THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.:
THURSDAY, : : : MAY 23, 1867.

R. L. JOHNSTON, - - - EDITOR.
H. A. MoPIKE, - - - - PUBLISHER.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Democratic County Committee that the nominating Convention will be held on Monday, the 1st day of July next, and that the delegates will be elected the Saturday previous. We trust our Democratic friends throughout the country will realize the importance of placing in nomination such a ticket as will poll our whole strength, and secure our old fashioned majority. To do this it is essential that every ward, borough and township should send its very best men—men who prize the success of democratic principles more than the personal fortunes of any individual. Let this be done, and the result will give general satisfaction.

COL. LINTON.

We do not exchange with the Harrisburg *Telegraph* and are indebted to the *Alleghanian* for the following notice of our member, taken from that paper:

"*Cambria county*—John P. Linton served his first year in the House last session, and showed early that he is a first class Copperhead. Under the rule of his party at home, Col. L. is entitled to a second nomination, and under the lash of Copperheadism he will of course be re elected."

While admitting the revolutionary antecedents of the editor of the *Telegraph*, his ancestors having been in the Hessian corps captured by Gen. Washington, we cannot permit him to slander Cambria county in the person of her representative. No man of any party has shown more devotion to the cause of the Union than Col. Linton. His gallant command was in Harrisburg early in April, 1861, and he remained in active service during the whole war. Wounded repeatedly and dargerously, he returned to his post even before his wounds were healed, resumed his command, and was again the victim of a rebel bullet. Indeed, nothing but the simplicity and temperance of his previous life enabled him to survive those injuries which must disable him while he lives. If all this constitutes a "copperhead" there is no danger of such fellows as Bergner ever being known as "copperheads."

To do justice to the Hessian editor he is a little sore on the subject of soldiers, Andy Johnson having removed him from the Harrisburg Post office and given the place to Gen. Knipe, a gallant compeer of Col. Linton in the war for the Union.

SLAVE SUFFRAGE.

The *Alleghanian*, without denying (as indeed it could not truthfully deny) our proposition that a majority of the Southern slaves were with their masters in the late rebellion in sentiment, as far as they had any sentiment, thinks *that* ought to reconcile us to their right of suffrage, as they would "gravitate to the Democracy." This does not follow, for though rebels in the war they would be indebted to the Radicals for the boon of suffrage, and hence would most likely espouse their cause.

But suppose, as seems *now* quite likely to be the case, they *do* vote with the Democrats! Is not this entirely outside of the question? With us the question is not *how* they shall vote, but whether they are qualified to vote at all. In the Radical States of the North, or at least in a majority of them, the right of suffrage is denied the negro who has been all his life free, and who has had the benefit of our common schools, &c. In Pennsylvania the Radical Legislature refused to call a Convention to amend the Constitution so as to give the negro a vote.

And yet, while they refuse him a vote where they have the Constitutional power to give it, they seek to confer it upon the hordes of recent slaves in the South, without the shadow of a Constitutional right to do so. Whether the recent slaves vote with their former owners, or with the Northern Radicals, is a mere accident, and their voting on one side or the other is no proof whatever of their qualification for the right of suffrage.

AS WE FEARED—. The negroes are already following in the footsteps of their radical advisers. James H. S. Cheeseman, negro, has been arrested for the larceny of $2,000, which came into his possession as messenger to the Controller of Currency.

MacShane in Washington.

His Arrival—President Johnson—Secretary Seward—Russian Possessions, &c.

LETTER NUMBER THREE.

Thank my stars I am at Washington at last! I tried to get here once before, but, as the vulgar proverb hath it, "the third time is the charm." My first intention to visit this city was in the autumn of 1864, when a determined Yankee *shook* my resolution *considerably*. I left home, however, with the consent of my friends, but the "army of the Potomac" prevented my entrance into the Federal city. Last fall I fixed up my traps again for the same voyage, but a "Daniel came to judgment," and I lost my *Maine* chance. But here I am "on my own hook," and so soon as I get a little breath I shall make a note of "matters and things in general." But, gentle reader, I am wearied and exhausted, and shall seek rest before writing another line. I have fortunately secured one of the very highest rooms at Willard's—so here goes!

* * * * * * * *

It is a beautiful morning. Dressed, cocktailed and breakfasted. Prepared to "pass muster" among the distinguished Washingtonians, by going into the shaving saloon. This is a hazardous undertaking, as the "colored gentlemen" who "most do congregate" there, when once they get control of your person, seem determined to wreak the fullest vengeance on you. Accordingly, when I was shaved, my whiskers had to be trimmed, my hair cut, my head washed, and then my hair parted behind and combed out on the side of my head like the fins of a fish. In these operations I spent the greater part of the forenoon and 85 cents besides. When I looked into the huge mirror before me I fancied I had never seen a handsomer man. Mrs. MacShane would hardly have known me.

I determined now to make the first use of my time, by calling on

THE PRESIDENT.

President Johnson is about the medium size, and well proportioned; his weight about 160 pounds, his dress is severely plain, his manner cordial, but not without the dignity becoming his station. His dark hair is somewhat sprinkled with gray, and his forehead and face marked with traces of deep thought. Partisan feeling has assailed the President as a man who indulges in strong drink. I certainly never beheld a man whose appearance more clearly belied the charge. Intoxication never was imputed to him by friend or foe, but upon a single occasion—that of the inauguration—and charity should forgive a single error. All persons versed in Biblical lore will recollect that our grand-father Noah, shortly after the great freshet, made the same mistake. And if it had not been for Noah *where would the radicals be?* Besides, comparatively speaking, it was a youthful indiscretion on the part of the President, whereas Noah was several hundred years of age when he "took too much." I am aware that it has been argued in Noah's favor that the patriarch was perfectly nauseated with *water*, having been compelled to *live on it* for more than a year, and would naturally seek anything for a change. But Johnson had been three years fighting the rebellion, which would be at least as much as one year of flood. In short, while my nation is bitterly hostile to ardent spirits, and while the party to which I attached myself as soon as I came to this country (and, in fact, I had a sort of foreign attachment for the Democrats before I left the "Green Isle") has never made the mistake of electing a man who drank too much on inauguration day, and I hope never will, still I, nevertheless, feel disposed to throw the mantle of charity over this single weakness of our President, and even to extend the same charity to the party that elected him. (My gracious! that sentence is long enough to put any man out of breath!)

But I digress from my narrative. President Johnson is in no apprehension of impeachment, besides he says he won't stand it. He says that Congress may raise as much Rump 'us (which is only a contraction for Rump House) as they like, but while a large portion of the Union, including the Russian Possessions, remains unrepresented, he will remain as he has heretofore, unimpeachable.

He is disgusted with the course of the Hollidaysburg *Whig*. Says he dont know its editor, but that a porkulent man, weighing about 220 lbs, *gross* weight, made his appearance about the White House last year and promised great things. In answer to a further question, he described him as a smooth, good-humored, easy, greasy man, with a thick skin, and his hair rather loosely located. I tried to reconcile him, but he is self-willed and arbitrary in his likes and dislikes.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Found the venerable Secretary laboring under a slight chill, which he afterwards informed me, he has been suffering under constantly since the purchase of the Russian Possessions. I took occasion to remark that his enemies had attributed the lateness of the season to this Russian acquisition. He smiled and said he was willing to take whatever of praise or censure the new purchase might invoke—"Though in reality," said he, "I got the idea from Gen. Banks. You will recollect that, when in Congress, the General suggested that we should let the Union slide. I knew we could not get ice enough for that purpose short of the Russian Possessions." He added, that however much Greeley grumbled, "in sixty days" all parties would be satisfied. I thought about him promising to end the war "in sixty days," but said nothing. He proceeded to enumerate the advantages of the purchase which he divided into different heads:

1. That real estate was the safest investment that could be made, especially when the doubtful character of our bonds is considered.

2. That the payment, being in *gold*, would remove what remained in the country, and hush the clamor for a return to specie payments.

3. That six millions was a mere trifle. To a man worth three thousand millions it would be nothing, and to a man indebted that much it would be—just the same; and that a nation is like an individual in this respect.

4. It would extend the "area of freedom" over hundreds of thousands of square miles and confer the blessings of civil liberty upon thousands of noble Indians and plodding Esquimaux.

5. That in case the South should vote in a particular way, (Mr. S. didn't say which way—he never does,) this territory would give the "balance of power to the North," and she would have more *leverage*, being further from the political fulcrum.

6. That it gave us the nearest approach to the Eastern Continent—Behring's Strait being a comparatively narrow piece of water—and that the Atlantic Cable would be supplanted by a direct line through Asia and Europe, the *termini* to be Washington and London.

7. That it affords the nearest, if not the only, outlet to the North Pole, and while this feature enhanced the importance of the acquisition to us, the Russians found themselves too close to the Poles already.

8. That the material wealth of the country is unbounded—that ice in immense quantities exists, and that men of science have assured him that the crop is exhaustless; that iron and coal exist in great abundance; that the fishery for whales and seals is the greatest in the world, and that the fur trade alone would pay our national debt in a few years.

9. That our country, while abounding in the largest lakes and rivers, and the grandest mountains in the world, wanted one thing—a volcano—and that is to be found at Mt. Elias, in the newly acquired territory.

10. That the next Congress would incorporate a grand company to consist of Simon Cameron, (who can converse with the Indians in their own language,) B. F. Butler and 98 others, to be known as the "Grand National Union Iron, Coal, Fur, Improvement Navigation and Whaling Company," to develop the wealth of this promising acquisition.

I considered his reasons as entirely convincing, and intimated, when he went on to state that he expected the new territory to come in as a State at the next session of the R. Congress, that it had a sufficient population of Indians and Esquimaux, without counting seals and women, to entitle it to an M. C.—and the only thing that puzzled him was the name and coat of arms, desiring me to offer any suggestions I had upon this subject. I felt myself at home on this, and at once named it ALASKA—the name of its principal peninsula—not only on account of the "fitness of things," but because it rhymes with Nebraska. *And this is the name it will bear.*

For its motto I recommended *a seal*, as that was the characteristic inhabitant, and also for its simplicity, and argued that as the inhabitants could not read or write, the impression or picture of a seal on their papers would amount to a signature, on the same principle that anciently seals were used before our ancestors could write their names. I suggested, too, that as each State had two seals, a greater and a lesser seal; a full grown seal could be used as the device for the former, and a baby seal for the latter. He agreed to consider the matter, and I took my leave.

Mr. Seward is a spare man, with *Auburn* hair, and appears as though he had narrowly escaped death. He thinks "whatever is, is right," but don't seem to care much whether it is or not. He says he is entirely out of the radical *ring*, and therefore didn't use his little *bell* any longer.

But my letter grows too long. My present purpose is to remain here several weeks, before going North. MACSHANE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Teachers' Advocate.

Mr. Editor—My attention has been called by an ardent and zealous advocate of education to a most remarkable article in the May number of the "Teachers' Advocate," entitled "Irregular Attendance." The article is an editorial, in which the writor complains of the evil of the irregular attendance of children at the Common Schools. He says he can see no remedy "short of a *judicious* compulsory attendance law that will have any considerable beneficial effect upon this evil." And again, after declaiming on the carelessness of parents in this matter, he says: "We repeat, then, that we see no remedy by which this evil can be arrested but a law compelling attendance at school."

It gives us no pleasure to take issue with the editors of the *Advocate* on this or any other question, for we can assure them we entertain nothing but the kindest feeling for them personally, and would be happy to see them succeed in any honest undertaking. But when they undertake to advocate legislative enactments so manifestly absurd, and so flagrantly opposed to natural law and the liberty of the citizen, we feel that it would be criminal on our part to remain silent.

Before discussing this subject we would respectfully ask the editors a few questions:

1st. When children are irregular in their attendance do you know whether or not the teachers take the trouble to inquire of their parents as to the cause?

2d. Is it or is not obligatory on teachers to make such inquiry?

3d. If it is, are you not aware that it is seldom made?

4th. If it is not the duty of teachers to make such inquiry how are they to know, when a child fails to attend regularly, that he is playing truant, or that his absence cannot be accounted for through a justifiable or excusable cause?

5th. Has not the teacher the right to punish a child for playing truant, as he would for any offence committed in school?

A little reflection on the questions as to the duties of teachers, it seems to us, might have caused the editors of the *Advocate* to see on whom the responsibility for the evil they complain of rests. When this is once ascertained the remedy might not appear so difficult as they imagine. But they must permit us to say that no matter how great the evil, or on who its cause may rest, the remedy they suggest can never be applied in a free country where the people have any respect for the natural and divine law. A people who could so far forget themselves as to invoke the Legislature to pass an Act of the kind suggested, could, in no sense of the word, be entitled to be called either a free or an intelligent people, and certainly much less a civilized Christian people.

But how are the enactments they advocate, if passed by the Legislature, to be enforced? The editors explain this by quoting, with approbation, an extract from what they are pleased to term a very able report read before the last Convention of County Superintendents by Jesse Newlin, Esq., Superintendent of Schuylkill county. We should like to give your readers this extract in full, but find it would occupy too much space. We will, however, quote a sentence or two. Mr. Newlin, after recommending a compulsory enactment, explains as follows how it is to be enforced: "If the parent, guardian, or other person fails to comply with the provisions of this law, for the first offence he shall be remonstrated with by the teachers or directors; and if he still neglects to send his children, he shall be fined a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, to be appropriated to the use of the schools; or, instead of the fine, *a commitment of the child to such institution of instruction or house of correction as may be provided for the purpose, for a period not exceeding one year.*"

And this proposition is made in a Convention of County Superintendents assembled in the Capitol of our State, without any disapprobation, so far as we have heard!

Where Mr. Newlin was educated we do not know, but we hope, for the honor of Pennsylvania, it was not within her borders. If we were permitted to guess, we would unhesitatingly say New England. But, be this as it may, a better advocate of the ancient Blue Laws of Connecticut could not at this day, perhaps, be found anywhere.

We would ask the editors of the *Advocate* whence the Legislature derives its power to interfere, in the manner suggested, with parental authority? Certainly not from God, for God cannot violate, much less authorize the violation of, His laws; and if our memory does not fail us, we think there is nothing more clear in the Sacred Scriptures than that God entrusted the care, education and protection of the child to the parents. Then if the Legislature derive no such power from God, is there no other source from which it may derive this power? The editors may answer, Yes! from the people. How and by what means? By the people in their collective capacity as electors. But how come the people by the right to violate the natural rights of individuals? to punish parents when guilty of no crime? to 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? If the people, then, have no right to commit these barbarous outrages and cruelties, how can they give such a right to their representatives in the Legislature? There is but one theory upon which this kind of legislation could be sustained; and that is that the people were made for the government, and not the government for the people. Do the editors of the *Advocate* adopt this theory? If they do, then, in order to be logical, they must show that the government has a creative, life-giving power. They must, in short, hold that the government is a deity. If it can create the people, give them life and motion, then it certainly can command and compel them to do whatever it wills. This theory, it will be perceived, would be in consonance with the worst forms of paganism that ever existed; and although the editors of the *Advocate* would, we have no doubt, deprecate the logical result of such a theory as much as any persons in the community, yet it is clear to us that the powers which they seem to think reside in the Legislature of passing such enactments as they urge, would be to make our government a despotism of the worst type that ever existed on the face of the earth. And it is equally clear they can sustain the law they suggest on no other theory.

If the government possessed such powers let us see what limit, if any, could be put on its legislation. If it could pass laws to punish parents and children for neglecting to embrace the opportunities of education afforded them, what law equally absurd and tyrannical could it not pass? But the editors may say this law would be for the benefit of society—if individuals should in certain cases suffer, the public would be benefitted. Who, then, is to be the judge as to the advantages and benefits to society from the passage of such a law? You must answer, the government. Then if the government is to be the judge as to the advantages and benefits to society from the passage of such a law, would it not also be the judge in every imaginable case? Certainly. Then, should the government consider that society would be benefitted by compelling all the children of the Commonwealth to attend the Sabbath Schools of a particular denomination of Christians, under certain pains and penalties for disobedience, one of which would be to send them to "*a house of correction for a period not exceeding one year*," all would be bound to obey. But suppose, in place of the *mild* punishment of sending the disobedient children for one year or less to a house of correction, it made the sentence a period not less than ten years, then what would you say? That would be tyrannical, cruel and barbarous! But when you admit the government has the power to make the sentence one year or less, by what right do you undertake to deny its authority and power to make it ten or more years? But, gentlemen, this is not the only difficulty into which your theory would lead you. Could the government not also say that it would be for the benefit of society to compel all the people of the Commonwealth to attend the services in the churches of a particular denomination of Christians, and in no others, under certain pains and penalties for disobedience? Certainly, if you are correct in your theory as to its powers. Again, could it not on the same theory pass an Act appointing a Commission, say of physicians, whose duty it would be to visit all families in the Commonwealth, in order to examine what kind of food they used; and if this Commission believed that a certain kind of food which they found used by certain families, was injurious to their health, they should "*remonstrate*" with them, and if they should still persist in using it, they should be punished with certain pains and penalties, one of which should be to send the offenders, be they parents or children, to "*a house of correction for a period not exceeding one year.*" But would this law be for the benefit of society? Why not? Is not the Legislature the supreme judge? Could it not be urged with as much plausibility and truth as the enactment proposed by our friends of the *Advocate* and Jesse Newlin, Esq.? Eminent physicians will tell you that the cause of many cases of suicide might be traced to a diseased liver or stomach. They will also tell you that by eradicating or preventing diseases of this kind the benefits to individuals, families and society would be incalculable—that such diseases are in many instances not only the cause of crime, but that persons suffering with these diseases, coming in contact with the healthy members of society, generally produce a bad effect on the latter class by their sour and irritable manners. Hence they might contend that the only remedy for this evil is to regulate the quality and quantity of food by a government Commission of physicians.

If our friends of the *Advocate* would make their journal beneficial to society we would respectfully suggest to them, before again putting their views on a subject of this kind in print, to get a good work on the origin, principles and powers of civil governments. They will find by reading a good text book on this subject that the law they advocate, if passed by the Legislature, would not be worth the ink used in printing it. The Legislature can pass no Act in conflict with the natural and divine law that the people would be for a moment bound to obey. Such a law would be null and void *ab initio*.

We trust that this is the last we shall hear of our County Superintendents and editors of school journals advocating a law that deserves to be branded by no other name than *infamous*. R.

THE LATEST AND BEST NEWS is that R. H. Singer, who, upon his entree 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 recommendations to a mechanic. Persons wishing to purchase should call on or address R. H. SINGER, Ebensburg.

Territory for sale. For terms address I. C. SINGER, Box 35, Altoona, Pa.

TO THE LADIES OF EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.—Having recently arrived from the city with a handsome assortment of *Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods*, of the latest styles, comprising *Bonnets, Silks and Velvets*, fine *French Flowers*, an assortment of *Ribbons*, all widths and colors, Ladies' plain and fancy *Dress Caps*, Infants' Silk and Embroidered *Caps*, together with Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' and Gent's fine Linen Handkerchiefs, &c, we invite the ladies of Ebensburg and surrounding districts to call and examine our stock, in the store room formerly occupied by E. Hughes, below the Mountain House.

We have a fashionable milliner of excellent taste, who will pay particular attention to bleaching, pressing and altering Hats and Bonnets to the latest styles.

MRS. J. DOYLE,
April 25-3m. MISS M. RUSH.

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale two valuable tracts of TIMBER LAND, situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, and known as the "Lloyd Property." ALSO—Four other valuable tracts of LAND, situate in Cambria and Jackson townships, and known as the "Pensacola Property." ALSO—TWO FARMS adjoining the borough of Ebensburg—one containing about 100 acres; the other about 150 acres. The buildings are all in good repair, with never-failing springs of water near the houses.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase or sell Farms or Timber Lands, will do well by calling on me before buying or offering them for sale. F. A. SHOEMAKER,
ap.11.tf. Att'y at Law, Ebensburg.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—In the matter of the petition for a review of the account of David Shaffer, Guardian of Samuel Jacob and Mary Shaffer, minor children of Jacob Shaffer, Jr., dec'd. Sept. 3d, 1866—Read and prayer granted and citation awarded. March 13th, 1867—Answer to citation filed. April 5th, 1867—F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., appointed Auditor to hear, decide and report upon exceptions. By the Court.

In pursuance of the above appointment I will attend at my office in Ebensburg, on Thursday the 30th May, when and where all parties interested shall be heard.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
May 9, 1867.-2t. Auditor.

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 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, }
May 9, 1867.-6t.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of E. Shoemaker & Sons are requested to call and settle their accounts.

H. A. SHOEMAKER & CO.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at the hotel of Lawrence Schroth. [May 9, 1867.-tf.]

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES, *at Cost, for Cash*, from now until the 1st of May, at
Feb. 28. GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

12 DOZ. WOODEN BUTTER BOWLS just received and for sale low for *cash* at [feb.28.] GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

BARGAINS can be had by buying your goods for cash at
Feb. 28. GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* and *Vend. Expon.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 3d day of JUNE next, at 1 o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Andrew Kopp, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Timothy Cawley, Valentine Glass, Murray Hoffman, and others, containing sixty-four acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story house, log house, log stable and a double barn, now in the occupancy of the said Andrew Kopp.

Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of Daniel Redman for use of Joseph Redman.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Michael J. Smith, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in village of Gallitzin, Cambria county, fronting on Main street and extending back to Jackson street, adjoining lot of Francis Christy on the south and Penn'a Rail Road on the north, having thereon erected a two story frame tavern stand and frame stable, now in the occupancy of the said Michael J. Smith.

Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of J. Adler & Co.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Thomas Jones, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Jackson township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of A. Dunmire, S. Darr and others, containing twelve acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house and plank stable, now occupied.

Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of David Leidy.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Woodcock, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Evan Evans, Jeremiah M'Gonigle, and others, containing forty-five acres, more or less, about two acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one story plank house and water saw-mill, now in the occupancy of John Wilkin.

Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of Warner Bender, for the use of Isaac Eger.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of James Crum, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Croyle township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of James Burke, Ephraim Crum, and others, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, about fifty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house and log barn, now in the occupancy of Hiram Crum and Nancy Crum.

Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Horner.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Samuel Ripple, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Richland township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of George Ott, Lenhart Hoffecker, and others, containing two hundred and fifty six acres, more or less, about fifty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a log house and log barn, now in the occupancy of John Murphy.

Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of Wm. J. Baer.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of William Riddles, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Yoder township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Jacob Ott, Frederick Fender, and others, containing twenty-seven acres, more or less, about twenty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house and log barn, now in the occupancy of Robert Jones.

Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of Paul Andrew Schnable, for use of Richard Riddles.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of James Burke, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Ephraim Crum, Enos Ellis, and others, containing two hundred acres, more or less, about one hundred acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house and log barn, now in the occupancy of the said Jas. Burke. *Also*, a piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Jacob Weaner, John Kooper, and others, contining four hundred acres, more or less, having thereon erected a plank house, now in the occupancy of John Shorthill and Elias Terbel, and a steam saw mill, now in the occupancy of the said James Burke.

Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of J. Y. M'Laughlin & Co., for use of Wm. F. M'Laughlin.

JAMES MYERS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, May 16, 1867.

EBENSBURG LITERARY DEPOT

JAMES MURRAY,
DEALER IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, &c., &c.,
In the Room formerly occupied by Dr. Lloyd as a Drug Store,
MAIN STREET, EBENSBURG,

Keeps Blank Books, Envelopes, Paper, Pens, Ink, Pocket Books, Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Prayer Books, Toy Books, &c. ☞ Stationery and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. [feb.21

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 the 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.*

ANY PERSON intending to build a House or Barn, can buy Nails and Hardware cheap by paying cash at
Feb. 28. GEO. HUNTLEY'S.