himself. Poor fellow! I wonder where he is now .- World.

A l'OTATO RACE -A correspondent thus describes a "potato race" in New Hampshire, a fashionable sport there: A very curious trial of strength and speed it is. Three lines of potatoes were laid. Each line is of fifty-each a yard from three competitors. At the word "go" each one begins where he chooses on his line to pick up potatoes that he may bring them to the basket. He must pick up but three hundred and fifty feet of running. with such deductions as may be made for an out stretched arm, when one comes to won a tub race in the last sports, which were aquatic, performed the feat in a lityour long runs first, when your wind is good. When you want to regain your

What is that which is fail of holes and