

Cambria Freeman.

EDENSBURG, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, : : DEC. 9, 1869.

Sentiment against Fact.

On the 28th of October last, when Andrew G. Curtin, the American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, presented his credentials to the Emperor Alexander, he concluded his presentation speech with the following high-sounding eulogium on that most absolute of all European sovereigns:

"And in behalf of the Government and people of my country, I am glad to have the opportunity to give renewed expression to their admiration and regard for your Majesty, and their earnest hopes and wishes for the long continuance and prosperity of a reign made illustrious by the vigor, wisdom and justice."

On a former occasion we expressed our earnest dissent from that intense feeling of admiration, if not abject servility, with which most of the public men of this country are habitually accustomed to speak of the government of Russia and its Emperor. It is founded in a false sentimentality, and is opposed by all the practical teachings of her history.

If there is anything in the material progress or political history of that overshadowing despotism for the last one hundred years that can palliate or justify this excessive praise, we confess that we have heretofore been unable to appreciate it. The abolition of serfdom in 1863 throughout the empire, although praiseworthy and commendable, will not atone for her numerous wanton and red-handed national crimes.

If Americans ought to detest perfidious England, why should they honor and glorify despotic Russia? If the one robbed, plundered and oppressed Ireland, and still pressed her iron heel on the prostrate neck of that ill-governed country, the other obliterated the nationality of Poland, blotted the land of Kosciuszko from the map of Europe, banished her patriotic sons to the mines and dungeons of Siberia, and as a crowning monument to her infamy crushed out, with her barbarian legions, the very life blood of Hungarian liberty on the field of Temesvar.

As a practical and eloquent commentary on Gov. Curtin's extravagant recognition of "the vigor, wisdom and justice" of the government of Alexander, Czar of all the Russias, the following significant incident occurred at the White House, in Washington, on Nov. 30th—about one month after Mr. Curtin's expression of the admiration and regard of the people of this country for his majesty, the "Russian Bear":

A delegation, consisting of Messrs. Solomon Wolf, Adler, Abraham and Jacobson, of Washington, had an interview with the President this morning, having been presented by Secretary Boutwell. They laid before the President an appeal that he will use his kindly offices with the Czar of Russia, through our Minister at St. Petersburg, to effect a revocation or modification of the late ukase expatriating two thousand Jewish families.

The President, in response, stated that it was too late in the day of enlightenment to persecute any race, color, or religion, and that he would take great pleasure in using the influence of the government to procure a revocation of the ukase, and lay the appeal before the Cabinet then about to assemble.

Any comments on the above would be entirely superfluous. Here we have all the "vigor" of the Emperor of which Minister Curtin so diplomatically talks, but without the "wisdom and justice" of which he is so lavish in his praises of the successor of Peter the Great. It is simply disgusting, and almost realizes the famous saying of Talleyrand, that diplomacy is a lie and that language was given to man to enable him to conceal his true thoughts.

The case of President Grant, however, was quite different a few years ago. It will be remembered that he ordered the Jews beyond the line of his military department under the most severe pains and penalties. If he can now arrest the mailed arm of Andrew G. Curtin's friend, the Emperor of Russia, for whose "wisdom and justice" Mr. A. G. Curtin stands sponsor, and if Grant desires to have "the late ukase, expatriating two thousand families," rescinded by his imperial friend Alexander, and if he can succeed in effecting that humane object, he will fully redeem himself in the estimation of the Jews, and will have somewhat atoned for Mr. Seward's present to Russia of seven and a half millions of dollars for the acquisition of cold, barren, dreary and inhospitable Alaska.

We learn from the Harrisburg Patriot that the notorious Sam. Josephs, who, by some mysterious political inflection, once more represents a Philadelphia democratic Assembly district, is intriguing for the nomination by the democratic party as its candidate for the Speakership of the next House. To say the least of it, this "richness" on the part of the immaculate Samuel Josephs. We knew he was brazen faced and unparalleled in impudence, but this last effort of his completely "knocks down the perimim-u."

If the democratic members of the House will so far disgrace themselves as to confer on Sam. Josephs even the empty honor of a nomination for the position named, and thus entail lasting dishonor on the party, they are having just one more thing to do, and that is to buy rope enough and then hang themselves. If they ever gratify his mean and groveling ambition they will sink themselves to such a profound depth of moral perdition that the hand of the political resurrectionist will never reach them. The name of Sam. Josephs is peculiarly offensive, and stinks in the nostrils of all honest democrats.

If B. B. Strang should be elected Speaker of the House, with Elisha W. Davis as the leader of the radical majority and Sam. Josephs as the representative man of the democracy, then may the tax-payers in utter and abject despair repeat the solemn and impressive words of the court crier: "God save the Commonwealth."

The name of Hon. Wm. McKean has been sent to the Senate by the President for confirmation as one of the new Circuit Judges. So Judge Taylor is not the "coming man." More's the pity!

The Speakership of the House.

The organized effort, as we learn from the radical press, that is now being made by a certain class of unscrupulous and corrupt politicians to secure the election of Strang, of Tioga county, as the Speaker of the next House of Representatives, forebodes no relief to the treasury if it shall prove successful, and is full of dreadful omen to the taxpayers of the Commonwealth. All that we know about this man Strang is that he has been a member of the Assembly for the last two years, and that during the last session he occupied, by common consent, the unenviable reputation of being the willing sponsor of all the infamous projects of that corrupt branch of the legislature. Every plundering scheme had his countenance and support, even down to the pasting and flogging enormity.

It seems that the radical members from Philadelphia have held a meeting and pledged themselves to support Strang. Coming from Elisha W. Davis, Adaire, Hoag, et al. unexcepted, this action was not altogether unexpected, but at the same time it ought to be sufficient to damn Strang in the estimation of every honest republican member of the House outside of the Philadelphia delegation.

In former times the Speaker's chair of the House was not reached by political combinations, in advance of its meeting at the Capitol, but was always the result of a mutual interchange of sentiment among the members composing the majority. But times change and men change with them, and the office is now usually conferred on that man who will prostitute his official position by pandering to all the corrupt projects that of late years have rendered the very name of the Pennsylvania legislature a by word and reproach.

If the republican majority in the Assembly was composed of honest men Strang would be left out in the cold. Such is the wish expressed by the *Alleghenian* of this place and the *Blair County Radical* of Altoona. If we had it in our power to designate the Speaker of the next House we would point unerringly to Henry C. Johnston, of Crawford county, whose integrity we believe is above suspicion. He filled the position once before with acknowledged credit and ability, and would do so again. We earnestly hope that his party will have the honesty and good sense to elect him, and thus save the treasury from the terrible indiction of Strang.

President Grant's Message.

Congress convened on Monday last, and on the same day President Grant's first annual message was presented to that body. The message is a much more ponderous document than we were led to believe it would be, and the stress upon our columns has prevented us giving even a synopsis of its contents. The radical papers of course speak of it as a very able document, but it does not seem to strike our democratic contemporaries who have perused it as being worthy of very high commendation. From Tuesday's Philadelphia *Evening Herald* we glean the following outline of the message and the view taken of it from a democratic standpoint. Next week we shall endeavor to give at least a synopsis of its contents. The *Herald* says:

President Grant's first message was given to our readers yesterday. It is a plain, straightforward document, with little pretensions to statecraft, setting forth the very satisfactory condition in which his Excellency, from his lookout at Washington, deems the country to be. The first point touched is an Southern States. Georgia is again handed over to the tender mercies of Congress, the President asking Congress to authorize Governor Bullock to reconvene the original Legislature, and require all the members, irrespective of color, to take the prescribed oath, and to exclude all from their seats who are ineligible under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment. Virginia is regarded as having complied with all necessary requirements, and ought to be admitted to her rights once more.

A return to specie payments at the earliest possible moment consistent with the general interests of the business community is advised. Boutwell's policy is endorsed in full, a reduction of the tariff is recommended, any surplus accruing after that is done should be used for the reduction of the public debt. The President thinks the public debt could be paid off in ten years but does not advise that it be done.

The message expresses a kind of half way sympathy for Cuba, but pledges the Government to entire non-interference. At the proper time the Administration will interfere. The Alabama claims are discussed in a very guarded manner. The rejection of the Johnson Clarendon treaty is approved, and, like the payment of the public debt and the recognition of Cuba, the message takes the ground that we can afford to wait a little longer.

The Quaker policy of dealing with the Indians is approved, and a policy of mercy and leniency recommended towards the gentle savages. The remainder of the document is devoted to a brief recapitulation of the main points of the reports of all the secretaries of the different departments.

As a whole, the message is temperate and exceedingly hopeful. If we are to judge of the actual condition of the country by its contents, we may thank God and take courage, for everything is presented in rose colored tints. There may be a slight difference of opinion in regard to some of the points advanced. These differences will claim consideration at the proper time.

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, the brilliant and entertaining journalist whom we noticed last week, as having been shot in the N. Y. *Tribune* office, of which paper he was one of the editors and proprietors, died from the effects of his wound on Thursday last. He was a man of extraordinary mind but of very questionable morals, as his criminal intercourse with and death bed marriage to the wife of his slayer abundantly prove. We give elsewhere the opinions of the New York *World* and Philadelphia *Bulletin* in regard to this great and demoralizing scandal, both of which papers show up some of the abettors and apologists for Richardson's bigamous sin in their true colors.

The election in Mississippi, on Tuesday of last week, resulted in the triumph of Alcorn, the radical candidate for Governor, by some 25,000 or 30,000. Federal bayonets, carpet-baggers and negroes did the work, and the result is that Grant's brother-in-law, Dent, has been left out in the cold. We have no tears to shed over the result.

In Texas, Jack Hamilton, once a rampant radical, now a mild conservative, has won the gubernatorial race by large odds, defeating Davis, his radical competitor.

The Richardson Case.

The announcement is made on the first of every month, and heralded all over the country with a grand flourish of radical trumpets, that the national debt is decreasing at the rate of five to seven millions of dollars per month. This information would certainly be very gratifying if it was true, but unfortunately that is not the case, as the figures furnished by Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, most abundantly and conclusively prove. Look at the debt statements put forth by that gentleman on the first day of each of the last four months, and then tell us whether "the loot is not on the other foot?"—whether there has not been a large increase instead of an immense decrease of that burdensome debt which radical rule has created, but which it is powerless to prevent from increasing, much less doing anything to aid in its extinguishment—Here are Mr. Boutwell's own figures, as they stand stripped of all subterfuge and sophistry, and no man can fail to understand the lesson they teach. They embrace the four last monthly statements issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and cannot be gained or explained away:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include September 1st, October 1st, November 1st, and December 1st, showing increasing debt amounts.

Where is the decrease? The Secretary's own certified figures indicate very plainly that the debt has been increasing instead of decreasing each month, and that it was \$21,680,812.58 greater on the 1st of December than it was on the 1st of September. If that is the radical method of diminishing the public debt, it is safe to say that the tax-payers of the country want no more of it.

Albert D. Richardson's Eulogists

[From the New York World, Dec. 4th.]

If such friends of Richardson as Vice President Colfax and the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher had not affronted the public sense of decency by ostentatious sympathy for a seducer and justifier of his conduct, the press would have no other duty in connection with this tragedy than is laid upon it in the similar cases which are of such frequent occurrence. Richardson was no such novice as not to know that a man who seduces a wife from her allegiance carries his life in his hand, and may expect to forfeit it to the vengeance of the outraged husband. He dared the consequences, and they came. He doubtless thought the prize worth the risk and the forfeit, and we will do him the justice to say that, so far as the public is informed, he met his fate without any unmanly quailing, or any protest against its righteousness. The avenging Nemesis, which is ever on the path of such transgressors, speedily overtook him; and if his eulogists had not attempted to blunt and pervert the moral sense of the community, it would be safe, as well as charitable, to dismiss him to his reward without any remarks.

When the most popular and eloquent divine in the country and the second functionary in the Government undertake to "blazon evil deeds and consecrate a crime," their attempt to lower the moral tone of the community cannot pass without rebuke. What ever leniency might be practical towards the infatuated parties to this tragedy, in consideration of their terrible punishment, is followed up in a feeling of indignation and disgust against those who have prostituted their influence and talents in defence of a man whose conduct is the subject of an intercourse which the moral sentiment of the community condemns.

Mr. Beecher cannot escape by turning upon the public, as he did in his funeral remarks yesterday, and denouncing, in a strain of coarse vituperation, those who regard the marriage tie as sacred. "The lion in his strength," said he, meaning Richardson, "and in his own fastness, is able to defend himself; but no sooner has the arrow of the huntsman laid low than he is set upon by every wild dog, every hyena, every crocodile of the desert. Now that he does not fresh flies are all around him; and death, that is to most men a truce to old enemies, is the very arraying of the battle against him."

It is not against the dead seducer, but against you, Mr. Beecher, and such as you, that the public indignation is let loose on this truly mournful occasion. Had you and such as you, been contented to cast silent mounds of charity over the erring, and withhold the public eulogies by which you have shocked the sensibilities of right-thinking people, there would have been no occasion for you to stand defiantly on the defensive and interpose the perforated corpse of your dead "lion" as a shield between you and the public censure. It is against you and such as you that the scorching breath of incensed virtue is directed; you, who without the apology of temptation, free from the passing whim which blinded these illicit lovers, coolly insult a Christian community by fulsome and indecent praises of their guilty connection. But for you, and such as you, this terrible case would have operated as an impressive warning. By your eulogies and your marriage dereliction you hold it up as an example.

The Indiana divorce was a fraud and a sham. You married the parties knowing it to be a mere Indiana divorce, procured on the plea of non-cohabitation, with the offending husband, in a place distant from the real residents of the parties. You know, Mr. Beecher, and everybody knows, that Mrs. McFarland would not have dared to apply for a divorce here in this State of New York, where the parties resided, and the facts would have been investigated. In the eye of our laws, and by the rules of our courts, the marriage with McFarland has never been dissolved; and your performance of the marriage ceremony made you not only a justifier of seduction but an abettor of bigamy.

In the light of the sworn testimony taken in McFarland's application for the custody of his children, this is as clear a case of seduction, as was ever proved by evidence. And upon conduct such as this Mr. Beecher bestows his blessing and benediction! With this history before the public in the shape of sworn testimony, will he be at the front to stand up beside Richardson's corpse, and declare that "both he, and she who is left to mourn his absence, have always lived in a prudential manner!"

The largest freight business ever done in one month on the Pennsylvania Central railroad—or perhaps any other railroad in this country—was done during the month of November just closed. From the 1st to the 30th, inclusive, thirty thousand five hundred eight-wheel freight cars passed over the Philadelphia division. This was an average of twelve hundred and fifty cars per day, and an average of sixty-two trains per day. The above do not include the twenty-seven daily passenger trains. All the trains made good time, and not a single accident occurred. The magnitude of the carrying trade of the Pennsylvania Central may be inferred from the above facts.—Harrisburg Patriot.

General News Items.

One of the Williamsport mills lately sawed up a log which yielded 1350 feet, board measure.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has erected snow fences along its line of road between Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

We learn on the authority of the London *Westminster Gazette* that a statute of Mr. Peabody is to be elected in Rome by order of the Pope.

An old man named Fisher, at Patoka, Indiana, told his wife he was going in the coat of the coat suit. She heard his wife and he came up, knitting. In about an hour Fisher came up, thinking they didn't miss him at home.

The steamer Rubicon caught fire on the Mississippi, forty miles above Vicksburg, one day last week, but the pilot clinging to his wheel, although it was scorched by the flames, saved the lives of the men and children who were passengers.

The Byron scandal by Mrs. Stowe, and the marriage of Richardson to Mrs. McFarland by Rev. A. W. Beecher indicate that insanity runs in the Beecher family, and this is about as charitable a construction as can be put upon their performances.

When certain Radical leaders presented to Grant his most costly horse and lot, he wrote to them that he should endeavor to pursue such a course as they could approve. He has faithfully done so. He has appointed them all to office, and they approve it highly.

A colored woman confined in jail at Savannah, Ga., the other day, gave birth to twins—a son and daughter. The daughter is as black as the ace of spades, and the son is as white as any one of the descendants of the Puritans who landed at Plymouth Rock a long time ago.

An invention for catching mail bags at railroad stations while the train is passing, has recently been perfected by John Ferguson of Pottstown. It was successfully tested last week catching the mail bags from a train at the rate of 30 miles an hour. A patent has been applied for.

The latest rumor is that old Blimstone Brownlow has turned Democrat. His is evidently a death-bed conversion. This last political act shows a degree of penitence for wrongs committed that was not to be expected. He can scarce live long enough to insure the party, and for that we are thankful.

It is now confidently asserted that Percipont, of New York, the same who persecuted young Surratt, and who subscribed twenty thousand dollars to aid in electing General Grant, will succeed Horace as Attorney General. New York will thus have two Cabinet Ministers. Pennsylvania has thus been twice deliberately snubbed. The Keystone State must have been very back ward in the Gift Enterprise.

A wood-sawyer who was piling wood near the railroad track at Elgerton, Ohio, one day last week, noticed while standing on the pile as the lightning train approached, a large stick lying upon the rail. Without a moment's hesitation, he leaped directly before the train and grasped the stick. At that instant the train struck him and hurled him some distance forward. He fell to the ground mangled and lifeless, but he saved the train.

Gen. Geo. W. Cole, who killed L. Harris Hisscock, for seducing his wife, has been appointed a clerk in the General Post Office at Washington, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. Mrs. Abbie Sage McFarland Richardson, according to the N. Y. *Commonwealth*, is to have a fund raised for her by subscription, and it is said, also, that she is to have an editorial position on the New York *Tribune*, and a sinecure in the Sub-Treasury at G. H. M.

Saturday's Age says: Beecher preached a funeral sermon yesterday, on the occasion of the removal of Richardson's remains, and in the course of it said that "during the war he had made a resolve in prayer to God, that he would forever after uphold any Union defender in anything and everything he might do." The history of man might be searched in vain for anything so foul as this. Sodom of Gomorrah could not have produced what was reserved for one of that notorious brood, the Beechers.

Vice President Colfax is prominent among those who have been engaged in a systematic attempt to make a martyr and a hero of A. D. Richardson. His open connection with the disciples of free love has shocked the moral sense of the public, and some Republican newspapers have had the decency to ensure him in terms of deserved severity. The people of the country are not yet prepared to endorse the odious doctrines of the school of pretended reformers to which Colfax belongs.

A terrible shipwreck has taken place on the coast of Zanzibar. The British ship Hyderabad sailed on the 5th of August from Liverpool, with eighty-four souls on board of whom thirty-two belonged to the crew. On the 10th of September the ship struck on a reef some little distance from the Zuzi coast, and became a total wreck. No provisions or water were saved and the survivors suffered the most terrible privations during the eight days they were on the reef. But for the fortunate arrival of a coasting steamer they would all no doubt have perished. As it is twenty-one persons died of thirst and four were drowned.

The Washington gossips are just now much excited over a story, which, if true, reveals a sad chapter of Congressional life. A few days ago, a Northern Representative, some fifty years of age, brought home a young and beautiful woman, to whom he paid devoted attention. After years of dishonorable intimacy, the Congressman became tired of his victim, her child was sent to the foundling hospital, and she sought consolation in strong drink. Occasional fits of delirium ensued, and it is positively ascertained that a few weeks ago she cut her throat with the razor of her betrayer, who meanwhile had been transferred to an important position in the Government. It is said that the death wound was sewed up, and the remains sent away clandestinely.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING

December 1st, 1869, at half-past 7 o'clock. There will be commenced, at the GREAT OAK HALL BUILDING, SIXTH AND MARKET STS., PHILAD'A, A GRAND CLOTHING SALE.

To be in Every Respect a Duplicate of the GREAT EXECUTOR'S SALE HELD THERE ONE YEAR AGO. At which the People well Remember they Secured the BEST BARGAINS IN CLOTHING EVER OFFERED.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF OUR CASE: Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$800,000) in the Purchase and manufacture of Clothing. Our Sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen far short of calculations—amounting, to the present time, for Fall Trade, to about \$400,000.00.

Leaving us Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments of Every Description, suitable to all classes, made up with the utmost care, of the very finest Materials. NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over as Old Stock into next year. Hence we are determined AT ALL HAZARDS, TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP OF ALL THIS CLOTHING, getting back what Money we can, so as to be in good condition to commence the Season's Trade without Incumbrance. We offer, then, Our ENTIRE STOCK AT PRICES AS LOW AS THOSE PREVAILING AT THE GREAT SALE LAST FALL.

Bringing some of our PRICES FAR BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURE. 4,000 OVERCOATS, made in most Fashionable Styles, of all kinds of Best Chinchillas, Tricots, &c. 4,000 SUITS, Coats, Pants and Vests of the same material, Business, Dress, &c. 6,000 COATS, Chesterfields and Sacks, Morning and Lounging Coats, Frocks, Dress Coats, &c. 5,000 PEE. PANTALOONS, of all materials, and cut on every approved pattern, Narrow and "Nobby," Plain and Comfortable. 6,000 VESTS, Velvet Vests, Fancy Cassimere Vests, Cloth Vests, double-breasted, high or low cut.

BENDES ALL THIS, WE WILL, FOR 20 DAYS, DISCOUNT ALL CASH SALES IN OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, REDUCING 15 PER CENT. from the face of each BILL, And ALLOW 20 PER CENT. on all Purchases in the Furnishing Department.

Youths' and Children's Department. This Department has been a Specialty with us this year. We have had the Largest and Best Assortment of Boys' Clothing to be found in the city, which is now for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO FIT OUT THE CHILDREN.

Salvo Commences Wednesday, December 1st, 1869. Store will be opened early, and closed late. About Seventy-Five Salesmen will be in attendance. Prompt and polite attention will be given to all. No goods will be unsupplied, if any Reasonable Accommodation of Prices will induce him to buy.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK-HALL BUILDINGS, S. E. Cor. 6th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AND SAW MILL FOR SALE!—We have for sale a tract of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, containing about THREE ACRES, having thereon a Steam Saw Mill, a Shingle Machine, a Blacksmith Shop, (with necessary Tools,) and two Dwelling Houses.

Also, FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD OAK TIMBER LAND in the same township. Pine Timber adjoining can be bought at low rates. Terms moderate and accommodating.—Apply to SHOMAKER & GATMAN, Edensburg, Nov. 11, 1869.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Hotel business in Loreto borough, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of September last. The business is now carried on by Eager & Eger, in whose hands the books of the late firm have been left for collection. LORETO, D. W. EAGER, Nov. 11, '69. V. ALBERT BENDER.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.—The undersigned is still in the GRAIN and PRODUCE BUSINESS in Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pa., and would be glad to furnish his old customers and all others with Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Pork at reasonable prices. All orders will be promptly attended to. W. M. QUISTON, Saltsburg, Nov. 4, 1869.

LISTEN TO THE BURDETT ORGAN! AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER. H. KLEBER & BRO. Sole Agents for the Burdett Organ. No. 122 Wood Street. Nov. 11, 1869. PITTSBURGH. 1869. PHILADELPHIA. WALL PAPERS! HOWELL & BURKE. MANUFACTURERS OF Paper Hangings and Window Shades. Sales Rooms, Cor. Fourth and Market Sts. PHILADELPHIA. FURNISHING. Our Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth years of experience. NEW PAPER HANGING. Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1869.