

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1867.

R. L. JOHNSTON, EDITOR. H. A. McPHER, PUBLISHER.

Excuse.—The fact that Court has been in session here during the past and present week, and that the editor has been "up to the eyes" in business, will, we trust, be sufficient excuse for the absence of the usual variety of original matter from our columns to-day. Next week we have the promise of abundance.

Thanks.—Our thanks are due the many kind friends who availed themselves of their visits to town during the past two weeks to call at the Freeman office and pay their subscriptions. Also to those who remitted the amount in other ways. We shall next week publish the names of all not yet published who have paid us, and trust that many more will be added to the list in the meantime.

Democratic State Convention.—This body assembled in Harrisburg on Tuesday last, and was organized by calling Hon. C. E. Boyle, of Fayette county, to the chair. After the conclusion of other preliminaries the Convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for Supreme Judge, and on the second ballot Hon. George Sharswood, of Philadelphia was nominated, the vote standing: Sharswood, 85; Maynard, 15; Ryan, 11; Fisher, of York, 9.

THE IMPEACHMENT FINALE.

After a session of over five months and the compiling of more than two thousand pages of testimony, at the expense of a people already burdened beyond endurance by taxes, that infamous cabal known as the Impeachment Committee has decided by a vote of five to four that there is not evidence sufficient to justify them in presenting articles of impeachment against the President. Had they simply acquiesced in this decision, and thus terminated one of the most outrageous proceedings that has ever tarnished the records of any nation, they might, in a passive manner at least, have contributed to the pacification of the country. But no, failing to find the least excuse for the indignity they have labored so long and zealously to cast upon the President, they have given vent to their vindictiveness by passing a resolution declaring that the Chief Magistrate is unworthy the confidence and respect of the American people. For this resolution every radical member of the Committee, seven in number, cast his vote, thereby not only transcending the limits of the commission given them by Congress, but assuming a prerogative which neither Congress nor any committee of its creation has the constitutional power to exercise. No man, no matter how humble, can of right be adjudged by any court or other legal authority unworthy of esteem or confidence unless he is found guilty of some transgression of the law whereby his reputation is forfeited. This gratuitous condemnation of President Johnson by the Rump House Judiciary Committee, after the failure of its utmost efforts to find the least excuse for reporting in favor of his impeachment, can only therefore redound to the discredit of the men who supported it and the party which placed them in the positions from which they were detailed for a duty which they lacked the evidence but not the will to fulfill. The names of Boutwell, Thomas, Lawrence, Williams, Wilson, Woodbridge and Churchill, radical members of this Committee, have gone upon record as the supporters of a resolution infamous in its origin, slanderous in its language, and outrageously disgraceful in its purpose. Let them and the party they represent bear the obloquy of such contemptible proceedings.

The New Jury Law passed by the last Legislature and signed by the Governor, provides in its first section as follows: "That the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and triennially thereafter, at such election, the qualified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall elect, in the manner now provided by law for the election of other county officers, two sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jury commissioners in each of said counties for the period of three years commencing their election; but the same person or persons shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of six years: Provided, That each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissioner; and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for jury commissioner shall be only elected jury commissioner for such county."

The pay of jury commissioner is fixed at two dollars and fifty cents per day, and four cents per mile circular from residence to Court House. The penalty for neglecting or refusing to attend to the duties of the office is a fine of one hundred dollars.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Greeley says that his heart swells at the thought of negro emancipation. If the swelling is a bad one, Greeley, poultice it.—Practice.

A boy in Montreal put two fire-crackers into his nostrils and fired them off to see the effect. He now knows that he has no nose.

A man who eloped from Pittsfield with his step-mother, settled with his father for fifty dollars and a silver watch, and retains the lady.

The Emperor Napoleon has presented to the University at South Bend, Indiana, a superb and powerful telescope, valued at 25,000 francs.

Pius IX. completed his 75th year on the 12th of May. He will have occupied the Pontifical throne 21 years on the 16th of the present month.

In Washington a woman shot a man because he did not marry her; in Cincinnati another shot one because he did. What can a bachelor do to save his bacon?

At Minneapolis, recently, a man named Patten, while passing near a carpenter who was driving nails with a common hatchet, had his nose cut off by the instrument.

A Vermont woman got a divorce from her husband the other morning, married another in the afternoon, and in the evening presented her liege lord with a son and heir.

The King of Abyssinia remains true to his declaration of love for Queen Victoria, and declares he will hold the English Consul in prison until she consents to give him her hand.

John Hill, engineer of a dummy, at Chicago, had both ears completely torn off the other day by thrusting his head out of the cab just as he was passing a post. He barely escaped having his head crushed to atoms.

A couple recently waited on a clergyman in Newburyport, Mass., to be married, for whose services the bridegroom gave him a counterfeit bill, and then he stole the gentleman's umbrella as he passed out through the hall.

A small cottage in the vicinity of the Falls, on the Canadian side of the river, has been rented for the occupation of Jefferson Davis and his family during the summer. The house is about half way between Clifton and Queenstown.

It is said that Mrs. Quinn, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who recently gave birth to four children at once, accomplished the same feat some years ago. As she is a poor woman, the citizens of Brooklyn are getting up a testimonial for her in the shape of pecuniary assistance.

One of the most terrible and fatal boiler explosions that has ever occurred in a manufacturing establishment in this country took place in Philadelphia, on Thursday, in a saw-mill on Sanson street. About twenty persons are supposed to have been killed outright, and many others were wounded.

An exchange records the fact that another political parson has come to grief. The Rev. James Davidson Dyke, of Indiana, was excessively "loyal" during the war, and proved his orthodoxy and love of country by inciting several riots against the "copperheads." A few days ago he was arrested for horse stealing, and it is said several clear cases will be made out against him.

The Fort Wayne Democrat tells of a beautiful, intelligent, amiable, fascinating and immensely wealthy young lady in that city, who carefully conceals the knowledge of her wealth, wears cheap clothes, and works in a millinery shop, waiting for an interesting young man to woo and win her "for herself alone." There will not be a milliner left in Fort Wayne in three months.

A colored boy, living near Christfield, Md., placed a rail upon the track just before the noon train passed up on Thursday morning. One wheel of the locomotive passed over before the train could be stopped. The boy stood off about fifty yards to observe the effect of the rail. The hands gave chase and captured him, when he stated that "he put the rail on to see how a train looked when it ran off the track."

The Marion (Ohio) Independent says that thirteen human skeletons, of an extinct race, were found in an excavation for a cellar in that place lately, and expresses the opinion that the bill upon which the excavation was made is full of similar remains. "Two of the skeletons were of females, the rest of males. The females, when living, must have been taller than the average of men of the present day. The males must have been seven or eight feet high."

When the steamer Wisconsin was burning on Lake Ontario, Mrs. Richards, of Manchester, N. H. was left with an infant on board. The cabin boy, Warren Tracy, of Ogdensburg, offered to swim ashore with the infant. The boy being perfectly cool, the mother reposed confidence in him and handed him the infant. He immediately jumped into the water, and notwithstanding he was partially stunned by some one who jumped upon him from the wreck, he reached the shore in safety with his charge. The joy of the mother, who was the last but one to leave the steamer, on reaching the shore and finding her child safe, can be better imagined than described.

[From the Teachers' Advocate.] Compulsory Attendance.

In a late number of the Cambria Freeman we notice a communication signed "R." and entitled "The Teachers' Advocate," in which the writer denounces our article on "Irregular Attendance," published in the May number of our paper. What induced the writer to put our head on his article we are at a loss to know, unless, indeed, there was no other hand of any value within his reach when he wrote it.

"R." starts out by asking us five or six questions, which, as they are entirely irrelevant, we pass over without further remark. He then changes his base, and proceeds to combat the principle of compulsory attendance. In fact, his whole article, when stripped of its verbiage and sophistry, simply amounts to the assertion that such an act would be contrary to the "natural and divine law." He says: "We think there is nothing more clear in the Sacred Scriptures than that God entrusted the care, education, and protection of the child to its parents. We are pleased to know that 'R.' admits that the Scriptures enjoin upon parents the duty of educating their children. After making such an admission, is it not strange that he should be seized with holy horror at the bare mention of an enactment intended to prevent people from setting the laws of God and the interests of mankind at defiance, by allowing their children to grow up in ignorance?"

He represents us as favoring a law that would "tear from the bosom of the father and the mother, and from the arms of the brother and the sister, the innocent, helpless child and place it in a house of correction." We will repeat for his benefit what we did say, or enough of it to indicate the tone of our article: "We see no remedy by which this evil can be arrested but a law compelling attendance at school. Of course such a law would have to be framed with much care, and should not be made too strict at first." In concluding that article we appended a portion of a report by Jesse Newlin, Esq., not because we agreed with him in all particulars, but for the purpose of showing that we were not alone in support of the general features of such a measure. If Mr. "R." had not been so much pressed for room, and could have given his readers the whole of the quotation from Mr. Newlin's report, a false impression would not have been produced. We did say, and we say again, that Mr. Newlin's report was an able document, yet for all that we do not agree with him in every particular. We think the punishment he proposes is too severe. His views upon the subject, as quoted by "R." are much modified by what follows, which, of course, "R." did not quote.

He strives to convey the idea that the advocates of this measure are in favor of compelling all parents to send their children to the public schools. Now, we advocate no such thing, but simply claim that all should be educated. They may be educated in private or parochial schools, or by private instructors at home. We do not wish to deprive any one of his right of deciding by whom or in what institution his children shall be educated. We claim that his duty to God and to society demands that they be educated; and we claim further, that those who, regardless of the injunctions of Scripture, the interests of society, and the voice of nature in their own breasts, which should prompt them to seek the welfare of their offspring, neglect the education of their children, should be compelled by law to do what they otherwise refuse to do.

The law which we advocate is intended to apply, not to those who discharge their obligations to their children in the way of education, but to those who, disregarding the obligations of the parental relation, allow them to grow up in ignorance.

"We would ask the editors of the Advocate," says this writer, "whence the Legislature derives its power to interfere in the manner suggested, with parental authority?" What does "R." mean by "parental authority?" Does he mean to assert, as the whole tone of his article seems to indicate, that the parent has absolute control of the child? that he may, by virtue of "parental authority," allow his child to grow up in ignorance, to prey upon society? If this doctrine of the absolute control of the child by the parent is true, then parents have a perfect right to inflict upon their children whatever enormities, either mental or physical, their passions or their whims may suggest; and the court which condemned Lindsey for whipping his child to death, rendered a verdict "flagrantly opposed to natural law and the liberty of the citizen." We contend that the parent has no more right to produce the intellectual and moral ruin of the child by neglecting his education; than he has to hasten his physical ruin by inflicting on the lash.

We are told that such an enactment is opposed to divine law. The divine law imposes the duty of education. The enactment which we favor is designed to prevent parents from neglecting a duty which the divine law enjoins. We do not say that every parent must be made to send his children to the public school, or indeed to any school. We simply insist that he shall not be allowed to neglect their education. How then is such a law contrary to divine law? It is opposed to natural law, says "R." Let us see. Natural law is a rule of human action established by the Creator, and arising out of the relations of human beings to each other in a state of nature. It exists where both divine and municipal laws are unknown, and does not take its rise from any positive precept. Murder, for instance, is a crime under the natural law, for if murder were allowed to go unpunished in any society or state, or if it were regarded as right therein, the result might be the entire destruction of such society or state. Self-preservation is said to be the first law of Nature, and anything, therefore, in the production of which human beings have an agency, either by commission or omission, and which has a tendency to the destruction or deterioration of the human race, is contrary to the natural law. "R." maintains that the parent has a right to allow his children to grow up in ignorance if he desires. Let us suppose that all parents would do this, then in the course of a few generations we will begin to retrograde toward barbarism. Lack of education would bring with it ignorance and crime, and they in turn would produce

misery and disease. If this condition should continue, there being positively no education, we would finally reach a savage state, where ignorance and crime, misery and disease, being intensified, we would verge gradually into extinction, like the Indians and original inhabitants of Australia. Thus then, it will be seen, that if we admit that the parent has the right to deny education to his children, we admit a principle, the application of which tends, first to the deterioration and finally to the destruction of mankind. But if, on the contrary, as we maintain, the parent has no right to allow his children to grow up in ignorance, there can surely be nothing wrong in preventing him by law from doing what he has no right to do.

Before we close we have a word to say in regard to "R.'s" method of reasoning. He says if the State can compel attendance at school it can compel the people to attend a particular church. Now we beg to remind him that the Constitution of the State forbids interference in religious matters. It does not, however, deprive the Legislature of the power to legislate in regard to education. On the contrary, it says that the Legislature shall provide for the establishment of schools. We beg also to remind him that it is illogical to reason against the truth of a proposition by showing that injurious results would follow, were it admitted to be true. Had he argued the expediency of the measure, then it would have been proper, as an argument, for him to show that evil results would follow its adoption. He, however, nowhere asserts that the measure would be inexpedient, or that it would not remedy the evil.

"R." in the goodness of his heart, and in compassion of our want of legal knowledge, advises us to study some work on "the principles and powers of civil government." We feel deeply grateful, and in return beg leave to suggest that the careful study of a good work on the Art of Reasoning would be very beneficial to him.

His last sentence shows what an immense appreciation he had of his own article. He trusts that this is the last he shall hear of the matter. That is to say, he has completely closed up the subject, and has decided the question for the people of the State much better than they could have done for themselves. We commend Mr. "R."s" modesty.

THE LATEST AND BEST NEWS is that R. H. Singer, who, upon his entry into our town, reduced the price of horse-shoeing one-third, has determined still to lead the van, and offers to work 10 per cent. lower than the lowest for cash, and insures satisfaction. Persons needing tire on their wagons or carriages, can save dollars by giving him their work. "A dollar saved is a dollar gained," and the way to save many of them is to get your blacksmithing done with Mr. Singer, at the west end of town. Mr. S. is also selling I. C. Singer's unequalled Tire and Band Bender—a machine which saves a great amount of time and labor and bends the tire round and true—of which Wm. Myers, of Altoona, says he would not take \$100 and do without. Any amount of testimony just like that can be shown, but the machine is its own best recommendation to a mechanic. Persons wishing to purchase should call on or address R. H. SINGER, Ebensburg, Pa. Territory for sale. For terms address I. C. SINGER, Box 35, Altoona, Pa.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for the Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street N. Y.

It is pleasant to recommend a really meritorious article, hence we ask those suffering from Dyspepsia, Nervousness, or Debility, to try Dr. Strickland's Tonic. Dr. E. M. Sams ordered \$4 worth for J. C. Hays, Decatur, Ala. T. Hart, New York City, says "It cured me; where can I get it for my friends?" Thus they write from all quarters. 1m.

INSTANTLY.—Any trouble occasioned by eating cucumbers or unripe fruit will disappear instantly if the sufferer will take one swallow of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. It is perfectly harmless.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Francis Glosser, late of Chest township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to the same are hereby requested to come forward and make payment.

PAUL YOHNER, Executor. Chest Township, June 13, 1867.—6t.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.—For beauty of polish, saving of labor and cheapness, this preparation is truly unrivalled. Buy no other. For sale by June 13, 1867. GEO. HUNTLEY.

ROPE for Patent Hay Forks can be had low for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

The First ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE OF 1867. HAVING JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF Dry Goods DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c., I DEFY Competition! EITHER IN GOODS OR PRICES and invite the ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO MY SUPERB STOCK OF Cheap Goods V. S. BARKER, EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PENNA.

HOLLIDAYSBURG JACOB M. PIRCHER, FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER & TAILOR. Has just opened a full assortment of well-selected and most desirable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Gents and Boys furnished with CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest styles and best material, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. A VARIETY OF PIECE GOODS, which will be sold by the yard or made to order in the most approved manner. Having given full satisfaction to his customers for more than TWENTY FIVE YEARS, he guarantees the same to all who may favor him with their patronage in the future. Store on the west side of Montgomery street, below Blair, next door to Masonic Hall, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [my 23. ly.]

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—FARM FOR SALE.—The Farm owned and occupied by the subscriber, situated in Blunster township, Cambria county, four miles south-west of Ebensburg and one-fourth mile from Samuel O'Hara's Mill, containing 121 ACRES and allowance, is offered for sale on reasonable terms and easy payments. Eighty acres of the above land is cleared, under good fence, and in excellent farming condition. The improvements consist of a two-story PLANK HOUSE and a large FRAME BARN, both in good preservation, as well as all other necessary out-buildings. An extensive orchard of choice fruit trees and never-falling springs of excellent water are on the premises. Further information can be obtained by making application to DANIEL O'HARA, Munster Tp., May 30, 1867.—12p

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Carroll township, Cambria county, about 25 miles from Carrolltown borough on the road leading to Hinebaugh's Mill. Said farm contains over 82 acres, most of it cleared and under good fence, with a comfortable two-story Plank House and a large Barn thereon erected. There is a large chard of excellent fruit and several springs of pure water on the premises—one of the latter close to the house—as well as a stream of water running through the middle of the land. This property will be sold on easy terms. For further information apply to the undersigned at Lilly's Station or to Archibald Smith, on the farm. my 30.—3m. DAVID SMITH

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.—Having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Edward Shoemaker, late of Ebensburg, Cambria county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated, to the subscribers at the office of F. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg, Pa. MARY SHOEMAKER, Executrix. ELLEN J. MURRAY, J. All persons indebted to the late E. Shoemaker & Sons are requested to call and settle their accounts. H. A. SHOEMAKER & CO.

NOTICE.—The Register of Cambria County having granted Letters Administration to the undersigned on the estate of Andrew M'Grain, late of Chest township, Cambria county, dec'd, notice hereby given to persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement. Adm'r of Andrew M'Grain, dec'd. St. Augustine, May 16, 1867.—6t.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned on book account or by notes now due, are requested to call and settle the same either by paying in cash (which, of course, would be preferred) or giving or renewing their notes, on or before the 1st day of July next, as after that date all accounts remaining unsettled will be left in the hands of a proper officer for collection. A. SAUPP, St. Augustine, May 2, 1867.—2m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of J. Cunningham, late of Susquehanna county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing in Carroll township, Cambria county. All persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to the same are requested to come forward and make payment. HENRY BYRNE, Executor. May 23, 1867.—6t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Krise, late of Clearfield township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing in said township. Those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated, and those owing the same are requested to make payment. JOHN J. KRISE, J. Adm'r. WM. G. KRISE, J. Adm'r. May 23, 1867.—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Welland, late of Susquehanna county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county. All persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for payment, and those owing the same are requested to make settlement without delay. PETER SHERO, Executor. May 23, 1867.—6t.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.—Having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John White, late of Blunster township, Cambria county, dec'd, notice hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to JAMES H. WHITE, Executor, or to his Attorney, F. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg, Pa. May 23, 1867.—6t.