

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1869.

The Elections on Tuesday.

We have delayed the publication of our paper one day in hopes of being able to impart some reliable information in regard to the elections in this State, Ohio and Iowa, but up to Thursday noon the returns are so vague and unsatisfactory that we can glean nothing decisive from them except that Iowa has gone republican by about 25,000, and its new legislature will be almost exclusively of the same stripe.

The Pittsburgh Post of this morning claims the election of Mr. Packer for 1860, and a telegram in its columns says that Alex. McClellan and other leading republicans concede his election, while prominent democrats admit the defeat of Mr. Pershing. We fear that the conclusions of the Post are based upon too many mis-calculations in regard to democratic majorities, as in the case of Cambria, which it puts down at 910, when the actual majority will probably fall two hundred short of those figures. Still there is no reason yet to despair of the result, notwithstanding the republicans seem to be sanguine that Geary has carried the State by 2,000 or 3,000. We shall see what we shall see.

Death of Ex-President Pierce.

Ex-President PIERCE died at his residence in Concord, N. H., on last Friday morning, aged 65 years. For the last year his health had been slowly but surely giving away, and his death was therefore not unexpected. We refer our readers to another column for a biographical sketch of his life.

In addition to having held many of the highest and most responsible positions in his native State, Mr. PIERCE at length attained the summit of human ambition in this country—the Presidency—and his administration forms a prominent page in the history of the nation. His Cabinet was composed of the very ablest statesmen of the democratic party. WILLIAM L. MARCY was his Secretary of State, JAMES GUTHRIE Secretary of the Treasury, JEFFERSON DAVIS Secretary of War, and CALEB CUSHING Attorney General. Perhaps the most marked and memorable feature of his administration was the Kansas and Nebraska bill, whose author was STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS. The acquisition of Arizona from Mexico, the celebrated Kosata affair in the harbor of Smyrna, the Ostend manifesto, the proposition to purchase Cuba and Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan were also prominent features of his administration.

The New York World, in a sketch of his life and public services, puts upon record the following correct and impartial estimate of his character: "President Pierce was, with the possible exception of John Quincy Adams, the most polished and accomplished of the later occupants of the White House. His manners were extremely engaging; he had the appearance and refinement of the well-bred gentleman; he spoke well, and his state papers were models of literary elegance and perspicuity. During his term of office, when party excitement ran unusually high and he was the subject of more than the ordinary amount of detraction, no question was ever raised of his personal integrity, and now that time has moderated the passions engendered in those days, we believe no one will deny the honesty of his official purposes and the wisdom with which he sought to serve his country. Though he may not be ranked in American history among the very great of our public men, he will be said to his credit that as an advocate, statesman, and chief magistrate, he bore himself always as a man and a gentleman."

On the announcement of the death of Mr. PIERCE, President GRANT caused the following proclamation to be made public: "WASHINGTON, October 8, 1869.—The painful death of our late President, FRANKLIN PIERCE, who died at Concord, N. H., this morning, Eminent statesman, and one universally beloved in private life, his death will be mourned with a sorrow befitting the loss which his country sustains in his decease. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning and all business suspended on the day of the funeral, and it is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious citizen who has passed from among us."

U. S. GRANT.

Virginia Eats Dirt.

It will be seen from the following dispatch that the legislature of Virginia has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.—Although the test oath clause in the new constitution was voted down by an overwhelming majority by the qualified electors of the State, and although the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Hoar, decided that it could not be exacted from the members of the legislature, yet the radical members of that body have justified themselves by entering a protest against the legality of its proceedings, and reserve to themselves the ultimate right to secede and organize a separate and distinct body of their own. If there was any additional evidence needed to show the absurdities and follies of reconstruction, it has been furnished by this high-handed and revolutionary proceeding of the radical faction of that State. What will be the next phase in this disgraceful business remains to be seen.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.—Both houses of the legislature to-day ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. There were only six votes in the Senate and only four against the fourteenth and two against the fifteenth. The ratification of the amendments was illegal. The legislature then, by joint resolution, adjourned until October 12th. In the House, an amendment to the bill passed the fifteenth amendment, making it take effect on and after the admission of the States into the Union, only received five votes. In the same body a resolution was offered that in view of doubts as to the legality of the amendments to this legislature, it will, after admission into the Union, re-enact the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The resolution was referred. In the Senate an amendment, making a resolution be offered, pledging the re-acceptment of the two amendments after the admission of the State, and was pending when the Senate adjourned. It was opposed by a conservative Senator as casting doubt on the already pledged faith in Virginia.

ALTHOUGH the following dispatch from Vicksburg would seem to be genuine, yet it is almost incredible that a military commander would attempt such an infamous fraud, or, if he did, that it would be permitted at Washington. If such things can be done with impunity—if the ballot-box can be thus openly prostituted by the strong arm of military power—then are the people of the "freest government on earth" reduced to a more degrading state of bondage than was ever imposed upon its subjects by an absolute monarch. Compared with it, Russian despotism is the highest form of true liberty.

Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 7.—The following telegram has been sent to the President: Gen. Ames, in an official interview with a citizen of this State on Monday last used the following language: "I intend to carry the election in November against the Dem ticket if I have to march my soldiers from precinct to precinct to effect it. With such action fall with its legitimate power? The people wish a fair election of the public will in the choice of Governor. The consummation of the Military rule in Mississippi last week, the election a cheat and a national degradation."

A. C. FISKE, Chairman of National Union Republican State Executive Committee.

NEGRO CONGRESSMEN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Rev. H. M. CATS, "REGO," editor of the Missionary Record, the Radical organ in South Carolina, in his last number reads a terrible doom to the carpet baggers. It tells them their day is over in South Carolina, and henceforth the negro will be his own representative in that State. In respect to the Congressmen from the Charleston District he says:

"We do not know who the lucky chap may be; but one thing is pretty certain, that the negro proposes to send a true representative of his race to represent his interests at the next election for Congressmen. These long, lank, sharp-nosed gents (the carpet-baggers) may prepare for defeat. They will have to take a back seat till somebody else has had a chance. The colored people have been sold often enough, and they have come to the conclusion that these adventurers with white faces and black hearts shall not any longer belie them and fatten off their stupid prey. We venture to say no one of these pretentious scamps will ever go to Washington to misrepresent them again. So of certain people who are preparing to go to the Senate through the influence of colored legislators, fine speeches, and a few hundred dollars. That will not pay the way to the Senate in the future as it did in the past. Please take notice and govern yourselves accordingly."

REMARKABLE FALL OF RAIN.—The amount of water which fell during the recent storm was enormous. Very few farmers have any idea of the real quantity. We have taken the pains to figure up the matter superficially, and the result is amazing.

During the brief continuance of the rain, from early Sunday morning to Monday morning about ten o'clock, the fall of rain in Concord and in the surrounding country was inches in depth. The area of these two counties may be put down at 12,000 square miles, which covered with water to the depth of five inches, gives 240,000,000,000 cubic inches of water, which is equivalent to 854,146,723,040 gallons, or 13,557,884,405 bushels.

The population of the globe being estimated at 1,000,000,000, the fall of rain in the counties of Rensselaer and Albany alone would supply every man, woman and child upon the face of the earth with two and one-half gallons of water per day for five inches. It is understood that the late storm took a wide range of territory, passing through the Eastern States, down the Hudson to New York, and sweeping over Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and off to the Southwest; and when we consider that the average fall of water per day for five inches will really be seen that the amount of water which fell during the two days of storm is absolutely incalculable.

It seems almost impossible that such an immense bulk of water could have been retained as vapor, hanging like a sword over the earth, and shifting wither and thither with the wind, at length descending with terrible violence and fury, and spreading ruin and disaster far and wide, but bearing blessings to man of the utmost necessity for his existence and that of the entire creation.—Troy Whig, Oct. 8.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.—The following proclamation has been issued by the President in accordance with custom:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence; health has prevailed throughout the land; abundant crops reward the labors of the husbandman; commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths; the mines and forests have yielded liberally; the nation has increased in wealth and in strength; peace has prevailed and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union; harmony and fraternal intercourse restored and estrangement and burdens have been lightened; means have been increased; civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is trod by none but freemen. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgments to the Supreme Author, from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and dependence; to render prayer and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercies. Therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that on Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite in the homage and praise due to the Bountiful Father of all mercies, and in fervent prayer for the continuance of the manifold blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1869, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

An extraordinary wedding has taken place in Ireland. A couple whose union was announced to one hundred and ninety-six years were married in St. John's Church, Sligo; the bridegroom, who is an old clergyman, named Anderson, being over ninety years, while the bride has not yet attained her sixtieth birthday. The marriage, of course, created great amusement.

OBITUARY.—Death of Ex-President Pierce.

We are pained to record this morning, although not unexpectedly of the death of the only true living ex-President of the United States, FRANKLIN PIERCE, which occurred at Concord, N. H., on Thursday last week. He was born in the town of Hillsborough, N. H., on the 23d of March, 1804. His father, Benjamin Pierce, a native of Massachusetts, was one of the earliest settlers in the town of Hillsborough and served as a soldier and officer throughout the revolutionary war. He was an influential Democratic politician; in 1827 he was elected Governor of the State, and died in 1889 at the age of 81.

Franklin Pierce received his early education at the academies of Hanock and Franconia, and in 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine. His education at this period was of a military cast, and in 1825 he was elected to the company of soldiers. He graduated in 1827, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and began practice at Hillsborough. He did not at first succeed as an advocate and his first case was a marked failure. He remarked to a friend who asked him why:

"I will try nine hundred and ninety-nine cases if clients will continue to trust me, and if I fail just as I have to-day will try the thousandth. I shall live to argue cases in this Court House in a manner that will mortify myself and my friends."

He was an ardent advocate of the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, and in 1829 was himself elected by the town of Hillsborough, its representative in the State Legislature. He served four years in that body, and in the last two years as Speaker of the House. He was elected a member of Congress. He remained a member of the House until 1837, when he was elected to the United States Senate, in which he took his seat as the youngest member, having barely reached the legal age for the position. In 1842 he resigned his seat and returned to the practice of his profession at Concord, N. H. In 1846 President Polk offered him the post of United States Attorney General, which he declined.

In 1847, when the State was called upon to raise troops for Mexico, he was appointed Colonel of the Ninth Regiment and shortly after was commissioned Brigadier General of the Army. In the battle of Contreras he was severely injured, the war being continued during the day at the head of his brigade. In the battle of Churubusco, while leading his men against the enemy, he fell fainting from the pain of his injuries, but refused to quit the field. After the battle the Mexican commander having opened negotiations for peace, the war being discontinued during the day at the head of his brigade. In the battle of Churubusco, while leading his men against the enemy, he fell fainting from the pain of his injuries, but refused to quit the field. After the battle the Mexican commander having opened negotiations for peace, the war being discontinued during the day at the head of his brigade. In the battle of Churubusco, while leading his men against the enemy, he fell fainting from the pain of his injuries, but refused to quit the field. After the battle the Mexican commander having opened negotiations for peace, the war being discontinued during the day at the head of his brigade.

In 1850 he was elected a member of the Convention called by the people of New Hampshire to revise their State Constitution and was chosen President by an almost unanimous vote. He was elected to the office of himself to procure the removal from the Constitution of the tests by which Catholics are excluded from certain offices. In 1852 at the Baltimore National Democratic Convention on the 26th ballot his name was brought forward by the Virginia delegation for the Presidency of the United States, but on the 94th ballot he was nominated by 232 votes to 11 for all the other candidates. His principal competitors were James Buchanan, Lewis Cass, Wm. L. Marcy and Stephen A. Douglas, all of whom have since died. At the ensuing Presidential election he received only 15,000 votes, and was not chosen.

In 1854 a treaty was negotiated at Washington between the United States and Great Britain providing for commercial reciprocity between the two countries and the British Provinces. The treaty with Japan was also ratified. In the spring of 1854 a dispute arose between the United States and Great Britain in Nicaragua, having been stolen and repatriated refused the piece was embourded and most of it burned. In 1855 occurred the filibuster invasion of Nicaragua by General William Walker. In 1856 circumstances occurred which for a time seriously disturbed the harmony between the United States and Great Britain. Enlistments for the British army were made secretly in this country and the President demanded the recall of the British Minister, Mr. Campbell. This was refused, and Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State, sent the British Consul at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. The matter was finally settled.

After Mr. Pierce's Presidential term expired in 1857, he visited Madeira, travelled extensively in Europe, and returned in 1860. In 1861 he made a special tour of duty in Concord, and declared in favor of the Union against the Southern Confederacy, and urged the people to give the administration a cordial support. Since then he has led a retired life, most of his time on his farm in New Hampshire. During the last few years he has suffered greatly from the disease which caused his death. He leaves a wife, but no children; his only son, a lad of ten years, having been killed in a railroad accident in Massachusetts during the early part of his Presidential career and in which he, himself, was badly injured.

The death of Mr. Pierce leaves but two living ex-Presidents of the United States, viz: Fillmore and Johnson, who were made Presidents by the death of Taylor and Lincoln, and, as stated above, Mr. Pierce was the only living ex-President who was chosen to the position by the votes of his countrymen.

The demise of this American statesman and patriot, will cast a gloom over the whole country. May he rest in peace.—Pittsburg Post.

A man named Harlam, aged about thirty years, was found murdered about one-half mile from the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, about ten miles north of Reading, on Saturday morning last. The head and throat of the murdered man were both cut, evidently by a hatchet, which was found in the immediate vicinity. The murderer has not yet been detected, though the detectives are on his track.

Robinson Crusoe's Island.

ITS HISTORY AND PRESENT SETTLEMENT BY A PARTY OF GERMANS.

If there is one spot on earth in which all who speak the English tongue may be said to take a common interest it is the Island of Juan Fernandez. The favorite tale of nearly every childhood is by most of us remembered through life with grateful affection, and the scene of its marvellous incidents after forgetting out and putting to death the proper Robinson Crusoe's Island was not off the coast of Chili at all, but in the mouth of the Orinoco; and it may also be true that the continent should be called Columbia, and not America; but habit has endeared to both guests the existing usage so that imagination takes precedence of what is or ought to be fact, and the continent will be America and Juan Fernandez Robinson Crusoe's Island until the end of the chapter.

As most readers are aware, this classic corner of the earth is a large island, 40 miles long and 10 miles wide, the coast of Chili, and is about the size of Staten Island. It is, however, far more ruggedly picturesque than that beautiful suburb, and boasts one mountain, Yungue, that towers 4,000 feet above the sea. Around it grow luxuriant tropical fruits, such as pine-apples, figs, and other fruits, together with the sandal-wood tree and the cork; and among these disport themselves—did a few years ago—many wild goats, and not a few wild horses. Excellent fish are abundant there, and with the sweetest of water and a delicious climate, a more inviting spot can hardly be imagined. So thought the early buccanniers who made it a resort for many a day, and so thought afterward American and English whalers who touched there for supplies.

For some years the Chilean Government disturbed the solitude of the place by making it a penal colony; but the convicts rose in revolt, there was some bloodshed, a village that had been built at Port Cumberland, the harbor, was burned, and the authorities, by selling the convicts, sent them to other parts of the world, had fled to the woods, abandoned the island to the goats and horses. Subsequently two or three wandering Chileans found shelter there and eked out a livelihood on the generous soil, and some of the most profitable was made for the gold fields of California, some of the ships bound thither round Cape Horn touched at Juan Fernandez.

They found there, besides some half a score of Chileans, including women and children, the mate of an American whaler, who, like Selkirk, had left his vessel from choice to dwell upon the island, and who had a family by one of the Chilean women. This man looked not unlike the picture of Robinson Crusoe—having a head of great skin, a long beard, and that expression of profound yet melancholy calm which people who live in solitude are prone to have. He seemed, notwithstanding, to be contented, and spoke not of leaving the place or any wish to change his condition. A gruff man near the shore he pointed out Robinson Crusoe's Cave, and showed other spots identifying them with localities spoken of in D. Defoe's story. He appeared to regard himself as Selkirk's representative, and to take pride in being so accepted.

Twenty years since to have passed after this island, and the present settlement, being made of Juan Fernandez; but last winter it was ceded by the Chilean government to a company of Germans, who are led by one Robert Wehrman, a Saxon engineer. He and his Society have now taken possession of the island, and purpose to make it their home. They number about sixty or seventy individuals, and have taken with them cows and other cattle, swine, fowls, all kinds of agricultural implements, with boats and fishing apparatus, and tools for the various mechanical trades.

It is said that Wehrman left Germany eleven years ago, after passing some time in England, was engaged on railways in South America. While there he conceived the idea that he has now carried into effect. This is a repetition on a larger scale of the experiment of Pizarro's Island, without, of course, the criminal portion. He has chosen the history of the crew of the Bonny. The world will watch the career of this little colony with deeply interested eyes; for, apart from the curiosity and sympathy naturally attracted by the experiment itself, no more engaging spectacle can be witnessed than the progress of a new colony, and the history of the crew of the Bonny. The world will watch the career of this little colony with deeply interested eyes; for, apart from the curiosity and sympathy naturally attracted by the experiment itself, no more engaging spectacle can be witnessed than the progress of a new colony, and the history of the crew of the Bonny.

—Leonard Gilman and Henry Cox, of Aroostook county, Me., were arrested last week, together with four other men, on the charge of having murdered Thomas Holland, a discolored man, who was shot and killed in Holland was missed September 23d, 1867, and there were suspicions that a gang of desperadoes who lived near him, at the village of Newburg, thirty miles above Woodstock, N. B., had murdered him, but nothing decisive was done about it. A few weeks ago another grave was found near the first one, and was in it were found the bones of a man, and in the ribs of a hand, tuft of hair, etc. These discoveries led to investigations which caused the arrest of the parties mentioned above.

—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says: The food prospects in Georgia were never darker even during the war than they are now. If let to our resources, half the population of Georgia would probably starve to death, if another crop is produced. More than one-half the food we shall consume before next fall must come from abroad, and come from a land of scanty crops and scarce supplies. Already foreign and corn are so scarce in the West that stock is sacrificed to prevent wintering, and when we compare our food in those regions and bring it here, we shall suffer in the pockets.

—A lady in San Francisco is having manufactured for the President an elegant watch box of solid gold, bearing upon one side the coat-of-arms of the State of California, and upon the other, in enamel, the President's name. What office does she expect, we wonder? or in what gentleman's interest is she working, for whom to procure the President's signature to the document, commencing, "Know all men by these presents," &c.

—A Mrs. Kate Robinson, near Indianapolis, heard her child, three years old, fall into a cistern in the yard, and unable to get hold of a ladder which had been displaced, she jumped into the cistern and saved three times the length of the cistern, and upon the other, in enamel, the President's name. What office does she expect, we wonder? or in what gentleman's interest is she working, for whom to procure the President's signature to the document, commencing, "Know all men by these presents," &c.

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General News Items.

—A Mrs. Webster, wife of a laborer, was run over and killed on the railroad near Belmont, one day last week.

—Joseph Thompson committed suicide by shooting himself, in Birmingham, Allegheny county, on Thursday last.

—The men in a coal mine at West Pittston narrowly escaped the fate of the miner at Avonvale one day last week. The alarm was given in time, and the men were hoisted out of the shaft in short order.

—A ruffian has been arrested in Nashville for cracking a colored individual, of the feminine gender, over the coconuts with a plank. The head was not hurt, but the destruction of the lumber caused the arrest.

—At the municipal election in Mobile on Monday the Democrats polled 4,000 out of 4,400 registered voters, and in Savannah, on the same day, they carried the election by about 3,000. The negroes generally in both cities voted with the Democrats.

—A new knitting machine has been perfected in Hamilton, Ont., that knits 324,000 stitches of ribbed work, colored or plain, per minute. It has been patented in the United States and Canada. It is estimated that one machine will turn out 500 shirts per day.

—Mr. R. H. Jacobs, of Norfolk Va., in eating a remarkable fish peach the other day, found the stone somewhat deformed, and opened it with his knife, when, to his great amazement, he developed the kernel contained therein, which was a perfectly developed grain of oats.

—Later accounts of the flood in Maine represent the town of Eastport as nearly demolished. In Calais, the destruction of buildings and damage to vessels are great. The Penobscot river is swollen to its highest point by the melted snows that have swept down its current.

—Sackville, New Brunswick, was visited by a terrible storm and tide on Monday night week. A large amount of property was destroyed, and thousands of cattle were drowned. The loss at Sackville is estimated at \$1,000,000. The storm extended to other parts of the province.

—An Indiana town was lately frightened by burglars. Twenty-five men armed to the teeth at last overcame the depredators, as they supposed, and guarded a house closed for several hours, no one daring to enter. Finally the burglar's pluck, courage, searched the house and found two cents.

—An old lady named Annie Moore and an infant grand daughter which she bore in her arms, were crushed to death in Pittsburgh, on Monday morning, by being run over by a brewer's wagon laden with beer barrels. The driver, Gerhard Johnson, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

—An old darkey of the Radical persuasion near Waynesboro, Tenn., and being asked by his neighbor what was the latest news, he exclaimed, "Oh, good news, sah! I got news!" Mr. Senter's wife to call de Loyal Legislator together to take action on it.

GROVER & BAKER'S ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE. Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch. Simplicity and Durability of Machinery. Using both threads directly from the spools. No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread. Wide range of application without change of adjustment. The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing. Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.

The HIGHEST PRIZE, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines. For sale by C. T. ROBERTS, Ebersburg, Pa., June 3, 1869.

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN OF NEW YORK, in writing to the proprietors of Roback's Medicines, says: "I have examined the formula you sent me of Roback's Blood Pills, and am glad to notice that you do not use any mercury or other mineral substance in their composition. The podophyllin employed is, in my opinion, the best article that can enter into the composition of a cathartic pill, and one of the most valuable cathartics operating mildly and effectually, arousing the whole bilious and digestive apparatus. They likewise exert a favorable influence on the cutaneous functions, producing and maintaining a constant moisture of the skin. They must act as a powerful alternative and produce lasting impressions on the glandular system and secretory organs, and produce evacuations from the bowels when mercurial and other agents fail. Their action upon the liver must be specific, arousing the secretions and producing free bilious evacuations, and in chronic biliary derangement with dyspepsia they are invaluable. Their range of application is, perhaps, more extensive than any other cathartic or liver pill, combining, as they do, the active principle of mandrake root and black cohosh in such an eminent degree, and are really a desirable family medicine, which can be taken at all times by children, as well as adults, with the happiest results."

Roback's Blood Pills are made both with and without sugar coating, and can be obtained of Lemmon & Murray, at 25 cents per box.

HOFFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—The Boston Traveller says: This Bitters is very generally used throughout the United States and Europe, and the Proprietor has received the most complimentary testimonials from thousands who have experienced its beneficial effects. It is an acknowledged preventive for Cholera, and highly recommended for Debility, Prostration of the System, Disorders of the Digestive Organs, Liver Complaints, and numerous other diseases.—This Bitters is not a liquor preparation, contains no intoxicating ingredients, who ever gives tone to the whole system, and is very carefully prepared by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmacologists in America, from roots and herbs gathered in Germany.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such a result can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Contains neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00. For sale by R. J. LLOYD, Agent, Ebersburg.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor ever so generally adopted into use, in every country and in all classes, as this mild and pleasant purgative. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and more certain remedy than any other. It is a more reliable and more certain remedy than any other. It is a more reliable and more certain remedy than any other.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, and all the various ailments of the stomach, bowels, and liver, it is a most reliable and more certain remedy than any other. It is a more reliable and more certain remedy than any other. It is a more reliable and more certain remedy than any other.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the Back and Limbs, they should be continuously used, until the system is thoroughly renovated. For the following complaints, which one pill does is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the Back and Limbs, they should be continuously used, until the system is thoroughly renovated.

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For the following complaints, which one pill does is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the Back and Limbs, they should be continuously used, until the system is thoroughly renovated.

1869. FALL TRADE. SUPERIOR IRON AND COPPER WARE.

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

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors of all sizes constantly on hand.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimney House Burner, with Glass Chimney, more light than any other in use.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS of all sizes constantly on hand.

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron at lowest possible rates.

Special attention given to Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron at lowest possible rates.

House-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs citizens of Ebersburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices of CASH BUYERS. My stock consists in part of every variety of Tin, Sheet-Iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE, SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING LAMPS, WARE OF EVERY KIND.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Raisins, Apples, Cakes, Biscuits, Rice and Barley; Soap, Candles; TOBACCO, CIGARS; Paint, White Wash, Scotch Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Starch, Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes of Cords and Manila Ropes, and many articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HEATING AND COOK STOVES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON.

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE. And GENERAL JOBBER IN SPOUTING.

and all other work in his line.

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the well known "BARLEY SHEET" COOK STOVE, the most perfect, complete and satisfactory stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON.

WARE.—Having purchased the building recently occupied by S. S. Esq., on High Street, opposite the store of Esq., the subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebersburg that he has removed to this building, and is now prepared to furnish all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE, at moderate prices as like articles elsewhere.

Good, Efficient, Best. GEORGE RUTLEDGE. Ebersburg, Aug. 5, 1869.