

# The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

BARKER, Editor and Proprietor.  
DOD HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

TERMS: \$3.00 PER ANNUM.  
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 7. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866. NUMBER 38.

## PROBATION.

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at 7 o'clock.  
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## EBENSBURG MAILS.

**MAILS ARRIVE.**  
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at 9:30 o'clock. P. M.  
**MAILS CLOSE.**  
Daily, at 8 o'clock. P. M.  
at 9 o'clock. P. M.  
The mails from Grant, Carrolltown,  
Ligonier, Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday each week, at 9 o'clock. P. M.  
from Ebensburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays  
and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock. A. M.

## RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

**CRENSHAW STATION.**  
 Balt. Express leaves at 8:25 A. M.  
 Phila. Express " " 9:20 A. M.  
 New York Exp. " " 9:52 A. M.  
 East Line " " 6:54 P. M.  
 Bay Express " " 7:52 P. M.  
 Altoona Accom. " " 4:32 P. M.  
 Phila. Express " " 8:49 P. M.  
 East Line " " 7:18 A. M.  
 Bay Express " " 7:55 P. M.  
 Altoona Accom. " " 1:21 P. M.

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**County Surveyor**—Henry Scalanian.  
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## SOCIETIES, &c.

**W. M.**—Summit Lodge No. 812 A. Y. M.  
in Masonic Hall, Ebensburg, on the  
second of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock.  
**F.**—Highland Lodge No. 428 I. O.  
in Odd Fellows' Hall, Ebensburg,  
Wednesday evening.  
**F.**—Highland Division No. 84 Sons of  
Temperance Hall, Ebensburg,  
every Saturday evening.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
TO  
"THE ALLEGHANIAN"  
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE,  
OR  
IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY---1836.

THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH"---  
BURG THIRTY YEARS AGO, AND  
HOW IT WAS OBSERVED.

A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED CELEBRATION.

MILITARY PARADE, GASTRONOMIC EN-  
TERTAINMENT, TOASTS, AND  
A PATRIOTIC ORATION.

BREATHES THERE A MAN WITH SOUL SO DEAD  
WHO NEVER TO HIMSELF HATH SAID—  
"THIS IS MY OWN, MY NATIVE LAND!"  
WHOSE HEART HATH NEER WITHIN HIM BURNED  
AS HOME HIS FOOTSTEPS HE HATH TURNED  
FROM WANDERING ON A FOREIGN STRAIT?"

[From The Sky of July 12th, 1836.]

The sixtieth Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Ebensburg by the Cambria Guards and Cambria Invincibles, and a number of citizens of all parties. The company assembled in the Court House, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Philip McDonald, and an oration was delivered by Moses Canan, Esq. After this, the company marched to a bower erected on a green at the west end of the borough, and there partook of a most excellent dinner, prepared by Major Isaac Teeter. The officers of the day were: President, Major James Murray; Vice Presidents, M. D. Magehan and John Myers, Esqs.; Secretaries, Samuel Dillon and John B. Crom. After dinner, the following toasts were drank:

### REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate: Sixty years of national prosperity have hallowed it as the anniversary most dear to the freemen of America.
2. The heroes of the Revolution: Could they view our present condition, they would consider their services and their sacrifices well repaid.
3. The Constitution of the United States: It was framed by our fathers—May our sons and their posterity ever enjoy its benefits.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The Vice President of the United States.
6. The Governor of Pennsylvania.
7. Internal improvements: They adorn and will enrich our country.
8. Education: Whatever improves the mind adds to the wealth and physical strength of the country.
9. The cause of Liberty: May its march be ever onward.
10. The memory of Anthony Wayne: May his chivalry ever be the pride and the model of the sons of Pennsylvania.
11. Jefferson, the able sutor, and Adams, the eloquent supporter, of our Declaration of Independence.
12. The Army and Navy of the United States.
13. The Fair Sex: Their smiles encourage and reward virtuous actions.

### VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Peter Collins—O'Connell: the morning star of Liberty in the East to guide Old Ireland and the nations of Europe to the blessings of equal rights and privileges.

By James Murray—Liberty, like love, is as hard to keep as to win; and the exertions by which it was originally gained will be worse than fruitless, if they be not followed up by the assiduities by which alone it can be preserved.

By Mark M'Laughlin—That the sons of Liberty, Freedom, and Friendship, may never be overcome by the tyrannical power of England.

By John Thomas—To secure the permanence of our free institutions, the Union must be preserved. To divide and govern is the motto of tyrants.

By John Scalanian, jr.—The people of Pennsylvania: May they neither want money nor discrimination, the first to be independent of foreign capital, the last to place honest men in office.

By Robert Ryan—The memory of the volunteers of '76, who declared themselves free and achieved independence: May posterity uphold it uncontaminated by foreign or domestic tyranny.

By Peter Doherty—General Washington, the father of our happiness this day: May our country never cease from the production of such men.

By Charles Litzinger—The Fair Sex: Fair, when virtuous motives direct their actions—ridiculous, with bishop sleeves and big bonnets.

By Augustus M'Dermitt—With martial step the soldiers come, To raise recruits by beat of drum, Whilst o'er a mug of nut brown-ale, The sergeant tells the merry tale, The country boobies gape and stare, And tancy castles build in air; Whilst every maid who hears the life Aspires to be a soldier's wife.

By Wm. R. Smith—The Union of the States: Community of feeling is only to be obtained by mutual sacrifice and mutual forbearance. The onward march of Internal Improvement will eventually bind our common country in chains of fellowship, never to be sundered.

By Major Henry Fox—The country we live in, and the day we celebrate. By Michael Dan Magehan—The Orator of the day: His eloquent and patriotic sentiments ought to meet with a response in the bosom of every Freeman.

By Thomas M'Gough—The Keystone

## State: First in the march of Internal

Improvement—second to none in the improvement of mind by public education.

By Joseph James—May the commemoration of our National Independence descend to future generations, as free and as untrammelled from the shackles of tyranny as they are in the year 1836.

By Bernard Duffey—Our country: great, glorious, and free, First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.

By Joseph James—To Gen. George Washington, the Father of our country. By John Myers—The Volunteers of Ebensburg and vicinity: Their gentlemanly conduct and military deportment evince the gentleman and soldier.

By the company—Our Host and Hostess.

### ORATION, BY MOSES CANAN, ESQ.

Fellow Citizens: Sixty years have now elapsed since a band of sages and of heroes, surrounded with all the terrors of war, proclaimed to the world the Declaration which has been read to you. These, the fathers of our country, and the founders of our Independence, now lie buried in the grave; but their works have survived them, and we enjoy the fruits of their labor.

In no period of the world has so exalted a spectacle been exhibited, as that of a people weak in numbers, and almost without the means of resistance, throwing down the gauntlet of defiance to a great and powerful nation, and did the Americans on the 4th of July, 1776. Heared and educated under a monarchy, with their early prejudices devoted to their fatherland—connected by ties of blood with the inhabitants of England, and feeling an honorable pride in the greatness of the native land of themselves or their fathers, it required a strong moral exertion to sever all the ties which bound them to the government under which they were placed. Our country was unjustly oppressed. A wicked administration which then ruled the destinies of England, forgetful of all our kindred ties, and forgetful of the protection which was due to the colonies, sought to extend the iron arm of tyranny over our defenceless country. Our fathers, after a long suffering of wrongs, were aroused to an assertion of their rights.—The dawn of Independence began to shine upon their minds. The Genius of Liberty inspired them with a bold and daring spirit. They bared their breasts to the coming storm, resolved to be free or perish in the attempt. Heaven favored the great design. A Washington was called to command the hardy and resolute sons of America, and after a series of daring achievements, almost miraculous in their results, the great object was attained.—The independence of the country was fully established, and the people of the United States took their rank in the family of nations.

If we look back to the period of the Revolution, we shall find in the faithful history of the time, much for moral reflection, and much to excite our grateful thanks to the great disposer of all events. A people who are resolved to be free can overcome obstacles which at first view appear insurmountable. The hired bands of the tyrant will always yield to the brave and determined soldiers of freedom. They who fight for their fathers, mothers, wives, children, and country, are clothed with armor which defies the bayonets of the unfeeling invader. Each breast is a fortress, each arm a host, and the avenging sword is wielded with a giant's strength.

The Americans were favored in the Revolutionary war by their position in relation to England. The invading power had to be transported over the Atlantic; a wide sea rolled between them and their enemy. The British, trusting to the weakness of the American arms, and depending upon traitors in the bosom of our country, at first sent but a small force, expecting an easy victory. When their disasters and numerous defeats convinced them of their error, a larger army was sent; but they found the Americans then united in their common defence; they found them inured to hardships, and skilled in battle; they found them full of confidence in their own strength, and willing to brave every danger in defence of their country. A force, which at first might have put down all opposition, was then defeated, and dispersed, and conquered. The conquerors of many battles had to yield to the prudence, the firmness, and the skill of a Republican army. The heroes of the Revolution, taken from the plough, the shop, the office and the desk, with but few of the appointments of the soldier, except bold and unflinching courage and warm love of country, were more than a match for the best disciplined troops of Europe.

Washington and his brave compatriots in arms, when they had obtained the liberty of their country, retired in the bosom of that country, to enjoy in honored peace the laurels which encircled their brows. Unlike Cromwell, Napoleon, Iturbide, or Santa Anna, General Washington sheathed his conquering sword, and only asked to be placed on an equality with those whom he had raised to the noble rank of citizens of a free Republic.

Since the close of the Revolution, the course of the Americans has been onward

to prosperity and greatness. The Genius of Liberty, proud of her favorite land, has still hovered over our country, and promoted and protected all our interests. She has been the guardian angel which Heaven has granted to lead us to the summit of national honor and national renown. The population of our country has increased with a rapidity unparalleled. The oppressed of all nations have sought an asylum on our shores. We have received them with open arms, and liberally granted them a share in our privileges and in our enjoyments. Flying from the tyranny of European laws, they have asked for a shelter and a home in the land of the free. We have adopted them as fellow citizens, and they unite with us in thanks to Heaven for giving us a country in which liberty flourishes, and where talents and merit alone lead to honorable distinction. Here no hereditary privileges prevail, and wealth gives no influence, unless accompanied by honorable action and virtuous character.

Sixty years ago our banner exhibited only thirteen stars. A thin population was scattered over a limited territory.—Now we embrace in the wide circle of our Union twenty-six federal Commonwealths, upheld and supported by fifteen millions of people. The face of our country exhibits the improvement of ages. Cities and towns have arisen, as if by magic, in every wilderness of our land. This year, we behold a district of country covered with the great growth of the forest—the next will witness upon it cultivated farms, towns and cities, with a happy and industrious people engaged in the pursuits of civilized life. Canals, railroads, and other facilities of communication, are being extended over every part of our wide spread territory. Such has been the improvement of our country for the last twenty years, not only in the cultivation of the soil, but in the various arts and sciences connected with the prosperity of man, that the most enthusiastic imagination dares not indulge an opinion upon the future. What were considered a few years ago wild, speculative opinions, are now the objects of our senses, and form materials for the historian.

The moral improvement of the mind keeps pace with the improvement of the physical appearance of the country. They are inseparably connected, and still move on together. Look abroad and behold the numerous institutions of learning which ornament and do honor to every portion of our land. Universities, colleges, academies and primary schools are spread over every State of the Union, where all the branches of Education are taught by learned and skillful instructors. Such is the cheapness of education, that it is within the means of almost every parent in the community; and to neglect it is highly disgraceful. There are few men so poor and destitute, but who could save from useless extravagance, or criminal dissipation, enough to give his children at least the primary elements of education. When we consider the importance of education, and the influence which it exerts over the happiness and the moral character of the individual, we must view with high reprobation the man who has the means and yet neglects to give learning to the children whom Providence has placed under his protecting care. The accumulation of wealth, and the distribution of it among his children, is a poor substitute for that which fits and prepares them for the enjoyment of prosperity, and enables them to become useful members of society.

Many of the States, with a wise foresight and honorable precaution, have provided funds for educating every child within their bounds. Our own Pennsylvania, after a long neglect of a constitutional injunction, has at length been roused to a sense of duty on this important point, and has prepared a school fund, which, with a portion of her distributive share of the surplus revenue of the United States, will soon be sufficient to give the means of instruction to every child in the Commonwealth. We should hail this as an important era in our history, by which a stigma, which has been often cast upon Pennsylvania, will be entirely removed; and the whole rising generation will, by virtue and intelligence, be able to support the high standing to which our Commonwealth ought to be entitled.

When we compare our political situation with that of other nations of the world, we have much cause to rejoice.—In most nations, the people are held under subjection by arbitrary and despotic laws, formed without their knowledge or consent, by which the dignity of man is degraded and debased. Here, our laws emanate from ourselves, and are put into form by our Representatives, who are elevated to that honorable station by the unought suffrages of a free people. They hold that station for a limited period, and then they return into the mass of the people, to obey and be regulated, in common with their constituents, by the laws which they have promulgated.

The Executive power, in most nations, is vested in a particular family, who enjoy the right by hereditary descent from some usurper of former times. This right is sacrilegiously claimed as divine, and the people, either through ignorance, prejudice or fear, submit to the control of the titled incumbent, be he wise or foolish,

virtuous or wicked, brave or pusillanimous. Here, our Executive is selected, not from any privileged class or titled order, but from among the people themselves. He is chosen from some real or supposed benefit which he has conferred on the community, or for his experience and wisdom. He is placed in power for a short period by the people who are to be governed by his limited authority. In most nations, the people must submit to the most arbitrary rule and the most oppressive exactions, without daring to complain, or venturing upon reformation. Here, the conduct of all our public officers is openly and freely discussed. All they do is spread before the people, and public opinion, the great arbiter of their actions, is brought to bear upon them. The Press, with an unlimited license, freely investigates the whole political course of our public men, and thus keeps them in check from violating or omitting their duties. They cannot with impunity transcend their constitutional authority. The ever vigilant Press exposes every deviation from rectitude, and lays open to an inquiring and intelligent people the whole transactions of our Government. The people, thus informed, can apply the appropriate remedy, and reform all abuses of power, and procure the most salutary and just laws. Sometimes the freedom of the Press is abused, and licentious and profligate editors impose upon the community by willfully false and perverted statements. The innocent will sometimes suffer by this; but it is better that they should suffer than that Government should attempt to check or control the liberty of canvassing the conduct of public men, or that unfaithful public agents should escape merited censure and exposure. The character of the upright and virtuous officer may suffer for a while; but he will finally emerge unharmed from the cloud which falsehood may have thrown around him, and impartial history will do full justice to his merits.

The constitution of the United States, a proud display of wisdom, and a sublime sample of political compact, was formed by sages who had largely contributed to procuring the privilege of making it, and has hitherto most admirably answered its intended purpose. Without opposing it, has restrained the powerful communities who have confederated for mutual support, happiness and prosperity. May our happy Union be perpetual, and may age more firmly cement the bond of brotherly love. To insure this we must practice mutual forbearance, and avoid the influence of every excitement which local interests may create. Our constitution was formed in the spirit of compromise, and to carry out the intention of the founders of our government, we must continue to yield a reasonable compliance with the prejudices of every part of the community, and accommodate, as far as practicable, the multiplied local interests of our widely extended country.

Some who have studied the nature and disposition of mankind, and the history of the rise, progress and downfall of the ancient Republics, have predicted that ours will not be of long duration. They pretend to see the cause of dissolution in the accumulating wealth of the country, which promotes luxury and idleness, and destroys that simplicity of manners which is best adapted to a Republican government.—Few men can resist the temptation which wealth presents. It generates pride and ambition, and some who are anxious to enjoy the influence which wealth often gives may wish for a change of government, in the hopes that their riches may give them a power which they cannot acquire among the plain and independent citizens of a republic. It is supposed that the great individual wealth of the Southern States was all the cause of the doctrine of nullification which so extensively prevailed a few years since.—That the rich men of the South wished for a change of Government, that they might adopt one more genial to their manners and more suited to their habits.

They had no just cause of complaint against the laws of the Union. The Tariff, the pretended cause of dissatisfaction, was first adopted at the request of the people of the South, and could not, in the spirit of the original compromise, complain if a benefit which was granted to the planter of the South should be extended to the manufacturer of the North. It was for the interest of the South that the manufacturers of the North should be protected and encouraged. An interchange for the mutual benefit of both might be adopted, and their raw material thus find a profitable market.

It is to be hoped that the people of the South have seen the impolicy of wishing for a dissolution of the Union. They would be the greatest sufferers. The peculiar situation of their population forbids them throwing themselves out of the protection of the residue of the Union. But, fellow citizens, not to detain you longer from the festivities prepared for you, permit me, in conclusion, to congratulate you on the circumstances of our now meeting together, without respect to political parties, to celebrate the anniversary of our Independence. This day, sacred to the liberties of America, ought not to be profaned by the orgies of party. One day at least ought to be accounted holy in our political calendar, when we can

meet, as brothers before the altar of freedom, and send up to heaven our united prayers for the prosperity and happiness of our common country.

## The Prisoners at the Dry Tortugas.

A person named William White, of Henrico, Virginia, recently released by pardon from the Dry Tortugas, where he had been sent under conviction of being a rebel spy, during the war, has arrived in Memphis. The Memphis Appeal says: "Mr. White was for a time a room-mate of Dr. Mudd, who was sentenced to hard labor for his aid in the Dry Tortugas for alleged aiding in Wilkes Booth's escape after the murder of Mr. Lincoln. The doctor's health is rapidly failing, and Mr. White believes he will not live through the summer. Spangler and Arnold are quite well, and even their confinement does not seem very seriously to affect their general physical or mental well being.—The State prisoners are compelled to rise at 5 o'clock, a. m.; after breakfast, at 7, go out to work, and are employed in cutting and carrying stone to build the fort until 12 o'clock, when one hour's intermission is allowed, the work being resumed at 1 p. m., and continued until 5 o'clock. On rainy days no work is required. The same ration issued to the United States soldiers is distributed to the prisoners, and though coarse, is abundant and wholesome in quality. He represents the island as sterile and depressing in appearance, but as cooled by refreshing sea breezes, and the condensed water used is palatable and healthy. He further says a marked improvement in the treatment of the prisoners has been instituted by the officers of the Tenth United States regular infantry, who relieved the former garrison of negro soldiers.—When the news of the fall of Richmond arrived, an issue of whisky to 'all hands' was made in honor of the event, and the prisoners were liberally included, but though many of them had been for a long time deprived of the luxury, five of the number, including Mr. W., refused to touch it, or enjoy the holiday also granted to all on the island, in celebration of such a signal triumph of the Union arms. The prisoners are occasionally so fortunate as to obtain Havana cigars and tropical fruits from the neighboring island of Cuba, and the Federal officers humanely permit the indulgence."

## Hard on the Women.

The Supreme Court, at its recent session at Harrisburg, decided an important point in a case taken up from Allegheny county. The Allegheny Democrat states the case thus: "We refer to the case of the Commonwealth vs. Elvora Mohn, who had been indicted in Allegheny as a common scold, &c., and acquitted under a ruling by Judge Maynard. The defendant was indicted on two counts. The first charged her with being a common scold and disturber of the peace of the neighborhood. The second with being an evil disposed person, and contriving and intending the morals of youths to corrupt and debauch; the Court below, Judge Maynard, quashed the indictment, and held that the offence was not punishable by the laws of this Commonwealth. The Supreme Court held that the indictment was good and the offence punishable at common law, and awarded a *proceedendo*. Judge Woodward in delivering the opinion of the Court said: "As to the unreasonableness of holding women liable to punishment for a too free use of their tongues, it is enough to say that the common law, which is the express wisdom of ages, adjudged that it is not unreasonable. And the Legislature has not changed the common law in this regard, but on the contrary declared so recently as 1860 that this offence shall be punished as heretofore."

## Taken In and Done For.

A young man named Bowers, belonging to Altoona, Pa., arrived in Philadelphia a few days ago and put up at the States Union Hotel, in Market street. The day after his arrival he formed the acquaintance of what he supposed to be a very accommodating young man, who volunteered to show him around town. Yesterday morning they started out together, and on reaching the custom-house they met another person who approached the Altoonian and his companion, saying to the latter, "I have that bill with me."—"Oh, yes," replied the other man, "I will pay you now." The bill was handed to him and carefully examined. He felt in his pocket and discovered that he had nothing smaller than a \$500 note. Turning to the countryman, he said, "Have you any loose money about you; I would like to have a loan of \$200 to settle this matter with, until we return." The money was handed over and paid to the man who presented the bill, a receipt was given, and the man and money left by the rear door of the building. Swindler No. 1, the Altoonian's supposed friend, had a sudden business call down the street, saying he would return in a few minutes. The countryman waited a long time, and finally concluded that he had been swindled out of his money, and was satisfied that a confidence-man had done the work.