Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : SEPT. 16, 1869

Democratic State and County Ticket.

For Governor:
HON. ASA PACKER,
OF CARBON COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court:
HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Assembly:
Hon. JOHN PORTER, Washington Twp.

Register and Recorder:
GEO. W. OATMAN, Ebensburg Borough.

Treasurer:
WILLIAM LINTON, Johnstown Borough.

Commissioner:
JAMES E. NEASON, Clearfield Township.

Poor House Director:
JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown Borough.

Auditor:
ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Township.

MAKE READY.

Our young friend Geo. J. Akers, of Johnstown, has kindly consented to undertake a collecting and canvassing tour of the county on behalf of the *Freeman*, and as soon as we can find time to make out the lists the work will commence—Johnstown to be the starting point. We received comparatively little money last week and very much less the present one, and as we have tried coaxing, threatening, and other means without success, we have concluded to see what virtue there is in presenting each man's bill to him personally. That failing, we shall do as other men do in such cases—collect by law where the parties are worth it. All bills for subscription will be made out to the close of the present volume, four months from now, and we sincerely hope that all persons indebted will pay promptly when called on by Mr. Akers. Moneys collected by him will be acknowledged through the paper or otherwise, as desired. If we receive what is due us the *Freeman* will receive what is due it—a new outfit at the close of the present volume. Will our friends aid us in this way? and will they assist Mr. Akers in securing *more* subscribers for the *Freeman?*

We direct the special attention of every democratic voter in the county to an address, which will be found in another column, on the subject of the Registry Law, from James H. Hopkins, Esq., who represents the Democratic State Committee for the western portion of the State. It is a full and correct synopsis of what the Registry Law requires in order to enable a qualified elector to vote, and no man who reads it carefully can fail to understand his duty.

We also publish below a complete list of the registry officers for the different election districts in the county. Whether the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee has thus far made any effort towards securing a full and perfect registry of the democratic voters of our county we are unable to say. If he has done anything towards bringing about that result we have not yet heard of it, and as the duty should be attended to AT ONCE, we advise every democrat to heed the counsel of Mr. Hopkins and attend to this important duty without delay. Let every democrat see for himself that his name is on the registry list of his election precinct. Don't wait on your neighbor or any one else, no matter whether you presume it to be his duty to see to the matter or not, but examine the lists in your respective districts, and if you find that you have not been registered delay not an hour until that all-important business has been attended to. Here are the names of the registry officers in the several districts of the county:

Allegheny, Henry Glass; Blacklick, Samuel Reed; Carroll, Henry Byrne; Carrolltown, A. J. Stoltz; Conemaugh Twp., E. B. Horner; Croyle, Daniel Strayer; Cambria Twp., Rees S. Lloyd; Chest, Anselm Weakland; Chest Springs, Anthony Will, jr.; Clearfield, John Durbin; Conemaugh Bor., Germanus Voegtly, John Kirby; Cambria Bor., Patrick Markey; East Conemaugh, John T. Cooney; Ebensburg, Josue D. Parrish, Wm. Davis; Franklin, C. P. L. Roberts; Gallitzin, Chas. O'Hagan; Johnstown, John H. Fisher, R. R. Edwards, John Flanagan, Jonathan Horner, Dan'l C. Morris, Geo. W. McGarey; Jackson, William Gillan; Loretto, George Elder; Millville, L. R. Jones; Munster, Jos. Noel; Prospect, Hugh McGonigle; Richland, John H. Horner; Summerhill, Christian Shaffer; Summitville, John Quail; Susquehanna, John Bearer; Washington, Jas. Noon; Wilmore, William Butler; Yoder, Geo. W. Osborne.

The Fuss of Kalbfus.

A radical stump orator delivered a speech in the Court House, on last Monday night, to a very small but select audience of Republicans and Democrats. *Mauch Chunk* is his residence and *Daniel Kallfus* is his name, with the prefix of *Honorable* thereunto added. He seems to be a veritable political *Daniel* come to judgment. We did not hear the *Honorable* Daniel Kalbfus spread himself, but we learn from undoubted authority, that he was then and there responsible for the following singular statement: That once upon a time a citizen of Mauch Chunk, whose name Kalbfus did not state, loaned Asa Packer the sum of *eleven thousand dollars*—that Packer never repaid the money—that the man who loaned it to him was attacked in consequence of Packer's conduct, with the *heart disease*—that he lingered for a long time, and lingering, finally did die of a broken and crushed heart. This was the substance of the astounding revelation made by the *Hon.* Daniel Kalbfus at the aforesaid radical meeting. Now, as Asa Packer has been regarded as a wealthy man by the people of Mauch Chunk for the last twenty five years, the question naturally suggests itself, why did not the executors or administrators of the man who loaned Asa Packer so snug a sum of money as eleven thousand dollars, and who died of a broken heart, bring a suit against him, obtain a judgment, and compel him to disgorge the amount. That could have very easily been done, and it is just what is uniformly done in all such cases. Whether Kalbfus (which, when translated into plain English, means *Calf's foot*—a very appropriate name for the aforesaid Mauch Chunk orator) is more of a knave than a fool, or whether he unites in himself the shining qualities of both, we will not here discuss.

And this is one of the mendacious slanders invented at this late day against the spotless character of Asa Packer for honesty and integrity. Let the immortal *Kalbfus* have an open field during the canvass. *He* will not seriously endanger the election of Judge Packer, but will materially aid in bringing about that certain result.

The whole story is a bald and unmitigated lie, and is eminently worthy of the capacious brain of Daniel Kalbfus.

A Slander Refuted.

Although the fact has never been heretofore questioned that, in 1865, Asa Packer made a contribution of *five hundred thousand dollars* for the erection of Lehigh College, the radical papers, being unable to say anything against him, have resorted to the contemptible expedient of trying to rob him of that honor.

The Philadelphia *Post*, a leading radical sheet, published the following unfounded statement in reference to the matter, which drew from the Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Rail Road a reply which effectually exposes the injustice attempted to be done to the fair name and reputation of Judge Packer. We print the bane and the antidote together:

PACKER AND THE LEHIGH COLLEGE—WHO PAID THE $500,000?

Among the praises sung of Mr. Packer is an alleged contribution or endowment of Lehigh College of $500,000, which was made a number of years ago. The Democratic press, generally, is content with quoting the Presbyterian Banner's endorsement of that "liberal bequest," which, of course, speaks from appearances.—The truth is, there is a strong reason for believing that Mr. Packer NEVER CONTRIBUTED A SINGLE DOLLAR OUT OF HIS OWN POCKET for the endowment of that institution, the whole proceeding having been one through which a railroad company's bonds were negotiated in Europe by what might be called a sharp speculation. We give outlines of the proceeding, as whispered by the knowing ones, and those who know Mr. Packer and his speculations well, say that it is precisely in character with him During the time that a certain railroad company, in which Mr. Packer was and is still interested, was in that position when a few millions would either make or break it, and when it could not command a loan in this country, except at a ruinous sacrifice, the brilliant idea occurred to some one that by mixing up a little theology with its stock the thing could be effected. Mr. Packer was accordingly despatched to England as ambassador, carrying with him letters and papers holding him up as the munificent contributor of $500,000 to an Episcopal College. Of course Mr. Packer was looked upon as a great man, and between Church and State the loan was negotiated.—The Episcopal part was dropped, but it is still under the control of that Church.

The loan effected, Mr. Packer returned, and now comes the best part of this magnificent idea, namely: whether Mr. Packer, who had obtained the reputation of having given a princely endowment to a college, or the railroad company, which had derived the benefit of this ruse, should pay the half million? Our eyesight, through a small hole in the wall, shows us that the railroad paid it. Let the Presbyterian Banner examine into this matter, not among those immediately interested in upholding Mr. Packer, and we strongly suspect that it will stumble over some facts in this "beneficent" transaction which will show where the truth lies.

What gives this inner view of the case a strong show of probability is the fact cited by a paper published near Mr. Packer's home, that when Dr. Cattell, the energetic President of Lafayette College at Easton, sought assistance from the men of the valley to save that venerable institution from ruin, he appealed to Asa Packer, but got from him no assistance. He next applied to Mr.Ario Pardee, of Hazelton, whose generosity immediately responded by a handsome endowment.

JUDGE PACKER AND THE LEHIGH ROAD.

To the Editor of the Post.—Sir: In your paper of the 3d instant there is an item headed "Packer and the Lehigh College. Who paid the $500,000?"—in which it is intimated that the money to Lehigh University was really paid by a railroad company, and not by Judge Packer individually. Although not particularly mentioned, the reference is plainly to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and I think it due to the stockholders, of whom there are more than two thousand residing in this city and immediate vicinity, to state that the company has never DIRECTLY or INDIRECTLY contributed one dollar towards the Lehigh University, nor has Judge Packer or any one else ever negotiated a loan in Europe on our account.—His visit there was, as far as we know, entirely one of pleasure and relaxation from business.

CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Vice-President Lehigh Valley Railway.
Philadelphia, September 6, 1869.

Buckalew and Chalfant.

A State Senator is to be elected in October in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan. There have been two prominent candidates for the democratic nomination—Chas. R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, and Thomas Chalfant, of Montour county. The following despatch relates what occurred at the Senatorial Conference, on Monday, 6th inst.:

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Sept. 6.—The contest for the democratic nomination for State Senator for the district composed of Northumberland, Montour, Sullivan and Columbia counties, has been very lively On the 270th ballot, Thomas Chalfant, editor of the Danville Intelligencer, received the largest number of votes—the delegates from Northumberland and Montour and McMinch, of Columbia, voting for him. Immediately on the result being announced, Withington, of Northumberland, who had been voting for Chalfant on that and previous ballots, wished to reconsider his vote.—A stormy time ensued, and Chalfant and his delegates withdrew in disgust; after which the remaining delegates nominated Charles R. Buckalew.

In this district last November Seymour received a majority over Grant of 3,100 votes. Is that to be neutralized and thrown away by this senseless personal contest between Messrs. Buckalew and Chalfant, and a radical sent to the State Senate from that strong democratic district? If such should unfortunately be the result, those gentlemen will have a heavy responsibility resting upon them. One of them has been a United States Senator and the other a member of the State Legislature, and we tell them distinctly, that the unenviable position which they have seen proper to assume will not be sanctioned by the democracy of the State.—We know nothing about the merits of the controversy, and can only hope for their own credit that the difficulty may be amicably adjusted.

TRUST NO ONE, but go and see for yourself that your name is properly Registered.

COMMUNICATION.

THE "GINGER-POP" MASS MEETING.

Mr. Freeman—On Thursday night of last week the "Ginger Pop" party held their first campaign mass meeting in the Court House. The meeting was organized by calling the *stately Reade* to the chair and selecting two heavy men of the woods as Vice Presidents, with the usual number of Scribes, or Secretaries. The meeting being thus fixed for business, the President arose and said: Fellow-Citizens, we have met to-night to inaugurate the campaign, and I beseech you, few as we are here to-night, to sleep not on your oars until the enemy is vanquished. We must raise the war cry and send it to the neighboring counties. If we flag in our efforts now the State will be lost, and our noble and valiant hero, Gen. Geary, who never lost or won a battle, will be beaten. Let us not be disheartened by this demonstration, but let us persevere under the bloodless ginger pop banner of Geary and the Registry Law. The night is passing away, and I will not detain you any longer. Allow me to introduce to you Mr. Kalbfus, who says he is from Mauch Chunk. Great cheering by the *ginger pops*.

Mr. Kalbfus, in great pomp and majesty, arose, and after looking around for the crowd, said, "I did not leave home because I stole anything I could not carry away, nor because I done anything that I was afraid I would be taken up for; but I came here to-night to talk to the people of Cambria county on some of the dead issues of the past. Fellow-citizens, as I said before I came into the Court House, I could not be contradicted by any one for any statement I would make here. I will begin by saying Democracy is dead. The elections in Virginia, Kentucky, California and Tennessee are proofs of that fact, because you will observe some members of the Freedman's Bureau voted for the successful candidates, who are all friends of our gallant statesman, Gen. Grant. The Democrat who would not vote the Republican ticket this fall is an ingrate, because we, the great and immaculate Republican party, built the great railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and we cleared out rivers, and built harbors, and fitted out ships and cannon in one of the most splendid wars for the liberation of our African friends the world or any other nation ever saw or heard of. We also created Freedman's Bureaus to protect and feed the negro and give him dominion over the white man. This, of course, has created a debt, and cursed be he who would not pay his tax willingly to pay off every cent of it in gold to the bondholder. This should be sufficient to convince any democrat who is not an ingrate to vote for the gallant Geary, who was and is the friend of the *naturalization system* especially while he lived in this county." [Here he was interrupted by the "Chaplain" who cried out "Washington township knows better."]

After harmony was again restored, the speaker resumed: "Gentlemen, I presume that man is crazy. Now let me say something that is not as yet understood or known. You have all heard of Judge Packer." [Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!"] "His friends say he is worth twenty millions of dollars. We don't think so, but we believe he is worth seven millions. And he don't pay one cent of tax. He left his home and rented a house in Philadelphia, which he furnished for fifty dollars, but don't live in it. He won't pay the bond-holders in gold. If you elect him Governor he will be controlled by Jerry Black and Frank Hughes, and the poor woman who has her government bond in her little box will not be paid in gold, and she may die in want. Why, fellow-citizens, in our town he could not be elected Burgess, while I could be elected to any office in that municipality. But I have detained you too long. There will be some awful developments in the Pittsburgh papers, all sworn to by men as good as I am, that will show up Mr. Packer in his true colors. He must be beaten."

Here the chair declared the mass meeting adjourned, when the officers, with Hon. Double A. B., D. O. E., and two other members of the ginger pop party, together with the Mauch Chunk orator, quietly passed out into the silence and the darkness of the night, and the rest of the "ginger pops," as well as the greater number who were not "ginger pops," took up their line of march for their respective homes. OBSERVER.

THE AVONDALE HORROR.—Although the destruction of human life in the terrible mine disaster at Avondale, in Luzerne county, was not as great as at first apprehended, yet the calamity was the most heart-rending and appalling that has ever occurred in this country. One hundred and eight men and boys were suffocated to death over two hundred feet below the surface of the earth. The particulars are heart-rending in the extreme. A fire broke out in the mines early on Monday morning of last week, and beneath the fire were the miners, who had no other chance for escape but through the opening from which the flames were escaping, and they remained in the recess of the mine until Wednesday morning, forty-eight hours after the fire broke out, when they were discovered dead and piled one upon another. Extraordinary endeavors were made to extinguish the flames by those around the opening of the mine, and after the fire was put out, the passage had to be cleared of the rubbish which had fallen in, and even then it was some time before a descent could be made on account of the fire-damp. The bodies of the men were taken out and decently interred. A man named Steele, one of the victims, was descending the shaft with a quantity of hay, and the presumption is that the hay caught from his miner's lamp and set fire to the coal breaker. Hundreds of widows and orphans have been made by the catastrophe, all of whom are in destitute circumstances—their condition appealing to the charity of their fellow beings. Money in their behalf can be sent to Thos. P. Hunt, Wilkesbarre, or George H. Stuart, Philadelphia.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER—AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—A Scranton correspondent says of the whole number (108 men and boys) in the mine at the time of the explosion, more than one-half the men were married and had families dependent upon them for support. As fast as their bodies are identified, they are delivered into the charge of their friends to be prepared for burial.

Coffins have been sent from Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and other places, to meet the demand which Avondale makes upon her sister towns and cities in the valley. Such utter wretchedness was never witnessed anywhere as that which is manifested by wives and daughters and sisters as they recognize in the lifeless forms before them the loved ones who would never smile upon them again this side of eternity.

The fifty-third and fifty-fourth bodies unearthed were a father and his son, their names John Burch, Sr., and John Burch, Jr. So tightly were they locked in each other's arms, it was found to be a difficult task to separate them, and it did seem to be at last cruel to disunite their arms, when they had embraced each other in death, and laying down upon the bottom of the poisoned pit, kissed each other for the last time and perished.

Political and News Items.

—Old Mr. Jesse Grant writes concerning Judge W. Dent; "he Dont a Mount to much, he wants to be sumthin and he kan't. He never did hav muh sens, He never wil."

—Geary was quite poor when he became Governor. He has recently offered to invest $30,000 in a farm. His salary is but $5,000 a year. Where did he get the money?

—Within a very short time five young women in Louisville, Ill., have been seriously poisoned by the use of imported face powder adulterated with lead. In each case the cosmetics caused paralysis.

—The *Press* says, "Democracy and repudiation are synonymous." What party nominated Henry W. Williams for Judge? What party repudiated a portion of the debt of this State, by altering the interest from coin to greenbacks?

—It having been ascertained that William Tell is a myth, somebody has now found a manuscript which will lead people to doubt the truth of that story of Newton and the apple. Let us be thankful that we can still cling to Washington and his hatchet.

—In Ohio the Radicals have already arranged a general system for colonizing voters—taking them from strong Radical counties and placing them in doubtful ones, as a means of carrying the State Legislature. This is what they call a "free ballot."

—An Indian named Joseph Shaw-we-nose-qua lately carried half a bushel of potatoes twenty miles to pay his subscription to a paper in Luddington, Minnesota. He can neither read nor write, but gets some of his better informed neighbors to read the paper for him.

—Gen. Canby has issued his proclamation announcing the result of the Virginia election. The election of six Walker and three Wells' Congressmen is announced. The State Legislature will meet October 5th. On the 21st inst. Walker is to be installed *provisional* Governor—only provisional, mind you.

—The main shaft of the Warrensburg Coal Mine, at Carbon Hill, Mo., caught fire last Monday. Fifteen men were in the mine, seven of whom got out by clinging to an ascending car, they being badly burned in the passage. The rest were brought up from the mine after the fire was extinguished.—All were injured and the foreman is expected to die.

—The death of the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden is ascribed to the effects of the poisoning by which the enemies of Mr. Buchanan attempted his life, when he went to Washington to assume the Presidency. Mr. Fessenden was then at Brown's Hotel, and never entirely recovered from the illness with which he and many others were affected.

—At Pittston, on Thursday morning, while the special train for the scene of the Avondale disaster was leaving the depot, crowded to overflowing with human freight, a man named John Tocher, in attempting to jump on between the platform cars, missed his hold and fell upon the track, the cars cutting him in twain and killing him instantly.

—Though you may have lost both arms and both legs by a railroad accident, and thus be deprived of all power to earn a living for yourself or to sustain those dependent on your labor for support, the "calamity bill," approved and signed by Governor Geary, gives you but three thousand dollars damages from the railroad company for your irreparable loss.

—Things look as squally for Radicalism in Texas and Missisippi as they have proved disastrous in Virginia and Tennessee.—Grant's promised support to the extremists has had the effect of uniting all the moderate men of the two States named in behalf of the Conservative movement, and will undoubtedly lead to the triumphant election of the Conservative candidates. So we go.

—A meeting of mill owners and others interested in lumber was held at Williamsport, Pa., last week. Nearly every firm in the trade was represented, and entire unanimity prevailed. It was resolved that but one-half of the usual stock of logs be cut and manufactured on the West Branch for 1870. A committee was appointed to arrange to have the resolution carried into effect.

—Grant did not tarry long by the grave of his friend Rawlins. The clods had hardly ceased to rattle upon the coffin until he was off again. He is expected in Harrisburg shortly, and rumor says he is to be the guest of Simon Cameron again. The probabilities are that he may be *influenced* to make Don. Cameron Secretary of War. Simon is always ready to pay big prices for political favors.

—As a train on the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad, on Saturday evening, reached a crossing about a mile east of Urbana, Ohio, it struck a one-horse carriage, in which were a man, wife and three children, in the middle, throwing the horse off on one side and the carriage with its inmates on the other; yet nobody, not even the horse, was injured. One of the children, the baby, was deposited so near the track that the passing car wheels almost touched it, but it lay quiet and was unhurt.

—It is asserted by the Radical journals that Governor Geary's name was used in connection with the Gettysburg "dance of death" without his knowledge or consent. To this the Gettysburg *Compiler* answers: "We know that the ball card was arranged at the Springs' Hotel on Tuesday evening, whilst Geary was staying there. Is it likely under the circumstances, that he would have been assigned the prominent position of 'Master of Ceremonies' without his knowledge or consent?"

—An old lady named Sparhawk, at Walpole, N. H., last Saturday, was sitting in a room with some other women and her grandson, a boy of eleven years, when the report of a pistol was suddenly heard and she fell dead upon the floor, with a ball in her brain. Although the report was distinctly heard by several persons, and the smoke was seen, no one was able to tell where the ball came from, or who fired it, but on Monday the boy confessed that he did the deed. He had had a quarrel with his grandmother, and said he did it "to get the old critter out of the way."

—A drowning casualty that was surrounded with peculiar and affecting circumstances occurred in Newark on the afternoon of the 10th inst. Albert G. Drecker, an employee of the Newark and New York railroad at the Passaic river drawbridge, was closing the draw yesterday, when his son, a boy 10 years of age, fell from the bridge into the river below. A passenger train was coming swiftly down, and barely sufficient time remained to close the bridge, but the father remained at his post while the lad was sturggling in the water, closed and locked the bridge, and then plunged in to rescue his son. But the boy could not be found, until, after an hour's search, the lifeless body was dragged up from the bottom of the river.

THE latest returns from the election in Maine on Monday indicate a majority for Chamberlain, (Rad.) of 6,000. Last year the Republican majority for Grant was 27,000. This is a "straw" indicating the revulsion which is taking place in public sentiment. When the *Maine* chance is gone there is small hope for radicalism.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN ORDER TO VOTE.—READ, EXPLAIN AND CIRCULATE.—SEE THAT YOUR NAME IS ON THE LIST.

To the Democratic Voters of Western Pennsylvania:

Your attention is directed to the following explanation of the Registry Law. Read it carefully, in order to ascertain what is your duty in the premises, and then see that your name is placed upon the assessor's list.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS

will see that the republican legislature has imposed *additional duties* upon them. Let them comply fully with the requirements of the law, in order that they may vote for the party which has always stood by them.

EXAMINE THE ASSESSOR'S LIST,

one of which is posted on the house where the election is to be held, and the other is in the assessor's hands. You have a right to examine them, free of charge.

These lists should contain your name, and the names of all other qualified voters in the district; they should state, if you are a house-keeper, the number of your house, the street it fronts on; your occupation; if you board, where and with whom you board; if you work for another, your employer's name; and opposite your name should be written the word "voter."

If you have been naturalized, there will also appear the letter "N." If you have merely declared your intention to become a citizen, the letters "D. I."

If your are between twenty-one and twenty-two years old, the word "age." If you have removed into the district since the last election, the letter "R." will appear opposite your name.

Make it your personal duty to see that your name is upon the list.

Do not trust this matter to any one else.

HOW TO GET REGISTERED.

If you find your name is not on the list, *go yourself* to the assessor, and make your claim to be put on. He is bound to add your name. He cannot question your right. You need not discuss the matter with him, your "claim" is enough. Give him also your precise residence, occupation, &c. He will mark "C. V." opposite your name.

ATTEND TO THIS AT ONCE.

If you delay within ten days of the election, you may lose your vote.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

You must show your "papers" to the assessor, in order to get your names registered.

If you intend to take out your "last papers" before the election, your must show your "first papers" to the assessor.

See that your names are on the list.

Those of you who do not need to have "first papers," and intend to be naturalized before the election, should get naturalized first, *immediately*, and go to the assessor with your "papers."

All naturalized citizens must take their "papers" with them to the polls, unless they have been voting for ten years in the same district.

You must take your "papers" with you when you go to vote, even if your name is on the list.

TAXES.

The law in relation to the payment of taxes is unchanged. If you have paid neither a State nor county tax, assessed *within two years*, do it *without delay*.

Take your last tax receipt with you to the polls.

Do not delay registering or paying your taxes; attend to the matter *now*, for fear something may prevent hereafter.

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
Representing the State Com. for West Pa.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—It having been decided that Canby is not to bayonet conservative members out of the Virginia Legislature and there defeated opponents in, in sufficient proportions to insure his election as one of the United States Senators from the Old Dominion, it becomes of interest to inquire into the composition of the new General Assembly. The Senate consists of 43 members—30 Conservatives and 13 Radicals—five of these worthy beings negroes and eight white. In the House are 138 members—95 Conservative, 42 Radical, and one seat contested. Of the Conservatives, 92 are white, and 3 great enfranchised, who train with the disloil; of the Radicals, two dozen are white and a dozen and a half negroes. The Conservative majority is 17 in the Senate and 53 in the House, or 70 on joint ballot—quite enough to blight Commandant Canby's aspirations after a seat in the Senate. Most of the more prominent constituencies return Conservative members—as Appottomax, Fauquire, Loudon, Pittsylvania, Richmond City, Rockbridge, (the county of Gen. Lee's residence), Roanoke (where Randolph lived), Rappahannock, Shenandoah, Spotsylvania (where Stonewall Jackson fell), and Westmoreland (the birth-place of Washington). Unbroken Conservative delegations appear from these places; but from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Alexandria there comes up a terrific hodge-podge of corn field negroes and carpet-bag men, all loil. Among the duskier saints appears the inevitable old Virginny Cæsar—Cæsar Perkins, no less, worshipful member for Buckingham. Cæsar's loilty is of deepest dye. And so much for Buckingham.—*World.*

TEACHERS WANTED.—FOUR MALE TEACHERS are wanted to take charge of schools in Munster district. Schools to open on first Monday in October and remain open four months. Salary, $30 per month.
WM. GLASS, Pres't.
A. D. CRISTE, Sec'y. [Sept. 9.-2t.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER at the ensuing election, and, if elected, pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office honestly and impartially.
THOMAS WILTS.
Clearfield Twp., Sept. 2, 1869.-te.*

ESTATE OF MICHAEL LEAVY, DEC'D.—Whereas Letters Testamentary on the last will and testament of MICHAEL LEAVY, Esq., late of the Borough of Loretto, Cambria county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to make payment without delay.
MARGARET LEAVY, Executrix.
AUG. WALTERS, Executor.
Loretto, Sept. 2, 1869.-6t.*

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises in Munster township, Cambria county, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on TUESDAY, OCT. 5TH, 1869, his FARM in said township, contain 98 ACRES, more or less, on which an excellent two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and a substantial LOG BARN are erected. An abundance of choice fruit and pure water on the premises. Also, at same time and place, will be sold 2 MARES and a COLT, 12 head of Cattle, Hay by the ton and a lot of Farming Implements.
A credit of twelve months, with acceptable security, will be given on all sums over ten dollars.
DAN. BRADLEY.
Munster, Twp., Sept. 9, 1869.-3t.*

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to Election of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, JOHN A. BLAIR, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambria, on the SECOND TUESDAY, being the TWELFTH DAY, OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1869, at which the following State and County officers will be elected, to wit:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Supreme Judge of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Member of the State Assembly.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Register and Recorder of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Treasurer of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor of Cambria county.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at the office recently occupied by M. Leavy, Esq., dec'd, in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house now occupied by Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Thomas Radcliffe, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the public house of Dan'l Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows:—East Ward, at the Court House in said Ward; West Ward, at Jas. Myers' Hall in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager in said township

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the Public School Room No. 5 in said Ward, Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward. Third Ward, at Foster House in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Jacob Kring in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4 in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the public house of Wm. A. Hicks in said township.

The General Election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed. That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether, a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or the United States, or any city or incorporate district; also, that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, the 4th Section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special elections in the Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white freeman, of the age of twenty one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who had previously been a citizen of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, and who have resided in the election district ten days, as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

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

"In case any Clerk, appointed under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the Inspector who appointed said Clerk, or the person filling the place of such Inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and the Judge, when called on, in the relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require."

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless first he produce a receipt for the payment of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or affirmation or that of another, that he has paid such tax, or, on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath thereof; or, second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this Act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given by him, that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this Act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite his name to by writing the word "Tax," if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "Age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the Clerks, who shall make their notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of a person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications; and if he claims to have resided in the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

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

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window, where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $500 and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorised and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled, outside, 'Judiciary'; one ticket shall embrace