

THE FREEMAN.
Ebensburg, Pa.
THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1868.
Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
OF Fayette County.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON M. ENT,
OF Columbia County.

THE TRIBUNE.
Our amiable friend of the Johnstown Tribune devotes, in its last issue, some column and a half to the FREEMAN. Not to be outdone in courtesy, we shall devote the same quantity of our space to its benefit, and, perhaps, even "go back" on it half a column or so.

Let us premise, however, John Hickman, a leading Radical member of the Legislature, in a speech in favor of negro suffrage, urged the Radicals to meet the issue squarely, and alleged that the negroes were better qualified to vote than "the Irish Roman Catholics," &c. He was followed by other Radical orators, who denounced the Irish as ignorant whisky drinkers and the Germans as lager beer swillers, etc.

The Tribune undertook to apologize for the imprudence of the Radical leader, and without attempted to contradict the slander on a large body of our citizens, endeavored to escape by alleging the folly of Hickman in thus exposing Radical opinions.

It then undertook to assert that the Radical party does not proscribe "any man on account of race, religion or color," and charged that the Democrats do so proscribe. We repelled the assertion, and denounced the article as abounding with misrepresentation.

The Tribune undertakes a reply, not that we have "said anything that merits a reply," but because it is disposed to "gratify our weakness." Then comes his extenuator, and in order that nothing may be lost, we give the Tribune's words and our reply:

Tribune—"A proscription of any man on account of race, religion or color" again asserts is not a Republican principle. We point to the authoritative declarations of every State and national Republican convention that has ever been held as proof of our assertion. Nor has the practice of the party given any color of truth to the Freeman's allegation. On the contrary, time and again has the party, through its representatives, declared itself the friend of the well behaved foreign-born citizen, whether he be Roman Catholic or Protestant."

Reply—"The civilized world recognizes the theory that a revolution discharges the national debt; and our Radical opponents cancel their political sins in the same way. The Democratic party, whose existence is co-equal with that of our country, and which has always battled for the same principles under the same name, presents its record of three quarters of a century, and is willing to stand upon the merits or demerits of that record. The Republican party is the creature of a day, and has no record. The first Republican National Convention was held in 1856, and there was no resolution against foreigners or Catholics, for the simple reason that Know Nothingism was then in "falling circumstances." The second Republican Convention nominated sectional candidates whose success culminated in a war. In 1864 they dropped the name of Republican, and assumed the name of the Union party. It is entirely useless to argue that the Know Nothing party of 1854 and 1855 was the Republican party of 1856; they went over in a body, taking the new name, and what is a party but the aggregate of the persons who compose it?—Thus, by merely changing the name, they seek to get rid of their past deeds, and absolve themselves from the debt of proscription by a sort of political "statute of limitation." But even according to the Tribune's own showing it is "well behaved" foreigners whom they would not proscribe; and well-behaved foreigners, according to Puritanical Radicalism, are such as would treat the negro as an equal, eschew Democracy, and swear by Thad. Stevens. But we do and shall hold the present Radical party responsible for its past practices, under whatever name they held at the time.

Tribune—"A few years ago a Republican Congress passed a law to encourage immigration, and as late as Monday last the present Republican House of Representatives passed Mr. Banks's bill for the better protection of naturalized citizens traveling abroad."

Reply—"Yes, when New England could not furnish a sufficient number of negro substitutes to take the places of her own slaves-at-home patriots, the Radicals passed a bill to "encourage immigration" in order to fill up their quota, with the suggestive remark that "an Irishman or a German would do us well to stop a bullet as any one else." And Mr. Banks's bill for protecting foreigners abroad is in precise keeping with Radical policy. They want the foreigners to all "travel abroad."—What we complain of is that they proscribe them at home! Even Radical leaders make bunkum speeches for the "freedom of Ireland," while they would give a monopoly of the freedom of this country to the negro, ignoring the rights of the foreigner upon our soil!

Tribune—"Some of the ablest and most honored leaders of the Republican party are foreign born and 'Roman Catholic' in religion. Who, except General Grant, has received more honor from the Republican party than General Sherman and Sheridan? Yes they are both 'Roman Catholics.'"

Reply—"If the above were correct (which does not happen to be the case) it would only prove that Catholic Generals, as well as Catholic soldiers, risked their lives to preserve the Union. We should like to see the Tribune's list of foreigners and Catholics in civil offices where there are large salaries and no danger.

Tribune—"In this country foreign born citizens and 'Roman Catholics' have frequently been placed upon the Republican ticket, and always received the full party vote."

Reply—"Not so! In 1854 Pollock received 1627 votes, Darsie 1174—453 less; and though Darsie was the better man of the two, and a Protestant, he was guilty of being born in Scotland, though he was brought to this country in his mother's arms. But if the Tribune "frends the statute" to this we refer it to 1859, under the Republican party when Knos C. McMullin, the Republican candidate for Commissioner, ran 350 votes behind his ticket—the only objection to him being his religion! We might name other instances, but we forbear.

Tribune—"Concerning the other charge, that the Republican party 'proscribes the white man and gives power to the negro,' we have this to say, that, in the Rebel States, where white Democrats prove their loyalty by organizing themselves into Kuk Lux Klans for the murder of white Union soldiers, Republicans do insist that a loyal black man should be the political equal of those scoundrels, while, to the Freeman's own clumsy language, (see its third specification above), no [Northern] State, even the most radical, that has held an election within the last five years, has elected a subject, that has not meted out against the capacity of the negro for suffrage in States that did not rebel."

Reply—"Here's logic for you! The Tribune admits that Northern Radicals won't stand negro suffrage among themselves, where the negroes have an equal chance with the whites to become qualified; while in the South, in his degraded condition, the negro should vote, in order that he might "be the political equal of those scoundrels." The Tribune knows, or should know, that voting is a privilege based upon proper qualifications; and that the safety of every government must depend upon the intelligent exercise of suffrage. And yet it contends, on the above theory, that because one that he thinks, or chooses to call, a "scoundrel" votes on one side, it should be set-off by an unqualified negro vote upon the other! On that principle, we suppose, that as the "scoundrels" are reformed the negroes should quit voting. The murderous doings of Kuk Lux Klans is only a dyspeptic dream of the Tribune. That outrages occur in the South, by and against negroes and white men, results from the denial of self-government, and while we disapprove of the Kuk Lux Klan as being little better than Know Nothingism, it must be admitted that they are the natural spawn of oppression. Give the South a free government and these societies will vanish.

Tribune—"It is true that the Democratic party is a proscriptive party. We have said that it seeks to trample under its despotic heel the black victim of its own barbaric practices—trample and crush him like a viper simply because God made him black. He is not only everywhere treated by the Democratic party with contempt and ignominy, but he is systematically slandered—his vices exaggerated and his virtues denied. No matter how well he may deport himself, or how intelligent he may be, he is still in the eyes of the Democracy nothing but a damned nigger." If this is not a proscription of the very worst kind, what is it? And then, as if to add insult to the monstrous crimes already heaped upon him, the Freeman says that its friends "do not seek to deprive the negro of any privilege he ever held," which includes, we suppose, the privilege of again serving his Rebel masters if the Democracy should ever again obtain control of the Government! O most rare magnanimity!

Reply—"What is the Democratic proscription of negroes?—of what rights have Democrats ever deprived them? Slavery existed in all the States North and South many years before any Democratic party ever existed. The Constitution recognized slavery, and the Democrats sustained the Constitution as the Great Bond of the Union of the States. As to the general phrase of the Tribune, "damned nigger," that is the coinage of his own brain. No Democratic national, state, county, town or township convention or meeting ever used the term. We cheerfully admit that Democrats do not choose to vote, or eat, or sleep with negroes, or to make him what he can never be, the social equal of the white man. The Supreme Court (Judge Agnew, a Radical, delivering the opinion) agrees with the Democrats in this—but the Tribune is wiser. We take exception to the Tribune using the words "damned nigger." We never use even the latter term. "Nigger" is a word of reproach—therefore we don't use it. Neither do we adopt the word "colored," (as the same number of the Tribune does in describing the attempts of a negro to take the life of a Johnstown white man with a razor, for protecting a white girl from negro insult,) because the negro is black, and black is no color, but the absence of color; therefore the negro is not a colored man. We do them justice even in name, and call them what they have always called themselves—"negroes."—On the question of voting, Democrats would only treat the ignorant and degraded negroes of the South as Radicals treat the comparatively intelligent negroes of the North, by denying them the right to vote.

Tribune—"We wish to be understood, and would fain hope that we may hereafter be truthfully represented, as not claiming the 'privilege' of 'equal privileges' for the negroes." If we could have our way they should everywhere vote upon the same terms as white men, even here in Pennsylvania. We are in favor of "equal privileges" just that far. But we would deny to the "negroes" the possession of other 'privileges' which have for at least a century been exercised by tens of thousands of whites, mostly Democrats, among which may be enumerated the 'privilege' of separating mother and child, the 'privilege' of making merchandise of human flesh, the 'privilege' of horsewhipping and otherwise brutally treating men and women, and the 'privilege' of making combinations of women without their consent. These 'privileges' of lordly whites of the South, now deplored by the Freeman and its party as having been lost to them by the war, we would forever deny to the 'negroes.' As for some

other 'privileges' not mentioned, they will adjust themselves without legislation, and the Freeman and its friends fight a man of straw when they prate about them."

Reply—"It is not easy to comprehend what the above flummery amounts to. If it refers to the origin of slavery, by the African barbarians making captives of each other, separating 'mother and child,' and all other family relations, and selling the victims to the slave traders of England, and New England, then we can rejoice with the Tribune that the slave trade is forever abolished. As there never was 'concluding' and never can be "without consent," it is presumed the Tribune refers to the numerous cases of rape upon white women by negroes occurring since the reign of Radicalism commenced.

Tribune—"We would here close, but the Freeman insists upon being personal, and we mean not to be outdone in this line of editorial courtesy. It goes back to 1854, fourteen years ago, and, after conjuring up the ghost of Know Nothingism, is horridly stricken to remember that the editor of this paper had 'seen Sam' when he was alive. Yes, we were a Know Nothing. The Know Nothing organization was established to rid the country of the giant corruptions of the Democratic party, and it succeeded as far as was then possible. No matter now about the means employed—the end justified them. It was fighting fire with fire, and mark ye! the Know Nothing did not involve the country in a bloody civil war, as the Democratic party afterwards did, nor did it resolve itself into a murderous Kuk Lux Klan. When its mission was accomplished, it died and was buried, and neither foreigner nor 'Roman Catholic' is today the worse for its having existed."

Reply—"Here the Tribune is at least candid. He boldly admits [what very few K. N.'s have the honesty to admit] that he was a Know Nothing. Yes, the editor of the Tribune entered the Know N. ting lodge and there swore solemnly upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that he would never, for any office, vote for a foreigner or Roman Catholic. We take us that now Republicans vote for foreigners and Roman Catholics. Now the grave question arises, does the editor of the Tribune vote for foreigners and Catholics when on the Republican ticket? He says he does! Then he solemnly presents itself, that he has committed moral perjury by violating the oath which he took in the face of high heaven, never to do so. And he coolly excuses himself with the standing apology for every crime, that "the end justifies the means." "No matter how about the means employed—the end justified them," says the Tribune. "Get money, Samivel, honestly if you can—but get money," was old Mr. Weller's advice to his son—and the editor of the Tribune is a faithful follower of the doctrine. But "neither the foreigner nor the Roman Catholic is today the worse of its having existed." How know you that? Wasn't the slaughtered Darsie the worse for it?—Were not a large number of the purest and best men in the country driven from her councils and marked in private life by the machinations of this heinous cabal. Foreigners and Roman Catholics were "the worse for it"—society was "the worse for it"—social decency and our character as a people were "the worse for it."

Tribune—"But it is a mean thing to endeavor to stir up strife between those who were political foes fourteen years ago, and who have long since snuffed the pipe of sectarian and fraternal quarrels. For, if we might revive the recollection of the extraordinary clerical feats of the editor of the Freeman, or tell the world, what he would doubtless gladly wish forgotten, that he, the said editor, was one of the first, the very first, members of the Republican party of Cambria county, a regular reader of the New York Tribune, and a believer in all its tenets, which were the same then as now. But we will not refer to these things! We are opposed to fighting with poisoned arrows."

Reply—"But it seems we have done a mean thing in referring to the Tribune's former Know Nothingism! We fail to "see it" in that light. The former political associations of a press or an editor, are a fair subject of comment, and we complain of no man for referring to the past political career of the FREEMAN or its editor. When the editor of the Tribune was a Know Nothing the Tribune itself was a Know Nothing paper. A man should never join an association which he becomes ashamed of afterwards. But if it is mean of us to charge the editor of the Tribune with being a Know Nothing, how superlatively mean was it for him to be one. He is vainly blowing the Radical trumpet once—fourteen years hence he will be equally ashamed of it. Nor should we seek to galvanize into existence the defunct carcass of Know Nothingism; only that Hickman, and other of the more candid Radicals, still show that it is latent in the Radical party, ready to crop out whenever a political necessity requires it. And, notwithstanding the Tribune's pretended liberality to foreigners, whenever the desire to obtain or retain power makes it necessary to off the Radical and don the Know Nothing, it will stand just where it did in 1854. While its editor, in common with many other K. N.'s, has too much intelligence to imitate the ignorant prejudices against "foreigners and Catholics," whenever the thirst of power requires that those portions of our fellow citizens should be disfranchised, he would be ready to do again what he has done before—unless, perhaps, the Catholic should have the mitigating quality of being a negro. What he would do then is the only puzzle.

The former opinions of the editor of the FREEMAN are of but little consequence to the world. Such as they are, or were, they have never been hidden. They have always been uttered in the light of day, and not concealed within the foul portals of a Know Nothing lodge. He was an Old Line Whig when Clay and Webster were the children of Clay and Webster stand. He was the reader of the New York Tribune for a whole year, while that paper opposed the Know Nothings. At that time the Republican doctrine was non-interference with the rights and institutions of the Southern States, and opposition to the erection of new slave States.

The editor of the FREEMAN never voted a Republican ticket, different as their doctrine was from that of the Radicals. At that time Greeley had not pronounced for negro and female suffrage—had not bailed Jeff. Davis because Radical judges had refused to try him—and had not yet called the country Radical editors [including him of the Tribune] a set of "blackheads."

The Tribune is "opposed to fighting with poisoned arrows"—that is, after they have left his quiver; but very meanly, as we think, makes an insinuation about our "editorial feats" in "Merric" county—While it complains of us for referring to the editor's political position fourteen years ago, it attacks our personal character by insinuating as to what occurred thirty years ago. If we could be guilty of the Tribune's sophistry we might lay the alleged offence to the teachings of his party, and dare him to scan our Democratic record for anything of the kind since we have got into purer company.

We were clerk of the Morris township election, in 1838, and took down the names of voters as given us by the officer. They were prosecuted, and we were subpoenaed as a witness against them. They were acquitted. Two of them were since died in the odor of Radical sanctity—two of them still live, and are as bitter Radicals as the editor of the Tribune, and would not thank him for his remarks—As he ought to know something about what he discusses, we beg leave to refer him to those surviving election officers, and no doubt he will get further evidence of our misconduct by addressing Mr. Geo. Davis, Yellow Springs, or Wm. Hammond, Esq., Williamsburg, in Blair county.

Tribune—"And now will the Freeman in its next issue make the corrections indicated in the above reply, as well as beg our pardon?"

Reply—"Ah, ye you have our apology, and we fear it is graver than the offence. We have at least treated you fairly in giving your entire article, and surely you will not complain that our reply is sandwiched in between the paragraphs. Our language may, as you say, be somewhat clumsy, but our readers generally understand it. In long sentences we are frequently "clumsy," but we can always write sentences of only three words correctly. For instance: Tribune—"We will see." Reply—"We shall see."

SOUTHERN MURDERS—WHO COMMIT THEM?—Whenever any radical firebrand, loyal leaguer or negro is killed or hurt in the South the radical press and orators of the North make a terrible noise about it. They ring the changes and howl day after day about rebel outrages, rebel hatred and rebel murderers, but we never hear anything from them concerning the murdered Southern whites and black outrages. The radical papers are full of sensation accounts and denunciations of the murder of Ashburne, in Georgia, but they say nothing about the white one-armed ex-confederate soldier who was shot dead on his horse recently near Selma, Alabama, or of the other four white men who have been murdered in the same vicinity since the war, and no one arrested for these murders. No, we hear nothing from these Radicals, of the numerous other murders of the conquered Southern whites and outrages on them in other localities of the South, because there is every reason to believe this is the work of the black loyal leaguers. At a public procession and meeting of negroes at Macon, Georgia, on March 30, the "loyal blacks" carried a banner on which the figure of a negro, cut in pasteboard, hung dangling from a gallows, and to which was attached, on a piece of white paper, the following inscription: "Every man who don't vote a Radical ticket this is the way we want to do him—hang him by the neck." These radical loyal league negroes boldly proclaimed, too, that the negro who failed to register should receive thirty-nine lashes; if he failed to vote at the election, two hundred lashes, and if he voted the democratic ticket he should be hanged. Need we be surprised, then, that white Southerners are murdered in every part of the South and that the murderers are never arrested? The Northern friends of these black barbarians pretend not to know anything about these murderous doings. It is clear that the South under radical rule is fast tending to anarchy and to a worse condition than St. Domingo was ever in.—New York Herald.

The mongrel conspirators no longer put a cloak upon their treasonable acts, nor a bribe upon their tongues. Says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer:—"In two weeks' time Andrew Johnson will cease to be the President of the United States, and the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government be in perfect harmony. That done, the next step will be to reconstruct the Supreme Court, by securing a majority of the judges, who shall be in political accord and sympathy with the great party of the people now dominant in nearly every State in the Union. To do this it will be necessary to increase the number of justices to thirteen." This means that President Johnson's "crime" is want of harmony with the treasonable schemes of the Radical leaders to force themselves as rulers upon the people through bayonets and negro suffrage. It means also that the Supreme Court has been guilty of the same "crime," and, after the President shall have been disposed of, it must be prostituted to the base uses of the partisan conspirators by adding to it a lot of the lowest partisan tools that can be fished up from the dirty political pool. What think the honest, decent, patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania of such an infamous plot?

It is reported that the ruins of a town, canals, &c., have been discovered in Utah, a few miles above the mouth of Salt river. The canals are from thirty-five to fifty feet in width, and the walls, which are from five to eight feet high, have been traced ten or fifteen miles from the river. The ruins are at intervals the length of the valley. Cotton, tobacco and castor beans are still found growing luxuriously upon the old farms around.

The arms of Mrs. Teale, a young lady of Brooklyn, N. Y., have been paralyzed from the effects of tight lacing, and she has thus been made almost entirely helpless.

Col. J. Herron Foster, one of the proprietors and the chief editor of the Tribune, died on Tuesday morning. He was a gentleman of fine abilities, and much esteemed by all who knew him.

A young Indian maid, visiting a flour mill in Winona, Minn., was unfortunately got hold of the stencils and adorned her white blanket with "Ellsworth choice," in bright red letters, after which she strutted down street, to the eventual honor of the bachelor Ellsworth who owns the mill.

Such United States Senators as are suspected of having any regard for their oaths are being subjected to all kinds of intimidation to prevent them from voting to acquit President Johnson. It remains to be seen whether they have sufficient manhood to give a verdict according to the law and the evidence.

The Newark, New Jersey, people are out of patience with the steam man, and the Mayor of that city says: "When will this humbug, all about an iron boiler in a smock frock, be done with? That which is called 'the steam man' never did, and, in all probability, never will, walk the length of his nose."

The thirteen citizens of Columbus, Ga., who were arrested by the military authorities on suspicion of complicity in the assassination of Ashburn, who was killed in a negro riot in that city, have been released by Gen. Meade, a large number of citizens of Columbus having signed their bail bonds in the sum of \$2,500 each.

A little family controversy has been going on for the past two years in Bloomfield, Ct., over a matter in cash value not exceeding twenty-five cents, and \$1,500 has already been expended in the courts about it, with no better prospect of a settlement than ever. The parties are members of good standing in the Methodist Church, and own property among them to the value of \$2,100,000.

The bones of an enormous reptile of the lizard family have been received from Kansas by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, to which they have been presented by the discoverer, Dr. Turner. The geologists of the Academy are busy chiseling out the remains from the crystallized gypsum in which they were found imbedded. The back-bone has been cleared of its rocky case, and the vertebra put together, extends in length about thirty feet. With the head and tail it is believed to have been at least fifty feet in length.

Mrs. Lincoln's Opinion of Grant.—Mrs. Lincoln had her own views of those who held high positions under her husband, and she was in the habit of speaking out very freely. Her opinion of Grant was not flattering, but, unless we are much mistaken it will generally be regarded as remarkably correct. In the hearing of her spouse, she said: "Grant is a butcher, and is not fit to be at the head of our army." But," replied Mr. Lincoln, "he has been very successful." "Yes," replied Mrs. Lincoln, "he generally manages to claim a victory, but such a victory. He loses two men for the enemy's one. If the war should continue four years longer, and he in power, he would depopulate the North under heaven to do but to march a new line of men up in front of the Rebel breastworks to be spit down as fast as they take their position. Grant, I repeat, is an obstinate fool and a butcher."

That is decidedly severe on the gentleman who smokes in silence, but we have no doubt the judgment of posterity will fully corroborate the opinion expressed by Mrs. Lincoln.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—In the matter of the second account of Catherine Connelly, Executrix of Bernard Connelly, late of Summerhill township, dec'd. On motion, F. A. Shoemaker appointed Auditor to distribute money in hands of said Executrix; By the Court. Extract from Record.

In pursuance of the above appointment I will attend at my office in Ebensburg, on Thursday, 7th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor. Ebensburg, April 16, 1868-3t.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.—District Court of the U. S., for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of JULIUS REDELSHEIMER Bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of JULIUS REDELSHEIMER of Johnstown, in the county of Cambria in the said district, who was to wit: On the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District, Ebensburg, this 7th day of April, A. D. 1868. HARRISON KINKADE, Assignee. April 16, 1868-3t.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—In the matter of the partial account of Elizabeth Weller and Jacob Stolz, Administrators of Peter Weller, dec'd. On motion, F. A. Shoemaker appointed Auditor to report proceeds arising from sale of real estate of said dec'd. By the Court. Extract from Record.

In pursuance of the above appointment I will attend at my office in Ebensburg, on Wednesday, 6th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where persons interested may attend if they think proper. F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor. Ebensburg, April 16, 1868-3t.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY. Improved health has enabled me to give my individual attention to the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, and I am determined to manufacture and sell all articles in my line better and cheaper than they can be furnished from abroad. I shall keep a constant supply of all manner of Castings, and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. E. GLASS. Ebensburg, April 2, 1868-1y.

FOR SALE.—A 10 horse power Portable and a 12 horse power Stationary Engine, both in good condition, will be sold cheap and on nine months' credit. Call on or address PAULY COLLINS of JAMES COLT'S, Ebensburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! TO CASH BUYERS! AT THE EBENSBURG HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part of Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, of the most popular kinds; Tables of every description, of my own manufacture; Hardware of all kinds, such as Locks, Saws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nail, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shavers, Razors and Straps Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chisels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vices, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Spades, Rakes, Furks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Bags, Wax Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gate and Measures, Lumber Sicks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Ostera Pumps and Tubing, Harness and Saddlery Ware of all kind; Woodens and Willow Ware in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Lined Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnish, &c., Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Apples, Dried Apples, Fish, Ham, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley, Soap, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse Shoe, Dusters, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Towel Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manila Rope, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

House Sewing Machine, painted and put up at low rates for cash. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying the whole.

GEO. HUNTLEY, Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1867-4f.

The Last Crowning Success. Mrs. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER FAVORITE HAIR DRESSING New style in one Bottle.

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair makes it desirable for old and young.

For sale by all Druggists. DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale his valuable FARM, situated in Cambria township, two miles east of Ebensburg, on the road leading to Loretto. The Farm consists of 80 Acres, more or less, about 64 Acres of which are cleared, under good fence, and in a good state of cultivation. The balance of the land is well set with sugar, chestnut, locust and other marketable timber. There is a comfortable FRAME HOUSE and a FRAME BARN on the premises, and an Orchard of choice Fruit Trees that have never yet failed to bear. There is also a never-failing spring of pure water and other necessary conveniences on the premises. The Farm will be sold on fair terms and easy payments, and an indubitable title will be given. What is known as Bradley's Station, on the E. & C. R. R. Road, is located on this land.

Further information can be obtained by applying to CHARLES BRADLEY, Cambria Tp., March 19, 1868-1f.

1868. Spring Opening. 1868. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPRING SILKS, NEW STYLE SHAWLS, NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, STEEL AND PEARL POPLINS. E. & L. always keep the

BEST BLACK SILKS. N. B.—Net Cash Buyers will find it to their interest to call, as Bargains from Auction are daily received. [ap. 9-6t.]

J. L. BRALLIER, WITH GILBERT & ROYAL, Wholesale Druggists, Nos. 309 and 311 N. Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN GILBERT, THEODORE A. ROYAL, Druggists, Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Glass, Dyestuffs, Medicines, Paints, &c., &c. April 2, 1868-3m.

FARMERS ATTEND!—The undersigned offers for sale one of the most desirable Farms in Cambria county, situated in Summerville township, within two miles of the Pa. R. R. at Wilmore, containing 200 ACRES, half of which is cleared, with a splendid apple orchard and a good LOG HOUSE and BARN on the premises. The property will be sold together, or in lots to suit purchasers. The terms, which are easy, will be made known by R. L. Johnston, Esq., Ebensburg; and an indubitable title made to the purchaser. JEREMIAH M'GONIGLE, Jan. 23, 1868-4f.

WE ARE STILL MAKING A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN TRADE, and selling every description of DRY, Fancy Goods, Plated Ware, Jewelry, Watch, &c., Scoring Machines, &c. for the uniform price of ONE DOLLAR. We would impress upon our patrons that our Stock is not composed of second hand goods or Pawn Broker's unselected stock, but goods carefully selected direct from American and European Manufacturers, the greater portion of which are MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY FOR US, which fact enables us to offer our customers better Goods for the money than those who profess to be "Manufacturers' Agents," or than can be obtained in any other way.

The unparalleled increase of our business, and the endorsement of prominent business men and the press in general, is a convincing proof that we have adopted the fairest and most popular system ever pursued before the public. We are the first who have attempted to make a fair living in Trade, by enabling the public to procure goods in small quantities at manufacturers' prices, thus saving the consumer three large profits made in passing through the hands of the Commission Merchant, the Wholesaler, and Retailer.

Send Clubs of ten or more, with ten cents each descriptive check, and the getting up of the club will receive a present worth \$3 to \$20, according to number sent. Send for our New Circular. We have also made arrangements with the GREAT ORIENTAL TEA CO., of Boston, so that we can furnish our customers with other Goods and their full list of goods, under the same terms to Agents as though sent directly to the company, thus giving an opportunity of selecting from the various grades any quality they may desire. We also pay agents the same commissions as allowed by the Company. Bank form of order, by postal note, or by the Tea Co.'s sent to any address. PARKER & CO., Nos. 64 & 66 Federal St., Boston.

INDISPENSIBLE FOR LADIES is the SEWING GUIDE, a beautiful pamphlet for the assistance of ladies in hand sewing, not only protecting the finger from the prick of the needle, but, being provided with a rib, the stitches are made with exact regularity, and increased rapidly. It also keeps the point of the needle in perfect condition. For all kinds of embroidery and crocheting it is invaluable.

The GUIDE is elegantly silver-plated, and will sell at eight to every lady. Sent to any address, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents, or sold direct for 75 cents. Agents we need in every town. Terms and sample for 25 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Address NILES MANUFACTURING CO., 55 Water St., Boston, Mass.

WE ARE COMING!! And will present to any one reading us a Club in our great ONE DOLLAR SALE of Dry and Fancy Goods, a valuable Sewing Machine, Silk Dress Patterns, &c., &c., rank of cost. Our inducements during the past few years have been large. We now double our rates of premiums. Our friends will readily notice our Presents for 50 and 60 Clubs are now more than equal in value to Clubs of 40 and 100 respectively of other forms.

PLEASE EXAMINE, as Any person ordering either of the Clubs mentioned below, can have their selections of premiums enumerated, corresponding to the size of the Club.

Free of One Dollar! For a Club of 30 (\$3)—One of the following articles, viz: 1—One of the following: fancy colored bed spread; 160 piece Turkey morocco album; 25 yards sheeting; striped cashmere delaine dress pattern; heavy comb quilt; all wool square shawl; set solid gold button studs; all wool fancy cashmere pants and vest pattern; gent's hair good cloth, extra quality hair; 2—One of the following: 3—12 piece muslin dress pattern; 3 yds. double width water proof cloaking; set ivory handle knives, with silver plated forks; set silver forks; one set lace curtains.

For a Club of 40 (\$4)—One of the following articles, viz: 4 yds. double width sheeting or coating; 2 large, fine, bleached linen table covers, or 4 yds. extra wide dinner napkins to match; twenty five yards splendid hemp carpeting, good colors; extra quality black or alpaca dress patterns; extra quality poplin dress patterns; one large piece superior quality extra wide sheeting; pair gent's call boots best quality; silver hunting-cased watch; one dozen ivory handled steel blades knives and forks; silver plated engraved six bottle revolving canteen, with cut glass bottles; splendid violin, box and bow, complete; single barrel shot-gun; Bacon's six-barrel revolver; pair superior white wool blankets; nice fur muff and cape; silver-plated tea pitcher; will silver seven and one-half yard all wool fancy cashmere, for suit; one dozen Rogers' best silver-plated forks; common sewing and embroidery machine; two heavy honey comb quilts; splendid family Bible, record and photograph page.

For larger Clubs the value increases in the same ratio. Catalogue of Goods and Sample sent to any address free. Send money by registered letter. Address orders to ALLEN, HAWES & CO., 15 Federal St., Boston, Mass. P. O. Box C. Wholesale Dealers in Dry and Fancy Goods, Outfitters, Plated Ware, Albums, Leather Goods, &c., &c.

KINPORTS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, IRON, NAILS, &c., Junata Street, opposite United States Hotel, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

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

IF YOU WANT the best Cooking or Parlor Stove made in the world, go to HUNTLEY'S and get Spear's Anti-Ducter