THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, September 27, 1872.

Democratic Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,
Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,
Of Missouri.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County.
FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention:
1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
2. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BAER, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
7. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
8. S. H. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
9. JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango.
11. G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
12. R. A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
13. A. A. PURMAN, Greene.
14. WILLIAM M. CORBETT, Clarion.

Democratic County Ticket.

Congress—R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon.
Delegates to Constitutional Convention—
GEORGE AUCHENBACH, of Clinton:
JOHN G. HALL, of Elk.
Assembly—JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
Reg. and Rec.—JAS. M. SINGER, Jackson Twp.
Commissioner—ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Twp.
P. M. Director—JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown.
Auditor—PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

A Base Forgery.

In order to bolster up the desperate political fortunes of John F. Hartranft, the ring candidate for Governor, and save him from overwhelming defeat, the last Johnstown *Tribune* publishes the following:

This is what Mr. Buckalew said of Gen. Hartranft before he thought of the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket: "I know General Hartranft well, both as a public officer and a man. As Auditor-General he has shown himself a most faithful, upright, efficient, and accomodating officer; and he would make an excellent Governor."

This is the meanest, most villainous and at the same time most transparent forgery which has appeared during the present campaign. It is a lie from its beginning to its end. Charles R. Buckalew is not a fool. Does any man believe that after the report of the Investigating Committee into the Evans embezzlement was made to the Senate last spring, which convicted Hartranft and other radical officials of complicity in the fraud, that Buckalew would thus stultify himself by endorsing Hartranft's official character for honesty and integrity?

The *Tribune* represents Chas. R. Buckalew as having used the above language. We now call upon the editor of that paper to inform us plainly and without any evasion, *when and where* Mr. Buckalew said what the *Tribune* falsely and mendaciously puts into his mouth. Of course the *Tribune* knows the time and place, when and where, Charles R. Buckalew became sponsor for the good name and reputation of John F. Hartranft. The editor of the *Tribune* is an honorable man, and it would be a gross impetuation against him as such to suppose that he would perpetrate a libel on Mr. Buckalew, or that he would extenuate or set down aught in malice. He moves in the purer and more serene atmosphere of political controversy and would scorn to resort to the low and base expedients of the political thug and assassin. Our opinion of him has always been highly favorable, and will continue to be so, but believing that his excessive zeal in a rotten and doomed cause has led captive his otherwise sound and well balanced judgment, we are compelled to call upon him for the proof that Charles R. Buckalew ever used the language attributed to him. Mr. Editor of the *Tribune*, as a friend of Mr. Buckalew we call upon you to make good your charge by competent proof, or, on failure to do so, forever bow your head in shame.

The Poor Taxed for the Rich.

SAMUEL HENRY last winter undertook to pass a law by which the taxes of the Cambria Iron Company and other moneyed corporations should be paid by the farmers and laborers of the county. It failed to go into effect this year, because, though intended to go into effect on the first of April last, it did not become a law till after that time, and therefore does not go into effect until the first of April next year. The farmers of Cambria county may thank the stupidity of SAMUEL HENRY that five per cent. is not added to their taxes, besides the costs of a constable for levying on and selling their property.

SAMUEL HENRY seems anxious to legislate for Cambria county by herself. If this tax law of his was a good law, why not make it a law over the whole State. Cambria county requires no special legislation.

But who asked Mr. HENRY to pass this local law? Let us have the name of some one petitioner at least to show that HENRY was acting as the servant of the people, and not as their master. Who wanted such a law?

The same law was passed for Indiana county and now there is $7,336.10 in the hands of the constables for collection.—The five per cent. extra charged to each of these poor men are to pay the five per cent. that the rich are relieved of by this law.

Now every man in Cambria county, rich and poor, knows that the farmers cannot realize the money from their crops before the first of September, and very seldom before the first of October. On the first of October every man who owes a dollar of tax has his tax by this law put into the hands of a constable for collection, with five per cent. and the costs of a levy and sale added, when that is necessary.

In Indiana county, where the rich HARRY WHITE has a similar law, there is this day in the hand of the constable $7,335.10. In Cambria county the amount would be still larger, because the amount of taxes are larger and our market later.

The only argument of the money changers in reply to this is that the *collectors* may *speculate* on this money. One-half our collectors are Radicals, and we all know how much these men, whether Radicals or Democrats, have speculated on the people's money. But by the new law the BANKS could speculate on it. We all know our present popular and honest Treasurer, JOHN COX, Esq., who is but a fair sample of Democratic public servants, would not permit this; but *he* cannot always be Treasurer.

R. Milton Speer.

In this county, where Hon. R. MILTON SPEER is so well and favorably known, any elaborate argument in favor of his re-election seems to us to be entirely unnecessary, Mr. SPEER has not disappointed the expectations of the men of either political party who voted for him, and especially A. A. BARKER, the present Radical candidate—the same gentleman who two years ago was the warm and enthusiastic supporter of Mr. SPEER against DANIEL J. MORRELL and who contributed more by his personal influence to *defeat* Mr. MORRELL and *elect* Mr. SPEER than any other Republican in this Congressional district. And now the singular and unprecedented political anomaly is presented to the Republican voters of this Congressional district, that ABRAHAM A. BARKER is the opponent of the very man who would have been *defeated* two years ago by DANIEL J. MORRELL if A. A. BARKER had not in that campaign *betrayed* Mr. MORRELL and used his influence in the northern section of this county in favor of Mr. SPEER. It has now resolved itself into this question:—Will or can Mr. MORRELL'S Republican friends, and we are free to say that DANIEL J. MORRELL is a gentleman and entirely worthy of the support of the Republican party, not only in Cambria county, where he lives and to whose interests he is warmly attached, but of his party throughout the State, for any office for which his Republican supporters may see fit in the future to place him in nomination—will they, we say, vote for BARKER, who impaled their own candidate, DANIEL J. MORRELL, on a political cross two years ago? We say nothing personal against Mr. BARKER.—Our business with him is political.

R. MILTON SPEER has won a national reputation. No man disputes his perfect integrity, while his ability is unquestioned. Mr. BARKER is a gentleman, but no man will say that he is as able and competent a man to represent this district in Congress as R. MILTON SPEER. It is as Hyperion to a Satyr. There is not a Democrat in this county who will not eagerly go to the polls and vote for SPEER, and we now pledge to R. MILTON SPEER the full and entire Democratic and Liberal Republican vote of Cambria county; and we further say, that the Democracy of Cambria county will give to R. MILTON SPEER, with the aid and co-operation of a large number of honest Republicans, such a majority as will teach A. A. BARKER that the people are determined on a reform of the general government and that they will bury both BARKER and GRANT, with a brief interval between the interments, in the same political grave.

WE have heretofore published some of the speeches delivered by CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, as well as some delivered by HORACE GREELEY, and we are sure that no Democrat need blush or be ashamed of the utterances of either of those gentlemen.

As a contrast between the eloquent BUCKALEW and the demagogue HARTRANFT we publish below a speech delivered a few days ago by the Ring candidate for Governor at Corry. Here it is:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not afraid to show my face here or anywhere else. I may not have as handsome a face as that of my democratic opponent, but I have never yet done aught that I should fear to show it. When called to defend my country I was not afraid to show it. [Great applause.] Since I have been an officer of this state I have tried to do my duty faithfullly. I don't believe in going around the country telling you I am an honest man. I don't want to speak about my honesty. While I was in the service and a man came to speak to me of his bravery I rarely believed he was a brave man, and it is pretty much the same with people who are too fond of preaching up their own honesty. In the past I have done my duty, and if elected I will try to do it in the future. [Prolonged cheers.]

GRANT visited the New Jersey State Fair at Newark last week and made two speeches. As a contribution to the literature of the day we lay them before our readers and can proudly compare HORACE GREELEY'S sensible and patriotic utterances to the silly twaddle of the so-called "Second Washington." Here are GRANT'S speeches:

FIRST SPEECH.

GENTTEMEN—I am most happy to be here to-night to witness this display of Newark's manufactures. Your fat-famed city has done well; her manufactures have an influence opposed to the importation of foreign manufactures.

SECOND SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I could not but feel grateful for the reception I have received at the hands of the citizens of Newark and of New Jersey to-day. I had the pleasure of visiting the State Fair near Elizabeth, where I saw little else but people. I was at your Exposition to-night, and again people, but little of what they had there to see. I hope to see to-morrow what I went to-night to see.

JUDGE LINN, until very recently President Judge of the Centre District, has always been a decided Republican. He now resides in Williamsport, and in a speech delivered in that place last week he paid the following high and deserved tribute to CHARLES R. BUCKALEW. Praise from such a source is praise indeed:

"*I know* BUCKALEW *and* I AM FOR *him! I believe him to be an* HONEST MAN, *and I* KNOW *that he is a* CAPABLE ONE!"

IF you fail to have your name properly entered upon the Registry list before to-morrow evening, you cannot put in a blow toward smashing the rings—indeed, you will in a measure be aiding the thieves.—Remember this and act at once.

Letter from Ex-Governor Curtin—He Declares for Buckalew.

Ex-Governor CURTIN, who is at Saratoga, has addressed the following letter to Col. A. K. M'CLURE, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee. It will be seen that he takes decided ground in favor of the election of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, and we have no doubt that after BUCKALEW'S election, which is a foregone conclusion, Governor CURTIN will denounce himself as a supporter of HORACE GREELEY. Here is the letter—it speaks for itself:

SARATOGA, September 21.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 11th inst., informing me of my nomination by the Liberal Republican State Committee as candidate for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, and enclosing an address to the people of the State recommending my election, came duly to hand, but extreme illness prevented my reading the letter or considering the subject until now.

I am still quite feeble and unable to write without the aid of an amanuensis, but the near approach of the election, and the gravity of the issues immediately effecting the honor and prosperity of Pennsylvania, to be decided in October, compel me to answer when my rest should be unbroken.

A nomination made by so many of the purest and best old representative Republicans of the State, and presented to the people upon grounds which stand out in brave contrast with the demoralized political management now so sadly prevalent, is an appeal I cannot refuse to respect. I therefore accept the nomination, and if it shall be ratified by the people, and my health permits, I will discharge its duties with fidelity. I had confidently expected immediately upon my return home to familiarize myself fully with the details of what I well understood in all general aspects touching the misrule in our Commonwealth under its present political control, and to speak my convictions at the earliest possible moment. While I cannot ever be indifferent in a Presidential contest, I felt that the regeneration of my native State in the October election was a paramount interest to the people in whose happiness and greatness I am enlisted by every consideration of gratitude and patriotism.

The bad rule that has wholly compassed the channels of political administrative authority in Pennsylvania, is not of recent creation. It was the tireless but impotent power that conferred the action of the government, State and nation, during the dark days of civil war, and steadily struggled to gather advancement and gain from the bitter sorrows of the people.

Six years ago it attained control in our State. How it was achieved is remembered with humiliation by all. Why it was sought and won our subsequent history painfully demonstrates.

The Republican organization has made its name illustrious in maintaining the unity of the States and redeeming a continent to freedom. It was seized in contempt of the will of the people, and its victories perverted to licensed wrong. I need not recite how, under an honored name and flag, it has created wide-spread—indeed, almost universal—distrust of authority, and made honest men despair of integrity in legislation, in elections, in conferring legislative honors, and even in the administration of public justice.

These terrible and steadily growing evils in our political rule have made the people demand the right to resume their sovereignty; to make new safeguards for themselves; but if the proposed convention is to effect reform, it must be aided, not hindered, by the vast power of the Executive and other important State officials.

If Mr. Buckalew shall be defeated, and a new lease of authority thus conferred upon the despotic control that has long misruled the commonwealth, it will be marvellous indeed if the convention chosen in the partisan strife of a national contest can afford any substantial relief or protection to the people. If Pennsylvania is to be restored to purity, the government in all its departments as well as the convention must harmonize fully and earnestly in the work of regeneration. Mr. Buckalew's confessed integrity, and consistent devotion to reform during many years of official service, give the best possible guarantees of honest administration and complete restraints upon corrupt or reckless authority, and his election seems to be demanded by every consideration of individual manhood and fidelity to the honor and advancement of the State. If, as is claimed by desperate leaders in Pennsylvania, to regenerate our State in October will affect the national contest, a cause thus to be endangered must be wanting in the most essential attributes of popular confidence. Actuated solely by a sense of duty to a people whose devotion in time past furnishes the most grateful memories of my life, I shall vote in October for honest government in our Commonwealth, and meet the Presidential issue when it comes before the people, in accordance with my long settled convictions.

I cannot afford to sacrifice a great contest for constitutional, legislative and administrative reform because a Presidential election is pending. To yield the question would give fresh victories for misrule, and make the effort for just fundamental restraints either measurably or wholly abortive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

FOR sublime and unblushing impudence, the last Johnstown *Tribune* is without a parallel. At the head of the second editorial column in that paper, the editor publishes the concluding portion of an article highly eulogistic of A. A. BARKER, the radical candidate for Congress, taken from the *Herald* of this place. In the very same column the *whole* of the *Herald* article is inserted and the *Tribune* editor meanly and falsely asserts in a few introductory remarks that he copies it from the *Freeman*. It is quite unnecessary for us to say that no such article ever appeared in the columns of the *Freeman*. Its paternity belongs entirely to Mr. BARKER'S mouthpiece, the *Herald*. Did the editor of the *Tribune* suppose for one moment that he could perpetrate this impudent fraud without being promptly exposed? Is it possible that he is so verdant? If he is, we are not, and we will not permit him thus to misrepresent the *Freeman*. In his next issue will he "rise to explain" and tell us what possible motive he had in view in attributing to the *Freeman* an article not one word of which ever appeared in its columns? After what we have thus plainly said, will the editor of the *Tribune* persist in basely misrepresenting this paper and thereby inposing on the credulity of his own readers, not one out of ten of whom ever sees the *Freeman*? We will wait and see.

CARL SCHURZ had a grand ovation in Philadelphia Tuesday night. Fifteen thousand Germans turned out to hear him speak in German at Concert Hall, and afterwards escorted to La Pierre serenaded, and addressed some 20,000 people in English.

Horace Greeley at Pittsburgh.

The reception given to Horace Greeley when he arrived in Pittsburgh last Thursday evening on his way west, surpassed any thing of the kind that ever took place in that city. The crowd at the St. Charles hotel, from the balcony of which Mr. Greeley delivered his address, is represented to have been immense beyond all former assemblages of the kind. We publish his speech below. Let any unprejudiced man read this speech and then say that Horace Greeley is not fit faithfully and intelligently to discharge the responsible duties of the Presidency. Thomas M. Marshall Esq., a liberal republican, introduced Mr. Greeley to the vast crowd as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—The pleasant duty has devolved upon me this evening of announcing the presence of a man who requires no introductions to an American audience. His name is familiar as a household word all over the States of this Union. He is known and read of all men wherein the English language is spoken or understood; yea more, and far better, wherever known, from the hut of the settler in the advance guard of civilivation to the occupants of the lordly mansions of the rich, he is known and respected by all good men as God's noblest work—an honest man. He has devoted a heroic life to the uplifted of his race—thing succoring of the poor and the helpless and the bold and defiant defence of human rights, wherever and whoever assailed—without regard to race, clime or color. After a life-time of struggle he has witnessed and enjoyed the fruits of his labors for the freedom of the black race. That accomplished—made secure and permanent—he is now the champion of those who demand consideration in the rights and interests of white men—in universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. I have the honor to present the next President of the United States, Horace Greeley

Mr. Greeley, on coming forward, was received with a storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes. When the cheers had subsided Mr. Greeley, holding in his hand that veritable "white hat," bowed his acknowledgements, and spoke as follows:

MR. GREELEY'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The wise king says there is a time for war and a time for peace. [Cries of "God bless you!"] The city of Pittsburgh has recently witnessed a rehearsal of the pomp and pageantry, the blazonry and circumstance of civil war. A very large number of men were collected here, at a vast expense, with the single purpose of rekindling the bitterness and hatred, the animosity and antipathies, the fears and exultations of civil war, for the advantage of a political party. [Cheers.]

I take you to witness that the greater portion of the journals of Pittsburgh, as well as the orators on this occasion, have been trying their best to make us, the people, hate each other for the sake of partizan advantage. A stranger, would imagine, while reading the journals of Pittsburgh for the last few days, that we were still at war and that their purpose was to revive and to exasperate the hatred and animosity of civil war in order to intensify and invigorate their side of the conflict. They talk about rebels and traitors. Fellow citizens, are we never to be done with this. We demanded it of our adversaries in the great civil war that they surrender their arms and go to their homes. They surrendered them; we demanded that they abandon slavery, and they abandoned slavery. We demanded that they enfranchise the blacks and the blacks are enfranchised. None but white men now stand disfranchised on the soil of our country, [cheers.] We demanded that they stipulate that the emancipated slaves shall not be paid for, and that the rebel debt shall never be paid by the government or by the State, and they assented to that. So far as I can see, every single demand made on the part of the loyal states and the loyal people has been fully complied with on the part of those lately in rebellion. Everything has been done that we asked. Everything has been conceded. And still they tell us, "Why, we want them to repent!" Have they not brought forth works meet for repentance? [Cheers.] And thus coming together in solemn convention the representatives of the Southern people have given their assent to the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, which was the most intense, the most complete, Republican platform that had ever been presented by any National Convention whatever. [Loud and prolonged applause.] All this being done, we are told by these gentlemen who met here, "All this is mockery! All this is a fraud! You don't mean anything by it!" And the cry goes on, "Rebels and traitors" "rebels and traitors"—denunciation, proscription, the same as ever. Four years ago, in the Republican National Convention, it was declared that this proscription should speedily cease. Four years have passed and still it is maintained, and there are this day thousands of people of Arkansas alone prohibited—the most intelligent the most responsible people of that State—forbidden to exercise the right of suffrage—forbidden exclusively by the party that meets here and shouts for Grant and Wilson. Nobody else asks for proscription but them. No other party requires that any human being should stand proscribed on our soil for a rebellion that ceased seven and a half years ago. No party, no men of any party but this, the very party that held a great military parade this week, in order to further and further separate and divide the hearts of of the American people from each other. [Cheers.] They hold essential to their triumph that hatred should continue, that distrust, suspicion and alienation should continue. Do what you will, do what you may, they are determined not to be satisfied.

Now, fellow-citiizens, it is not enough that those who fought against the Union should be proscribed. Those of us who stood for it are equally denounced, if we do not happen to agree with them in our present politics. [Cheers.]

Here stands one who is charged by them with being a Secessionist. [Great laughter.] Could that be true, fellow citizens? Look the facts in the face. When Lincoln had been elected, and this conspiracy for secession began to advance itself, we, Republicans, were told by our own men, and told still more by those out of the circle: "You must back out of your Republicanism; you must surrender your opposition to the extension of slavery, or consent to a great civil war. This they said was the only alternative. Bloodshed and devastation over the whole country or you shall surrender the principles on which you have just carried the election." I was one of those who said "No, there is no such alternative." I denied that the Southern people—the great majority of them—are against the Union. I demanded that there should be open, free discussion before the Southern people of an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote; and if they approved of the people of the South said they wanted disunion I would consent to it. [Cheers] I knew they would not. I knew that the Southern people—that the great majority would have voted as they actually did that winter, not for secession, but for clinging to the Union. [Cheers.]

And now to-day, if the nation were to be impelled, and there were just two modes of saving it, to trust to the chances of civil war or to the chances of a free, fair vote of the Southern people, I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance rather than the former. [Cheers.] For, fellow-citzens, they do greatly misunderstand and malign this American people when they assume that in cold blood, before there had been any clash of arms, the people in the South, any more than the people in the North, desired disunion. [Cheers.]

In its inception, in its origin, the great masses of those who consented to this secession movement meant nothing by it but to back down the North, and make us consent to the extension of slavery. That was their purpose, and that purpose I did my best to resist and defeat. [Cheers.] Well, the war is ended, I think. [Laughter.] It ought to be ended. [A voice, "Let us have peace."]

We had a great, a terrible, a bloody, a destructive civil war. Our success was perfect. The defeat of the adversary was more complete than any defeat recorded in history. They have suffered much. They have conceded all. Cannot we afford to be magnanimous at least. [Cheers.]

They see, fellows citizens, they see that the Southern people may vote—some of them may—but the instant they vote, the cry is raised, "see how these fellows vote." They cry "you must vote the other way." Is that an election? It is only the fashion of war in another aspect? Fellow citizens, you belong to one of the great hives of American industry. I plead here for peace and reconciliation, for the interests especially of this busy, prosperous, energetic people. [Cheers.] How I have sympathised with Pittsburgh? How I have rejoiced in her prosperity; how I have wondered at and admired her in magnificent growth, you surely do know! No place on this continent has been dearer to me than Pittsburgh. There has been no spot in whose prosperity I have more heartily rejoiced, and this is because I believe her prosperity was firmly linked and bound together with the prosperity and growth of our whole country. Now, I appeal to her business men; I appeal to her merchants; I appeal to her manufacturers, to stop this war. It has gone on long enough.

[A voice in the crowd—"It stopped itself yesterday"—Laughter.]

You cannot afford to teach a part of your country to hate you, to feel that your success, your greatness, is identical with their humiliation.

People of Pittsburgh, I ask you to take a generous part in this work of reconciling your countrymen to each other. [Applause] I ask you to take the hand held out to you by our Southern brethern in their adoption of the Cincinnati platform—by those who were our enemies. I ask you to grasp that hand and say, "Brothers, we differed, we fought. The war is ended. Let us again be fellow countrymen and forget that we have been enemies." [Loud applause.]

Friends and fellow-citizens, I bid you good night. [Loud applause and prolonged cheering.]

Questions for Hartranft—Will He Answer Them?

The following conundrums were propounded at a mass meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last by Mr. John W. Frazier, with the hope that Hartranft will reply to them:

When you, John F. Hartranft, received from George O. Evans, on the 31st day of March, 1871, the sum of $7,000, was it not with a full knowledge that Evans had in his possession at that time $184,163.34 belonging to the State of Pennsylvania. If you answer "No," then I ask if it was not your duty, as the financial officer of the Commonwealth, to know it?

Did you not receive from Charles T. Yerkes, lately a broker on Third street, the sum of $2,700 on the 10th day of December, 1870?

Was not this sum of $2,700 derived from the purchase of State loans at a low figure, and their sale at a much higher rate to the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania.

Are there not but three Sinking Fund Commissioners in this State, one of whom is yourself, and another, R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer?

Did you not, with your own right hand, place in the possession of Geo. O. Evans, vouchers for over a million of dollars, without requiring from him any security whatever?

Do you consider it becoming in the Auditor General of Pennsylvania to palliate or excuse this wrong of Geo. O. Evans?

If left to you, as the Auditor General of the tate, Swould you ever have dragged this Evans business into the broad daylight of day and to the public gaze?

Is not Mr. M'Clure, who brought this whole nefarious business to light, deserving of praise rather than censure?

If so, do you censure him for his intelligent scrutiny in ferreting out this fraud, and the promptness with which it was made public?

Have you not written an earnest letter to Gov. Geary asking for Mr. Yerkes' pardon?

Have you not within a recent date, through a friend of yourself and Mr. Yerkes, led him to believe that if you are elected Governor, you will, within one month of your inauguration, extend to him a free and unconditional pardon?

Was not the object of that intimation, or rather promise, to induce Mr. Yerkes to aid in your election by asserting that the affidavits made by him were forgeries?

Do you not personally, and of your own knowledge, know they are not forgeries?

Do you consider it the proper thing for the Republican candidate for Governor to attempt to mislead the public into the belief that those affidavits are forgeries, when he, of all living men, knows they are genuine?

—An English colony of well-to-do farmers, possessing a capital of from $2,000 to $10,000 each, is about to settle eight townships in Clay county, Minnesota, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway. A railroad town, to be named Yeovil, has been set apart near the centre of the tract. Three hundred families will leave England in April for the colony, and the remainder will follow during the season. Since the strike of the agricultural laborers, the English farmers have been getting discouraged.

—At Frear's Hall, Watkins, N. Y., a few days since, General George J. Magee was called on to make a Greeley speech. During the course of his remarks General Magee said: "At Baltimore, when Greeley was nominated, I saw 'Brick' Pomeroy. He called me out one side from the crowd and said that he should support the candidate who paid the most money for Pomeroy's Democrat, and should not support Greeley because Grant would give the most. This 'Brick' Pomeroy told me himself in Baltimore!"

—Near Alamo, Tennessee, a few days ago, two peddlers stopped at a house by the roadside and called for dinner, which was prepared for them by the woman of the house, including a pot of coffee. Shortly after starting away the two men both took sick and died, and the woman herself also drank of the coffee and died. Examination being made, it was discovered that a box of matches had fallen into the coffee while making, and these had poisoned it.

Hartranft and the Evans' Frauds.

What Leading Republicans Have Said.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, the oldest, most steady and respectable of the radical papers of Western Pennsylvania, thus declared itself on the subject of selecting a candidate for Governor. Hartranft had been its choice, but when the Evans swindle was exposed, showing his complicity therein, it dropped him at once thus:

We regret that as long as Auditor General Hartranft was on the stand before the Evans investigating committee HE DID NOT TELL ALL HE KNEW CONCERNING THE AFFAIR.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Hon. JAS. L. GRAHAM, of Pittsburgh, was a member of the committee of the legislative investigating committee, has always been, and is now, an active republican. In the report of the committee, which Mr. Graham signed, the following language is used:

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong enough to express their disapprobation of SO BOLD AN OUTRAGE, or fitting terms in which to characterize THOSE IN OFFICIAL POSITION who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong.—*Hon Jas. L. Graham.*

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* is now earnest in its support of Hartranft, but has abandoned the cause of his colleague, Allen. Before his nomination it spoke of Hartranft as follows:

IF THEY ARE NOT DISPROVED, THEY WILL BE ACCEPTED AS TRUE BY THE PEOPLE. IT WILL NOT DO TO MAKE HARTRANFT OUR CANDIDATE.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

And HARRY WHITE—the valient Harry, who was smart enough to escape from a rebel prison, in the name of another man, (who, poor fellow, died as a consequence of his continued imprisonment,) and who is so much beloved by his radical followers as to be nominated for two offices, is also on record as expressing his want of words properly to characterize Gen. Hartranft's official "looseness." Thus he puts it:

They cannot but express their disapprobation of the LOOSENESS OF OFFICIAL ROUTINE that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets WITHOUT REQUIRING FROM HIM ANY SECURITY WHATEVER.—*Hon. Harry White.*

Next comes David N. White, another of Pittsburgh's radical representatives in the legislature. Mr. White is now supporting Hartranft, after declaring that the said Hartranft was guilty of a "GROSS DERELICTION OF OFFICIAL DUTY." Hear what he said:

Evans collected $184,163.34 and retains the whole. STATE OFFICIALS KNEW THIS FACT FOR THREE YEARS BEFORE IT BECAME PUBLIC, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us AS A GROSS DERELICTION OF OFFICIAL DUTY.—*Hon. D. N. White.*

But now comes the blackest and most blasting record of all. Charles T. Yerkes is now a prisoner in the Eastern Penitentiary for defrauding the funds of the city of Philadelphia. Read the following affidavit, and remember that his declarations were fully corroborated by the record produced in court, and by other facts. Will the people—the taxpayers—of Pennsylvania, place in the executive chair a man who, as Auditor General, thus used the funds of the commonwealth to gamble in stocks, and to speculate with bonds of the commonwealth?

If, as Auditor General, he could "cause" the State Treasurer to place the public funds in the hands of a money shaver and stock gambler, with the understanding that the PROFITS WERE TO BE DIVIDED, what would he not do as Governor? If the people want this sort of ring rule and official corruption continued, they should not fail to vote for Gen. Hartranft. He will not disappoint them. But if they want their public affairs economically managed, and the money faithfully applied to the reduction of the State debt, to the end that their taxes may be reduced; if they wish to break up the Treasury ring that have been amassing large fortunes, and living on the fat of the land they will vote for Buckalew, Hartley, and the whole democratic ticket. Here is Yerkes' oath:

For some years past I have been acquainted with J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania. I have at various times purchased and sold stocks of different kinds, and carried the same, WITH MONEY BELONGING TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, WHICH THE SAME J. F. HARTRANFT HAD CAUSED TO BE DEPOSITED WITH THIS DEPONENT BY THE STATE TREASURER. The same witness declared under oath: That this deponent did pay to J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General, on the 10th of December, 1870, the sum of $2,700, WHICH SUM WAS DERIVED FROM PROFITS ON PURCHASES OF LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND SALES OF THE SAME TO THE SINKING FUND, which sale was made on the 29th of April, 1870. That said deponent has also paid to the said J. F. Hartranft various amounts of money FOR PROFITS ARISING FROM STOCK SPECULATIONS, WITH MONEY DEPOSITED WITH THIS DEPONENT BY THE STATE TREASURER AT THE INSTANCE OF SAID HARTRANFT.—*Affidavit of Charles T. Yerkes.*

PLAIN PRESCRIPTION.—There is no form of Lung Disease which cannot be cured by a timely resort to DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Let it be understood that it is a strengthening and not a weakening medicine—that in no case of disease can it do harm.

It will purify and cleanse the blood of all impurities.

It is simple and plain in its principles of action, and it has rescued many a suffering invalid from the jaws of death.

The mode of operation of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is fully explained in DR. KEYSER'S Treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases, which will be sent free wherever it is ordered.

Dr. Keyser examines all his lung cases before treatment with his LUNG Sound, the most perfect instrument ever devised for auscultating the lungs.

Price of LUNG CURE, $1,50 per bottle, or $7,50 per half dozen, to be had at the Doctor's store and private medical office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburg.

BASE BALL is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken skins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

—A story is told of a Davenport boy, who two years ago was given ten cents, which he invested in matches and sold at retail, and reinvested the proceeds in trade, and to-day is worth $1,150, all made in legitimate trade from that ten cents.

WE would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. *Parson's Purgative Pills* are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

News and Political Items.

—Julia Blain, of Milwaukee, kicked husband out of the house because Mr. Blain appeared on the scene.

—A Harlem (N. Y.) widow worth 000 married an uncouth and illiterate man employed by her late husband.

—An Indian woman of Canada hundred and eight years old, has a daughter who can beat any living man in the field.

—Black Catfish, The Man that kills the Eagle, and Bloody Mouth are the names of a trip of Aboriginal nobility at Washington.

—Minnesota comes forward with a girl who is now six years of age, and has been nursed by a nanny goat the last three years.

—A young lady in Harrisburg has made blind by the poisonous dyes in goods she has been sewing in a dry goods house.

—The woman who never wants her neighbors is said to be a cousin to the man who didn't know how many sisters-in-law had.

—Kate Warner, of Springfield, Ohio, old, died at the almshouse a day since, having eaten nothing, as he declared, for two months previous.

—Hon. Garrett Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, died at his dence in Paris, Ky., Monday morning an illness of four weeks' duration; disease was a gangrenous affection lungs. He was 72 years of age.

—Sybil Docy, of Ohio, has saved out of her wages for hoeing potatoes, advertises in a Cincinnati paper for husband who has made the same amount money in the same way.

—The constancy of Mr. Morgan "perpendicular Democracy" to Mr. is in touching contrast with his love another relation. The Indianapolis tinel states that he has three wives in the State of Indiana.

—Toothpicks have become an article of trade. One toothpick in Canton, Me., furnishes more all other business in town. dred cords of poplar have been its use this season, and toothpicks.

—The manufacture of scraps of morocco, all fancy tipped, has, within the past grown into a big business. turer in Massachusetts turns pairs per annum, and uses morocco and sheepskin.

—A bottle was picked up near Wood's Hole, dated August 30, in which he was a passenger on the steamer wrecked on that morning, and then on a raft alone. He had two children, and was a native Castle, Pa., and his name was Paine.

—One day recently, at St. McPike, a maiden lady of eighty-mers, was married to seventy-six. During the ceremony lady looked pale and anxious, fell weeping upon the breast of maid, exclaiming at the same she didn't see how in the do it.

—Forrester, the alleged Benjamin Nathan, was day, the district attorney asking continuance of the case, as he ficient evidence to prove the prisoner. He was remanded to requisition of the Governor of which State he has to serve imprisonment.

—A personal altercation lumbia, S. C., Saturday Montgomery, President and Samuel Melton, the can candidate for office. and Major J. W. Morgan, Melton, who interfered combatants, were shot. Caldwell stantly killed and Morgan slightly ed.

THE high rate of premium S. bonds have attained, and the reduced rate of interest investment, has caused investors different class of securities crease their income and at offer an equal guarantee for safety. is no greater security than to prove which it is only necessary vert to the circumstance that as attempted repudiation in this vestments has been rarely heard the fact of their being issued ments which directly benefit from which they emanate, responsibility is felt in the a personal pride taken in good faith the agreements resent. The West is being developed rapidly than any other portion try, and as money is more at the East, a higher rate necessarily be paid, which with the absolute security tions, is inducing Eastern their attention in this the demands of investors practicable to establish pose of dealing in this this connection we our readers to the Coler & Co., of appears in another has taken the initiative and brings into business and large experience, to give satitfaction to dealings with them. Indianapolis, Bloomington road is being pushed the bonds are meeting About 60 miles are 110 miles graded; the will be completed important link in a 1,200 miles of road ment. Its Eastern apolis are the Pennsylvania more and Ohio, Bellefontaine and New York Central, centering at this point. board to the West and tances are materially tem of roads; so fail to be the popular business.

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PRICES REDUCED!
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MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing elsewhere. JAMES WILKINS.
Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

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MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, TABLES, &c., manufactured of the very Italian and American Marbles. Perfection in work, design and price guaranteed. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 1.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA CO. High street, opposite Union School, West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. Leech, Proprietor. Saddles and Harnesses made to order, repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates.