

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA. THURSDAY, : : : SEPT. 24, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT: HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

RECEIVERS AT LARGE: GEO. W. CASS, WM. V. McGRATH.

- 1. O. E. Kennedy, 14. J. C. Ammerman, 2. Chas. M. Lessner, 15. W. P. Whittington, 3. Chas. Buckwalter, 16. Wm. P. Gorges, 4. Geo. R. Berritt, 17. Wm. P. Schell, 5. H. K. Gogschell, 18. G. L. Pershing, 6. Reuben Schaler, 19. A. C. Noyes, 7. R. E. Morahan, 20. W. A. Galbraith, 8. D. L. Wederick, 21. John R. Packard, 9. Bernard M. Gray, 22. James C. Clark, 10. William Stutz, 23. Jas. H. Hookins, 11. A. G. Broadhead, 24. Edw'd S. Golden, 12. John Blaudig, 25. Sam'l B. Wilson.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, OF Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT, OF Columbia County.

FOR CONGRESS: COL. JOHN P. LINTON, Johnstown.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE: Capt. JOHN PORTER, Washington Tp.

FOR PROTHONOTARY: Capt. J. K. HITE, Johnstown.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY: P. P. TIERNEY, Eq., Ebenburg.

FOR COMMISSIONER: MAURICE McNAMARA, Johnstown.

FOR FOUR HORSE DIRECTOR: CHRISTIAN SNYDER, Jackson Tp.

FOR ADDITOR: JAMES NULL, Allegheny Tp.

FOR SUPERVISOR: HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

Are You Assessed?

Democrats, are you assessed? If not it is the first and most important duty you owe to yourself and to your country to perform. Let every Democrat see to it that his name is on the assessment list. Our strength is sufficient to carry Pennsylvania beyond a peradventure in the approaching election, and all that is necessary for us to do as a party is to bring out that strength when the proper time arrives. The Chairman of the Disunion State Central Committee has instructed Disunion Assessors in the State to assess no Democrat, unless they are compelled so to do, and for this reason Democrats should go to the Assessors at once and see that their names are put upon the assessment list, so that they may be enabled to exercise the right of franchise at the coming elections in October and November.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, 901 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

The sturdy Democracy of Maine have covered themselves with glory.

In the very citadel of Radicalism they demonstrated that you are upon the eve of a magnificent victory.

The two parties were last arrayed at the polls upon national issues in 1866. Maine then polled a vote nearly equal to her vote of 1864, whilst Pennsylvania polled her largest vote.

In 1866 Radicalism received in Maine 60,637 votes. In 1868 it receives, as they themselves estimate, 75,002 votes. This is an increase of 8 per cent. upon the vote of 1866.

In 1866 Democracy there received 41,947 votes, and in 1868 it receives 55,725 votes. This is an increase of 50 per cent. upon the vote of 1866.

In 1866 Radicalism receives in Pennsylvania 207,274 votes, and Democracy received 290,096 votes.

Apply the test of Maine to this vote, and Radicalism will receive in Pennsylvania an increase of 8 per cent., or 24,581 votes, making a total of 331,855 votes, and Democracy will receive an increase of 30 per cent., or 87,028 votes, making a total of 377,124 Democratic votes, showing that we will have a clear Democratic majority of 45,269 votes.

Whilst the totals shown by this estimate are too large for the vote that we will cast in October, no man who knows the condition of public sentiment in Pennsylvania will assert that the relative proportion will be lessened.

Maine voted for John C. Fremont, yet James Buchanan was elected President, and Pennsylvania led the column of States that made him the Chief Executive of the nation.

The hope of the Republic is in the Democracy of the Keystone.

As in 1856, the responsibility of determining the contest now rests with you.

Maine has proven that you can again bring triumph to the principles you love.

Let us arouse to renewed energy and more determined effort.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

Both Houses of Congress met on Monday and agreed to adjourn until the 16th of October, and from that day to November 10, and from that day to the first Monday in December.

Keep It Before the People.

In view of the approaching election in this State, on the 13th of next month, it is important that the people should have a full understanding of what Radical rule has cost them during the few years that party has had control of the governmental affairs of this Commonwealth, and this understanding may be obtained by a perusal of the following facts and figures furnished by the Harrisburg Patriot. We cannot conceive how any honest man can read such damnable proofs of Radical misrule, corruption and dishonesty, and then go to the polls and cast his vote in favor of that swindling policy which has and is costing the tax-payers of our State such an immense sum to maintain. But here are the charges and specifications, briefly presented, and not one of them can be truthfully denied or explained away. We hope our Democratic friends will ponder these facts well, and then hand them to their Republican neighbors for perusal and consideration.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that since the Radicals have had possession of the State Government SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been received at the State Treasury, only four millions of which have been applied to the payment of the State debt.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that since the Radicals came into possession of the State Government, TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS were received at the State Treasury, which under the law, should have gone into the Sinking Fund for the payment of the State Debt, and that TWENTY-ONE MILLIONS of that sum went somewhere else.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the Radicals have increased the rate of interest on the State Debt from 4 and 6 to 6 per cent., making the interest \$202,000 per annum more than it was under Democratic rule.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that during the ten years of Radical ascendancy in the Legislature, the expenses of that body were ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS more than the preceding ten years of Democratic ascendancy.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the Auditor General's office, under Hartman, has cost nearly \$20,000 more than under his predecessors.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the Radical Auditor General, Hartman, and the Radical State Treasurer, Kemble, paid out to special committees of the Legislature, nearly \$100,000, last year, in defiance of the law forbidding the same.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that General Hartman, Mr. Kemble, the Radical State Treasurer, not a single Radical newspaper in the State DARES DENY THESE FACTS.

Look at the Figures.

The Radicals are just now throwing up their bats in great glee over the result of the Maine election, and vary their rejoicings with an occasional allusion to the recent election in Vermont. Both these elections, our Radical friends would have us believe, resulted in great triumphs for them, but the real facts are that they sustained very heavy losses in both cases, as indeed they have in all elections which have occurred throughout the country within the past year or two. The following States are the only ones which have voted during the present year, and if the Radicals can draw any consolation from a comparison of the figures with those of the year 1866, they are certainly welcome to it:

Table with columns for Year, Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem. and rows for Maine, Connecticut, Oregon, Kentucky, Vermont, Rhode Island, N. Hamp. and a summary row for Rep. maj. and Dem. maj.

From the above statement it will be seen that the Democracy have gained in seven small States no less than 61,025 on the vote of 1866. On the vote of 1867 we have an aggregate gain in the States above named of 19,453, notwithstanding the Radicals are crowing lustily over the increased majority in Maine as compared with their majority last year, when local issues divided and demoralized their party. Such a ratio of increase in other States of the Union will leave the Radical party so far in the background that it can never again enter the lists as a political organization.

The Skies are Bright.

From every section of Pennsylvania, as indeed from all parts of the country, come the most cheering indications of great Democratic victories in October and November next. Everywhere Democratic meetings are being more largely attended than they have been for years, and in nearly every election district prominent and influential men who have heretofore acted against us, are now with us, and their influence and example cannot but induce many others to vote with us when election day comes around. These changes are numerous and widespread, and with their aid our triumph in this State at the October election is beyond the shadow of doubt, if proper effort is only made to get out the full Democratic vote. This is the one thing needful, and no Democrat should rest content on election day until this duty is thoroughly accomplished.

Attacks upon Grant.

A Radical paper complains bitterly of "the atrocious attacks of the Democratic press on the private character and military record of General Grant." Now, it is a simple fact, which we can prove beyond denial, that of the serious imputations now resting on the Radical candidate, not one can be traced to a Democratic source. When the nomination of Grant was yet uncertain, the Radical leaders opposed it, on the score of his personal habits. It was Theodore Tilton, the editor of the rabid Radical sheet, the Independent, who led off with circumstantial charges of intemperance, and Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley reiterated and reinforced them. The criticism of Grant's military success, as due to the mere luck, less expenditure of his soldiers' lives which he had not the talent or the humanity to spare or to husband, came from Radical sources. The present Radical Senator from Iowa, Mr. Harlan, was the first to impugn the military reputation of Grant, in an elaborate speech in the Senate. He said: "The Iowa troops have no confidence in his capacity and fitness for the post he holds. They regard him as the author of the useless slaughter of our comrades." [Congressional Globe, Thirty-seventh Congress, p. 2006]. But the worst charge of all comes from a source nearer still to General Grant.—Here no promptings of Democratic hostility can be fancied. Grant's connection with the cotton speculations is proved by the oath of his own father! We will give again the formal record in this case. Its accuracy has never been denied, since its first publication, months ago, in this and other journals. Here we have the statement of Jesse Grant, the plaintiff, verified by his oath, that he "at once and faithfully carried out his agreement," and that agreement was that "plaintiff on his part was to go with the men, &c., to the headquarters to General Grant, and procure a permit for them to purchase cotton, secure transportation, &c." He had to prove this to show that he was entitled to the profits he sued for. There was, however, no doubt about the facts. The defendant, indeed, admits them, but demurs that the agreement, being "contrary to public policy," should not be enforced in a court of justice. To all this the Radicals have as yet framed no coherent answer. What purports to be a letter to his father, was lately published, in which Grant is made to say he would not give the permits. But here we have old Jesse swearing and proving in a court of justice, that his son did give him the permits. We do not know any worse chapter of family history than this of the Grants, contained in the following record: THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CINCINNATI, HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO.

James R. Grant vs. Harman Mack, Henry Mack, & Petition, and Simon Mack, partners as Mack Brothers.

The plaintiff states that on or about the sixth day of December, A. D. 1862, he entered into an agreement with the defendants for the purpose of partnership purchases of cotton in the Military Department commanded by General U. S. Grant, the conditions of said agreement being as follows: Defendants were to furnish all the money that might be required in the said business, and to procure a permit for him to purchase cotton, secure transportation and other facilities as might be consistent with the usages and interests of the army. The defendants were to have the cotton thus purchased shipped immediately to New York and sold, and the net profits of sales, after deducting from the gross proceeds the necessary expenses of carrying the cotton, except the wages of the men furnished as aforesaid by the defendant, were to be divided among the parties, in the proportion of three-fourths to the defendants and one-fourth to the plaintiff, the plaintiff in no event being liable for any portion of loss that might be incurred by the defendants. The permit to be had at once and faithfully carried out upon his part, and also was by the defendants so far as the purchase of cotton, its transportation to New York and sale were concerned, but defendants having broken said agreement in this that they have utterly failed and refused to render to plaintiff any account of such transactions, or to pay over to him any portion of his share of the profits arising from the same, although said account and payment have been repeatedly demanded by the plaintiff. Plaintiff says that under said contract a large amount of cotton was purchased, as many as three hundred bales or more, at an average cost of from fifty to fifty-four cents per pound, and which was sold in New York at such prices as to realize a net profit of forty thousand dollars or over. The exact number of bales purchased, the precise price of such purchase, and the exact amount of expenses and of proceeds of sale, he is unable to state, the account of the same being in the possession of the defendants, who refuse to furnish a statement of it. But the amount purchased, and the net profits realized, are not less than as above stated, while the same may, and probably will, exceed the amounts before stated.

Plaintiff asks that an account may be taken between himself and the defendants, and that the defendants may be ordered to pay over to him such an amount as may be found due to him from them, under the agreement hereinbefore set forth, and that all such other orders may be made in his behalf as he may be equitably entitled to in the premises. (Signed) Attorney for Plaintiff.

The State of Ohio, Hamilton County, ss.: Jesse R. Grant, the plaintiff, makes oath that he believes the statements of the foregoing petition to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, A. D. 1863. Wm. E. Jones, Notary Public, Hamilton County, Ohio. [Notarial Seal.]

SUPERIOR COURT OF CINCINNATI. Harman Mack et al. vs. Jesse R. Grant. [No. 17,587.]

And the said defendants came and demur to the petition of the said plaintiff, and for cause of demurrer say:

First. The said petition does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Second. The petition does not state any legal and valid consideration for the alleged undertaking and obligation of the defendants.

Third. The contract on which the suit is brought is contrary to policy.

The defendants, therefore, ask judgment, and that they may be dismissed with their costs. CALDWELL & TILDEN, Attorneys for Defendants.

Indorsed—No. 17,637. Superior Court, Cincinnati. Harman Mack et al. vs. Jesse R. Grant. Demurrer of defendants. CALDWELL & TILDEN.

Does any one suppose that the Democratic press can ignore facts thus presented to them; but which we have not elicited nor heightened? But what has been the example of the Radical press? Their charges against Seymour are the fruits of their own invention, contradicted by a thousand proofs, and sustained by none. He did not support the government, they cry; when the gushing thanks of Lincoln and Stanton express their sense of his services. It is true, he quelled a formidable riot; but then he used the old formula of civil magistrates, and spoke to the excited people as "my friends." Terrible charges these; the fruits, indeed, of political calumny. But the charges against Grant cannot be thus traced to his political opponents.—Phila. Age.

Political and New Items.

James Glines, of Lynn, a few days ago made fifteen pairs of ladies' gaiters in less than ten hours, making \$7.50.—the greatest feat known to be accomplished by any shoemaker.

Geary, the Chief Magistrate, says he knew General Grant in Mexico in 1846. As the Chief Magistrate didn't arrive in Mexico until 1847, it is surmised that he must have a good memory.

News of defecation by Radical officials are of almost daily occurrence. The latest is that of Col. E. B. Olmstead, who has just absconded with a pig stolen from the Post-office Department at Washington.

A paper mill, in which was manufactured paper used by Benjamin Franklin, in his office, is still in operation in Delaware county, Pa. It is named the "Ivy Mill," and was erected as long ago as the year 1743.

A Ku Klux Klan in Terre Haute, Indiana, turned out to be a Radical organization, got up with a view to committing offenses and then charging them upon the Democratic party. So says the Terre Haute Journal.

Edwin M. Stanton was announced to take the stump in Illinois. The Radical committee squelched him, by frankly declaring that his appearance in the State would be dangerous to the party, and might be dangerous to himself.

Nearly all of the bank note paper used in this country is made in Philadelphia. There are two other mills in this country, but the one in Philadelphia does the most work by far. The paper is made of only linen rags, imported for the purpose from Ireland, and is as white as snow.

The Radicals, during their ten years' ascendancy in the Pennsylvania Legislature, increased the expenses of that body one million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Yet all this time there were exactly the same number of Senators and Representatives that there were under Democratic rule. What became of the money?

Ten years since they emigrated to Nebraska a party of one hundred Irishmen, all of them without a dollar in the world. They were worth only their spades and a Democratic vote apiece.—They took land in Douglas county, around the then unknown town of Omaha, and now all of them are enjoying affluence and many of them wealth.

The citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, Philadelphia, in which the murderer of the little girl named Mary Mohieman occurred, have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture and conviction of the murderer, and a wealthy citizen has offered a handsome bribe for his \$2,000 and a handsome brick house.

One of the "loyal" members of the Georgia Legislature recently announced that in three months one hundred and sixty negroes had been killed in Stewart county alone. The Coroner of the county lately testified that but five had been killed in two years. The carpet-bagger at once folded up his "bloody shirt," put it in his carpet-bag, and has said nothing upon the subject since.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated 17th, says: Yesterday afternoon a fiendish outrage was perpetrated on the person of a young girl residing about four miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, by two negroes named Henry Harrison and William Jones. The young lady belongs to a highly respectable family. The perpetrators were arrested and are now held in military prison awaiting their trial by the civil authorities.

One of the Grand electors in Alabama is an ex-Confederate captain, who swore a solemn oath never to take a Federal prisoner alive. Being a convert to Radicalism, he is now regarded as a social teacher of the people, and his previous sins have all been condoned. Any fellow that blows the Radical bugle and carries a carpet-bag, is considered a fit champion for Grant and Colfax, no matter what may have been his conduct during the war.

Joe Brown, of Georgia, the landlord of Andersonville prison, and one of the rebels who helped to nominate Grant, expects to make a good thing out of his new-fledged loyalty. He is a high priced patriot, and demands five thousand dollars to act as counsel for the Government in the prosecution of the alleged Ashburn murderers. Of course he will get it.—Gen. Meade, being anxious about his "personal vindication," has urged the employment of the "original secessionist."

Some of the Radical State or National Committees are flooding the country with documents which find circulation under the forged frank of Hon. Samuel J. Randall. While this contemptible trick does not surprise us, coming as it does, from the Radicals, it demands prompt suppression. Any Democrat who hereafter receives a Radical document with the honorable gentleman's frank, will know that that frank is counterfeited. Our exchanges will please notice.—Evening Herald.

The Merchants' Protective Union.

RATINGS AS TO STANDING AND CREDIT.—It is generally known that there are in the city of New-York establishments styling themselves "Institutions," "Commercial Agencies," which are supposed to have great influence and actual power in producing or prejudicing the standing and credit of business men throughout the Union. Having their own secret agents in nearly every city, town, village, and at almost every cross-road in the length and breadth of the whole land; these concerns have become interwoven with the whole mercantile system of the country. Every merchant, trader, manufacturer, and banker, whether likely or not to make purchases on time or to ask for credit in any of the principal cities, is fully reported at their headquarters—his business means, "respectability," standing, are published, and even his private habits are detailed and open to the inquiry of their customers. So complete and thorough a system of espionage as these concerns have everywhere extended, is probably unknown even to the police department of New-York.

So long as business shall continue to be done upon the credit system, establishments of this nature will probably continue to exist, in some form or another; but the mode in which they have been conducted—namely, by printing Books of Reports, in which tens of thousands of business men are reported, ornamented with a central lake, fountains of spray, and revolving jets, and interspersed with rocky patches of sabbery and wild flowers—all combining to form a most pleasing and interesting retreat for visitors.

Entries.—Numerous entries have already been made in this State, in view of the premiums allotted to exhibitors; in fact more entries have already been made than has occurred at so early a date as at any former exhibition.

The Track.—The Track for the inspection and exhibition of horses, and trials of speed, is one of the best arranged mile tracks in the State. It will accommodate the numerous premiums offered for horses from improved and thorough bred sires, many of the best animals in this and the adjoining States, are already entered for competition. Some exciting contests of speed will be had between horses held and used as farm stock or roadsters, and the progress will be watched with interest.

Excursion Tickets.—All the principal railroads in this State will issue tickets at reduced rates, good during the week of the exhibition, as published upon the large railroad posters. Any further information can be obtained by addressing or applying to A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary, Harrisburg, Pa.

AN INCIDENT OF THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.—Gen. K. Patrick, U. S. Minister to China, reports the following singular and horrible sight that occurred at Arica, in connection with the earthquake:

As the earth opened and yawned, there came up five hundred mummies, who stand in long lines facing the sea, every one of the skeletons in perfect preservation, the hands doubled up and supporting the chin, the knees drawn up and the feet supporting the fleshless body. This must be one of the most frightful sights possible, and quite beyond description. The spot where these mummies now stand was once an old cemetery, some ninety years ago, it is said, and these skeletons are doubtless the fabled Incas and Indians, who either buried themselves alive, or were interred in this manner. They correspond exactly to the old mummies of the Incas, which I described in a former letter as among the curiosities to be seen in the Museum of Lima. As the ground receded, what a ghastly spectacle, amid the throes of the earthquake, the coming up again to earth of these long buried skeleton remains.—Five hundred ghostly mummies!

PAMPHLET LAWS.—The Pamphlet Laws for the Session of 1868 have been received, and are now ready for delivery to the persons entitled to receive them.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—To the Voters of the Senatorial District composed of Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Coshocton, &c. I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of State Senator, and if elected pledge myself to legislate for the welfare of my constituents to the best of my ability. W. K. PIPER, Coshocton, Sept. 17, 1868.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the electors at the ensuing election. JOSEPH McDONALD, Ebenburg, Sept. 8, 1868.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Ann Kenney, late of Mead township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN KENNEDY, Executor. JAMES A. BROWN, Attorney. Munster Tp., Sept. 17, 1868-69.

JOHN CROUSE, Wholesale Dealer in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS. BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, GIN, &c. &c.

The very best qualities of Liquors, Wines, &c., for Medical purposes. Prices Low. Hotel and Saloon keepers will do well to give me a call at my store on Canal street, in building formerly occupied by T. G. Stewart & Co. Johnstown, Aug. 27, 1868. J.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebenburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building adjoining the street, opposite the Mountain House and Centre street, office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be ordered, but also to supply in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J. EVANS, Ebenburg, Sept. 10, 1868. J.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM, situated in Chest town-ship, Cambria county, 4 miles from Carrolltown and 6 miles from Chest Springs. The Farm consists of 65 ACRES, of which 30 Acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance of the land is well timbered with marketable lumber. There is a comfortable Frame House and a Barn on the premises, besides a young and thrifty orchard of choice fruit trees. There is also a never failing spring of pure water, and other conveniences on the land. The property will be sold on fair terms and an indisputable title will be given. For further information apply to N. D. EASTMAN.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS.

ARE THE BEST IN USE!

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS, The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., No. 45 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Also, Entrance Nos. 103 & 104 Third St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Agents for the West. For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebenburg and vicinity. [Sept. 17, 1868-ly.]

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!

NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish

COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES, of the latest and most approved patterns, THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS, of every description, IRON, BRASS AND PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are so constructed to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at lower prices than have been charged in this community heretofore, we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Particulars made to wholesale dealers. The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange. OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR BY PRODUCE CONVEYER, VIZOR & CO. Ebenburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

AMERICAN Anti-Incrustation Company's Office.

No. 147 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Will remove scales from STEAM BOILERS and keep them clean, tested and proved to be reliable to explosion, and causing a GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

These instruments have been successfully used during the last two years in many of our cities, and have been found to be the most perfect and economical of any ever used, and the parts of the latest models and other improvements of the kind have been received.

Parties having BOILERS would do well to call at the office and examine testimonials. JOHN PARRIS, Proprietor. E. L. LUKENS, SEELY and THOMAS. [In 4. 304.]

MERCHANT TAILOR.

SUTHER'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN. HAS just received his fall and winter stock of French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Mr. Moses has for eight years catered at Wood, Moore & Co.'s restaurant and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supter's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest style and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call. Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. of PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburgh, Aug. 18th, 1868.

This is to GIVE NOTICE that on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JAMES HENRY, of Gallitzin, in the County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of said Bankruptcy, to prove claims against the same, is made up in the office of JAMES HENRY, of Gallitzin, in the County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their claims, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the office of the Register in Charge, in Philadelphia, before John Brotherton, Register, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger. Aug. 27-4.

THE HOUSEHOLD GAS MACHINE, FOR SUPPLYING Dwellings, Stores, Factories, Churches and Public Buildings with Gas.

GENERATES GAS WITHOUT FIRE OR HEAT. The simplicity and ease with which this Machine is managed, as also its economy and great merit, recommends it to public favor. Call and see machine in operation at the store. MANUFACTURER AND SOLE AGENT, DAVID JONES, 714 PENNSYLVANIA STREET, No. 733 GREEK ST., Phila. Sent for Illustrated Catalogue, PHILA., August 20, 1868. 3m.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the FARM on which they are residing, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, within two miles of Loreto, (formerly owned by James MeAtee,) containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVEN ACRES—more or less—100 Acres of which are cleared—the balance well timbered. There is erected on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE and splendid BARN, together with other necessary outbuildings, such as Distillery Shop, Corn Crib, Sheed House, &c.; also, an excellent ORCHARD of choice fruit. Title perfect. For terms apply on the premises to LORETO P. O., Aug. 20, 1868. J.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

Will be sold at a great sacrifice, if sold soon, by sale of a number of THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, POINTS and other FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and CASTINGS. COME AND SEE, FARMERS, and you cannot fail to purchase. Ebenburg, July 30, 1868. E. GLASS.