

THE FREEMAN.

KEESWICK, PA.
February 20, 1868.
Democratic State Committee Room,
Harrisburg, Feb. 15, 1868.

RECENCY.

Surely the respectable editor of the
Johnstown Tribune was not "at home" in
his apparent editorial approval of a leading
article in his paper of last week under the
caption of "Stick Pomroy." We do not
exchange with the La Crosse Democrat.

THE JOHNSTOWN TRIBUNE.

Having been taken to task by the above
journal for an item in reference to the
larceny of some sheep, belonging to a lady
in Florida, we retracted upon it in an article
published some three or four weeks ago.

The editor of the Tribune, instead of
replying in his usual respectful manner
and in his next issue, waits two or three
weeks, and until, as he admits, he had
repressed his dyspepsia by attempting to
digest the speech of Hon. D. J. Morrill.

Then, when he has rendered himself
enraged, critical and crusty enough, he
puts himself to the trouble of "again
looking over" the Freeman article. We
regret that, instead of "looking over" it,
he did not overlook it, for he has given us
a whole moral column on Grammar,
Poetry, Politics and Negro. He expects
to us all around and in every possible
manner.

1. Grammar. The first complaint is
that we have damaged his English by a
quotation. We did not misquote—the
bad English is between the Tribune, our
compositor, and the devil, and it is not
very important which of the three is at
fault. It is a typical trick, and the editor
is not responsible.

But ingenious has been spelled with a
U and not with an I. Such things will
happen with types, and are the "small
beer" of criticism. U and I, Mr. Tri-
bune, should have no difficulty on that
score. Besides, we have never "writ" a
back, as Corvode would say.

2. Then we ineffectually quoted some
radical poetry. We quoted from memory
and may have quoted incorrectly. Fortu-
nately, any misquotation of radical
writing, either prose or poetry, is an im-
provement. Besides, we are not a poet,
nor the author of a Book of Poetry.

3. For Politics see Negro.

4. Negro. Upon this dark subject the
Tribune dilates. It goes off in a tissue of
laudation of the wisdom of the Rump
and the loyalty of the negroes. In short,
it does everything but answer the plain
and simple interrogatory put by the
Freeman: "Is the negro fit to govern the
sovereign States of the South?"

The Tribune does not deny, for a mo-
ment, the total unfitness of the Southern
negroes for voting, but sets down the
whole white population of the South as
being "desperately wicked." Indeed,
from the Tribune's stand-point, we do not
wonder at the radical efforts to prevent a
restoration of the Union, if the negroes
are all too ignorant and the whites too
wicked to govern themselves. It is no
wonder that Radical Banks would be
willing to "let them slide," or that Rad-
ical Greeley would allow the Southern
States to "go in peace."

This obvious hatred towards the white
population south of Mason's and Dixon's
line, and love for the negro, seeks to shield
itself under the delusion that the whites
were all rebels—the negroes all loyal.
The Tribune knows better than this. It
knows full well that the negro, so far as
he had mind to be anything, was a rebel
wherever his master was, and that from
the beginning of the rebellion the sus-
tenance of the Southern army, the digging
of the trenches for their defence—almost
everything excepting their operations in
the field—were the labor of the negro. It
knows well, too, that during the most
trying time of the conflict, no arrests of
the slaves, no servile insurrection, ever
occurred to weaken the forces of the re-
bellion. It was only when our armies
occupied the Southern ground—when the
negroes were within our lines and were
fed by our rations—that they became an
element in the struggle.

To call these creatures "loyal," in any
patriotic sense, is an utter perversion of
terms. As well might you call the South-
ern horses and mules, captured from the
rebels and employed for the Union,
"loyal."

And now, they have been freed for some
three years, and what have they done for
themselves or their country? They have
not even fed or clothed themselves; but
the government, through the aid of its
"bureaus," has been compelled to keep
them in existence. All that they seem
at for, even according to Radicalism itself,
is the right to control the destinies of the
South.

The Tribune reasons in a vicious circle.
The whites are traitors, therefore the ne-
groes should vote. The man votes wrong,
therefore the monkey should vote, is, in
effect, the argument of the Tribune. And
the ill-concealed blasphemy which closes
the Tribune article, that the ultimate ne-
gro supremacy over the whites, to which
we are hastening, will demonstrate that
"God rules and not Beelzebub," will be
repudiated by all who desire that the des-
tinies of our beloved country may remain
in the future, as it has been in the past, a
White Man's Government.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—
The nominations for the new Catho-
lic Episcopal See, made at the late Ple-
nary Council, held in this city last spring,
Archbishop Spalding presiding, were
sent to Rome for confirmation by the
Sovereign Pontiff. On Thursday the
official letters announcing the confirmation
were received by the Most Rev. Arch-
bishop Spalding. There were fourteen
nominations confirmed, and the same num-
ber of new Sees created in the United
States, the rapid increase of the Catholic
faith throughout the country necessitat-
ing such action. Among those raised to
the dignity of the episcopacy, it will be
gratifying to his many friends in this city,
and throughout the State to know, is Rev.
James Gibbons, formerly pastor of St.
Bridget's Church, Canton, and more re-
cently one of the Secretaries of the Arch-
bishop, who has been named to the See
of North Carolina. Rev. Dr. Becker, of
Richmond, Va., is confirmed as Bishop of
Wilmington, Delaware, whilst Rev. Dr.
O'Hara, Vicar-General of Philadelphia, is
appointed Bishop of the new See of
Scranton, Pa.—Balt. Sun, Saturday.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.—Since
our last edition, President Johnson has
reiterated his charges against General
Grant, with the testimony of five of the
Cabinet officers confirming his statement.
Grant's reply is a virtual confession of his
guilt. He makes no attempt to contradict
the President in that part of his indict-
ment which accuses him of gross breach
of pledged faith as a man and a member
of the Executive Council. He only un-
dertakes to deny the imputation of official
subordination. In that, even, he is very
weak and unsatisfactory. On the simple
basis of legal rules of evidence, Grant is
convicted of shameful personal and offi-
cial perjury. But beyond those rules, and
in strict conformity with the principles
of belief which govern the judgment of all
mankind wherever truth is to be ascer-
tained by proof, we must say that Grant
is decidedly placed in the unpleasant cat-
egory either of a liar by intention, or a liar
by weak equivocation and reticence. He
and his friends may take whichever form
of the dilemma they please. Our verdict is,
that Grant is not to be trusted.—Sat-
urday Mercury.

MORE SOUTHERN TREASON.—Sergeant
Bates, carrying the United States flag,
reached Montgomery, Ala., on the 17th.
He was met by a large number of citizens,
and carriages decorated with United
States flags, with a band of music. Three
thousand people turned out to hear the
reception speeches and to welcome him.
The old flag was enthusiastically cheered,
and hundreds of ladies, from windows,
balconies, and verandahs on the principal
streets, waved their handkerchiefs to him
as he marched along. He was escorted
to one of the leading hotels, and is the
guest of the city as long as he remains.
All the speakers and marshals of the day
were Confederate soldiers.

The elections of 1868, so far, show
that the ball so gloriously started last year,
continues to roll. Only a few days ago
the "last gun" came from Columbia, S. C.,
where the Rads. have ruled for a dozen
years. A few days later, and the Demo-
cratic victories of Binghamton, Ogle-
burg, and other towns in New York, and
on Friday last, Reading, which last year
gave a Radical majority of twenty, now
elects Heister M. Nagle, (Democrat)
Auditor, by a majority of three hundred
and thirty-six.

The Radical country press print
Grant's letters but reject those of the
President. One of them frankly says:
"We do not print the President's letters
imputing the General's motives and dis-
crediting his veracity, because, first, they
are very long, and second, none of our
readers would believe them." Happy
readers! When ignorance is bliss, 'tis
fully to be wise.

It is said that the murderers of Can-
ey, one of Robinson's witnesses, were
under arrest before the passage of the Sen-
ate resolution authorizing the Governor to
offer a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest of
the murderers. Such a statement was
made in the Senate before the resolution
passed, but, perhaps, some "loyal" fel-
lows' pockets need replenishing.

The New Haven Register tells of one
of the best mechanics in that city, who
cannot obtain work at any price—and his
case is not an exception—while his family
for a month have been living on one meal
a day. His color is white, otherwise he
might go South and draw his rations from
the Bureau.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that
"General Grant does not go out of his
way to write or talk." Whereupon Prentice
retorts that, "He may not, when he
writes, go out of his way, but he goes
out of the way of truth and rectitude."

Gen. Grant as a Gay Deceiver.

"Mack," the Washington correspondent
of the Cincinnati Commercial, has had
another interview with the President, and
writes as follows concerning the John-
ston Grant affair:
Mr. Johnston referred to that part of
General Grant's correspondence in which
the General asks him to reduce to writing
the order given to him verbally, to dis-
regard any order received from Stanton,
unless he knew it to emanate from the
Executive. "Here," said he, "General
Grant asserts that I had given him such
a verbal order. I never did anything of
the kind. It was he himself who first
suggested that I could take such a course
as to reduce Stanton to a mere clerk, and
it was this suggestion from him, and not
any verbal order from me, that first
brought the subject up in that light.

At this point the President produced
a letter from General Sherman, dated Sat-
urday evening, January 18. Sherman
says that it was the intention of himself
and Grant to call on Stanton, on the fol-
lowing Monday, to request him, for the
good of the country, to resign the office of
Secretary of War; but that he learns that
Grant must go to Richmond, and he to
Annapolis, so that they can't call on
Stanton on Monday, but will do so at
some other time, and insist that he shall
resign. Then Gen. Sherman goes on to
say that if Stanton won't resign it will
be time enough to look to "ulterior con-
siderations."

"Now," said the President, "these ul-
terior considerations" were nothing else
than the suggestions of Grant himself that
Stanton should be treated as a mere clerk,
and confined strictly to the execution of
the duties imposed upon him by the letter
of the law. And yet, having suggested
this and urged it upon me, he writes me
a letter asking me to reduce my verbal
order to writing. It was his own 'verbal
order,' not mine. Yet he makes it appear
from his letter that the first intimation
came from me, and that he never said a
word about it until I spoke of it. That's
a fair specimen of the way he has been
acting all along. This whole matter is
not the first or the only time he has play-
ed that part. It's only one of a great
many instances in which he has grossly
deceived me. I got a dispatch one day
from Georgia, telling me that Meade and
Jenkins had been in consultation, and that
it was probable that Meade would remove
Jenkins. I sent for General Grant, and
he came over. I showed him the dis-
patch and told him I would not like Jen-
kins to be removed until I could hear
something more about the matter. He
assured me that he would see to it that
Jenkins was not removed. I thought
this was enough; but judge of my sur-
prise when the next day I learned that
Jenkins was removed. I don't believe
Grant interfered at all, though he dis-
tinctly promised me he would. That's
the kind of game he has been playing all
along.

GENERAL GRANT ON A "WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT."

Just here a little question of veracity
occurred to my mind, which I thought it
well enough to settle. It was this:
Some time in the early part of the winter
a paragraph appeared in the Commercial's
Washington correspondence to the effect
that Colonel Hillyer, formerly of General
Grant's staff, had told a member of the
Judiciary Committee that he once was
present at a conversation between General
Grant and the President, in which the
former took strong ground in favor of
a white man's government and against ne-
gro suffrage, saying that this Government
was made for white men, and none other
should have a voice in it—and striking
his fist on an adjacent table to show that
he meant what he said. When this para-
graph appeared it was extensively copied,
and about as extensively denied, especially
by that large class of newspapers and
"Grant men" who, having no means of
ascertaining whether it was true or
false, felt all the more sure it was false,
and denounced it as one of "Mack's"
malicious fabrications.

I called the President's attention to this
subject—asked him if he remembered any
such conversation with Grant, and if so
whether he remembered Grant's remark
that this is a white man's government.
He promptly replied that he did. He
couldn't repeat Grant's words exactly,
but the substance of them was what I had
stated, and they were strongly against ne-
gro suffrage, which, about that time, it
was proposed to introduce into the Dis-
trict of Columbia. Among other things Grant
said was that the negroes didn't know
enough to vote, and that they would vote
just as their employers wanted them to.
He illustrated by saying that he had a number
of negro servants in his house, and that
to let them vote would be simply to give
him (Grant) so many additional votes, for
they would vote just as he told them. He
was quite vehement at the time in his
denunciations of the Radical policy of ne-
gro suffrage.

The above, I think, settles the question
of veracity as to Grant being a white
man's government man. It is pretty well
authenticated now.

Some years ago, in the western part
of Massachusetts, a youth fell in love with
a young woman, and her friends opposing,
cloped with her. They were pursued and
overtaken at a hotel, when they begged a
final interview alone, and then, as he as-
serted, mutually agreed to commit suicide.
Her courage failed her, however, and she
called upon him, as he says, to do the
deed for her. He then cut her throat and
his own. She died, he recovered, and
was saved from the gallows by a
commutation of his sentence to imprison-
ment for life. Six years have elapsed
and now he has just died in the State
Prison at Charleston.

The story about Mrs. Lincoln's in-
sanity, it is now said, comes from persons
who are fearful of having their honesty
and patriotism damaged by the book
which she is supposed to be getting ready
for the press.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard says
there are five hundred persons in Wake
county who are "suffering the most acute
pangs of cold and hunger."

The Rev. Father B. Smiddeck, of
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, has suffered
the amputation of a finger, which was
frozen while he was sitting in the confes-
sional.

A Radical lately expressed a fear to
Horace Greeley that the Radical party
will have to swallow Gen. Grant. It
will have the delicious tremors if it does.

Two young women, who were watch-
ing the body of a supposed dead child in
Aberdeen, Miss., were somewhat startled
when the youngster sat up and requested
something to eat.

Governor Geary has granted a full
pardon to William Mearer, editor of the
Sunday Mercury, convicted of libel on
William B. Mann, District Attorney of
Philadelphia.

By direction of the President, Sec-
retary Seward had taken measures to secure
the ablest counsel in the United States to
go to England and defend the American
citizens who are under arrest for complicity
in the Fenian movement.

The destitution and suffering among
the working classes in almost every
Northern State has never been so bad in
the memory of man as at present. The
country is traversed in every direction by
mechanics in search of work.

One of the most celebrated actresses
in Paris, Mlle Thullier, is about to take
the veil at the convent of the Carmelites,
and Madame Arnaud Plessy is likely to
follow her example. It appears that
Father Hyacinthe, the celebrated Lent
preacher, effected these conversions.

In Howard county, Missouri, on
Saturday, a son of Mr. Harry Dickerson,
nine years old, attempted to release a hog
which had got fastened in a gate, when a
number of other hogs attacked the boy
and mangled and bruised him so badly
that he died the next day.

They have a new way of granting
divorces in Rhode Island. The minister
who tied the knot tore up the marriage
certificate, and pronounced the parties
free. He did so at the demand of the
parents of the bride and groom, who were
quite too young to take the marriage vow.

A Pensacola paper says the woods
in that vicinity are filled with robins, who
are driven by the cold blasts of a northern
chime for refuge in a milder climate.
Huntsmen are having fine sport in shoot-
ing them, and robin pie is a very common
dish on the table of the poor white as well
as the aristocratic freedman.

A girl in Norwich, Conn., who
had received various little knickknacks
from her mates, thought it was her duty
the other day to reciprocate the favors.
She accordingly provided herself with a
box of cathartic pills and distributed them
among her associates, creating thereby a
decided sensation among the pupils.

James P. Thomas, a barber, and
Miss Antoinette Rudge, both colored,
were married in St. Vincent's Church, St.
Louis, on Wednesday. The ceremony
occupied two hours and a half, and was
imposing. The bride had \$400,000. The
husband has nearly the same amount. He
presented the bride a check for \$10,000
as a wedding gift. The bridal veil cost
\$750, and the bride wore earrings costing
\$5,000. Rev. Thomas Burke performed
the ceremony.

T. P. Pinkham, seventy-one years
of age, died suddenly in Lafayette, In-
diana, last week. He was in good health
till about half an hour before his death,
when he went down stairs and remarked:
"I am going home; in half an hour—in
thirty minutes—I shall be a corpse." He
quietly proceeded to give directions about
his business, and commending his soul to
his Maker, expired in exactly thirty-four
minutes. His relatives wanted to go for
a doctor, but he said, "It is no use; I
shall go hence in half an hour."

DR. VALENTINE
WILL HEAL THE SICK AT THE
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Altoona,
Pa. on Wednesday, Feb. 18th, until further
notice.

QUICK SALES,
QUICK SALES,
QUICK SALES.
AND SMALL PROFITS,
AND SMALL PROFITS,
AND SMALL PROFITS.
GURLEY'S NEW CHEAP STORE,
GURLEY'S NEW CHEAP STORE,
GURLEY'S NEW CHEAP STORE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
EBENSBURG, PA.
EBENSBURG, PA.

The Largest Stock of Goods. The Best
Selected and the Greatest Variety ever
brought to Town.

The subscriber calls the attention of the
public to the fact, that he has just received
and opened out in his New Store, a large
stock of goods, consisting of:

GEIS & REUTH,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND BOOK BINDERS.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames always
on hand, and made to order. A large and
most complete assortment of Drawing Room
and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of
Chromes, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate En-
gravings, Fine and Colored Lithographs,
Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—
This collection embraces a selection of large
sized match pictures of Landscape and Do-
mestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 dif-
ferent varieties of Card Photographs of prom-
inent men, comic and sentimental scenes
and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We
have also a varied assortment of BIBLES,
PRAYER HYMNS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,
HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS,
&c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great
variety, and the largest and most complete
stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this
country. 500 new and beautiful styles of
WALL PAPER, including an assortment of
Potter's celebrated English make, for which
we are sole agents in this locality. These
Wall Papers are handsome in design, super-
ior in finish, and 24 inches wider than any
other make.

HOLLIDAYSBURG
JACOB M. PIRCHER,
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHIER & TAILOR,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Gents and Boys furnished with CLOTH-
ING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest
styles and best material, at the LOWEST
CASH PRICES.

EBENSBURG MARBLE WORKS.
Having purchased the Marble Works on
High Street, one door east of T. W. Wil-
liams' Hardware Store, and supplied myself
with an extensive stock of TOMBSONES,
I am now prepared to furnish all work in
my line at the lowest price, and feel
confident that I can render entire satisfac-
tion to all who favor me with their orders.
Parties desiring to purchase Tombsones are
respectfully invited to call and examine spe-
cimens on exhibition at my shop. Orders
from a distance will be promptly attended
to, and work delivered where directed.
Jan. 20, 1868. OTTINGER REED.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL
OF WINTER CLOTHING.
JOHN DOUGHERTY, TAILOR, has just
received a new and extensive stock of
CLOTHING from the East, consisting of Cloth
Coats, Flossed Suits, Overcoats, Short and
Long Flossed Gun Boots for Gents, Boots
and Arctic Shoes for Ladies and Gun. Shoes
for Children, all of which will be sold at
the lowest prevailing prices. He has also re-
ceived his Quarterly Fashions for the Fall and
Winter of 1867, with a large number of
patterns for Boys' Clothing. nov. 14-67.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
following account has been passed and
filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg,
and will be presented to the Orphans' Court
of Cambria county for confirmation and al-
lowance, on Monday, the 24th day of Fe-
bruary next, to wit:

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.
The partnership heretofore existing
between the undersigned, trading under the
firm name of J. A. McGuire & Co., is this
day dissolved by mutual consent. All per-
sons indebted to the said firm are directed to
make payment to Daniel Loughman, who
alone is authorized to collect the same.
EBENSBURG, Feb. 6, 1868.
DANIEL LOUGHMAN,
ANDREW MASTERS.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice
that I have left the books and accounts
of the late firm of A. J. Maguire & Co. in
the hands of James Myers for collection.
All accounts remaining unpaid on the 15th
of March will be put in the hands of an At-
torney for collection.
DANIEL LOUGHMAN,
Ebensburg, Feb. 18, 1868.

THIS WAY!!
For Bargains!

HIGH STREET. LOW PRICES.

THE LATEST!
THE GREATEST!
THE NEATEST
AND CHEAPEST
ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT
THOMPSON'S
CHEAP STORE!

On High Street.

THE LARGEST STOCK!
THE BEST VARIETY!
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
AND MORE OF THEM!

FOR A LONG TIME!

THAN HAVE BEEN OFFERED HERE

Fine DRESS GOODS
Standard Dry Goods,
SUPERB LINE OF NOTIONS,
FRESH GROCERIES,
AND ALL OTHER GOODS
IN GREAT PROFUSION!

COME AND BUY YOUR
GOODS OF ALL KIND.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
SUPERIOR INDUMENTS
TO CASE PURCHASERS OF
TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE!

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS. BOILERS &c.,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL
CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING HARD-
WARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spencer's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSION COOKING STOVES,
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOK-
ING STOVES,
And any Cooking Stove desired I will get
when ordered at manufacturer's price.—
Old Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for re-
pairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others
will be ordered when wanted. Particular
attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,
all of which will be made out of best mate-
rials and put up by competent workmen.
Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
I would call particular attention to the Light
House Burner, with Glass Chimney, for giving
more light than any other in use. Also, the
Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.
SPENCER'S SIFTER!
It recommends itself.
SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.
Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,
at lowest possible rates.
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' Lists
now ready, and will be sent on application
by mail or in person.

Wholesale
DRUG STORE!
D. W. HARSBERGER & CO.,
MAIN STREET,
OPPOSITE SCOTT HOUSE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
Keep constantly for sale the largest and best
assortment of pure
DRUGS & MEDICINES
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
Alcohol, Turpentine,
Pure Wines and Liquors, best brands,
4000 Lbs. White Lead,
DYES, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PUTTY,

And in fact everything kept in a first-class
Drug Store, all of which will be
SOLD AT CITY PRICES,
MISHLER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS,
by the dozen or by the gallon.

OUR STOCK OF
Perfumeries and Toilet Articles
is acknowledged by all judges to be the
LARGEST IN QUANTITY
AND FINEST IN QUALITY
OF ANY IN OUR TOWN.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
SHARP'S MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS
AND
SHARP'S MAGIC LINIMENT!

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AT
LOWEST PRICES.
Johnstown, Aug. 15, 1867-ly.
BEYOND COMPETITION!

ESTABLISHED 1856.
THE OLDEST
DRUG STORE
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY,

C. T. FRAZER
Keeps constantly on hand the
LARGEST,
CHEAPEST
AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS PERTAIN-
ING TO THE
DRUG BUSINESS

In the County, which he offers
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC
AT LOWEST RATES!
C. T.
FRAZER.
Franklin Street,
(OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.)
JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.
EDWARD HODNETT,
ALTOONA, PA.