

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1870.

THE LARGEST NEWSPAPER MAIL which goes to any one firm in this country, is received by G. P. Rowell & Co., the New York Advertising Agents. Their place of business is at No. 40 Park Row.

The Legislature will adjourn finally on Thursday, the 7th of April. The tax-payers will then breathe freer and deeper. The joyous event should be celebrated throughout the State, with bonfires and illuminations.

The following Washington dispatch, which we find in a city paper of last Monday, is plainly indicative of the refined and elegant amusement to which our "second Washington," so called, proposes to devote his leisure hours during the coming autumn. What will be the next Presidential entertainment to which the American people will be invited?

One hundred gentlemen have organized a racing association, and leased the National race course near this city. Among the stockholders are President Grant, General Sherman and a large number of prominent army and navy officers.

That bare-faced and infamous swindle, Bates' Military History, once more floats to the surface, notwithstanding the summary disposition which was made of it at the last session of the Legislature. The plainly expressed hostility of that body to this plundering scheme has no terrors for the enterprising Bates, as it seems he was not working up the job during the last year, without the shadow of legislative authority. Only a few days ago a Radical member of the House offered a resolution distributing to each member of the Legislature twenty-five copies of this literary trash, the cost of printing and binding each volume not to exceed three dollars and seventy-five cents. This neat little operation would abstract from the State treasury the sum of nine thousand, three hundred and seventy-five dollars. This is a fair specimen of Radical economy. Of all the corrupt schemes that have brought deep disgrace on the Legislature for the last ten years, we do not remember one which has been so absolutely iniquitous as this. Nothing but itself could be its own parallel.

As a SLIGHT EVIDENCE of the novel system of legislation prevailing at Harrisburg and known as "cutting across lots," it may be stated that one Adaire, (not Robin, but Alexander,) who represents one of the Radical districts of Philadelphia, has recently introduced a plain and straightforward resolution in the House to strike the word "white" from the third article of the Constitution. This is worthy of Sir Boyle Roach, and would be very convenient if it only had the merit of being legal; but Adaire has failed to see in his ignorance that he has butted his head straight against the Constitution itself. If such a silly proposition, or one equally as absurd, had been offered in a Legislature of one of the reconstructed States, by a carpet-bagger, or even by a negro, it would not have excited special wonder. But coming as it does from a leading member of the party in the "loyal North," that arrogates to itself all the brains and intelligence of the country, it creates immoderate laughter and at the same time deep humiliation. Long live the immortal Alexander Adaire of happy memory.

Gihon and Geary.

When Dr. John W. Gihon, the private secretary of John W. Geary, was about to become the editor of a new Radical paper at Harrisburg, he addressed a letter to him whose legs are riddled with rebel bullets, resigning his position, in which letter he expressed the most unbounded faith in Geary's patriotism, as well as in his personal and official integrity. Gihon hands Geary over to the glorious uncertainties of the political future, with the following confident prediction:

"Your past record is auspicious of higher honors than await you." To all of which the hero, who fought above the clouds, and who was the one and ever present terror of Stonewall Jackson, approvingly and hopefully replies in the manner following:

"You have expressed kind wishes that I may yet be the recipient of higher honors, in which I most heartily join you, if I can only obtain them in a more efficient and faithful discharge of the duties of my present position." Does this hearty rejoinder on the part of Geary point to a seat in the United States Senate, or to the White House? Geary's vaunting ambition will yet overleap itself. When the auspicious time comes for such a pretender in statesmanship to be placed on his proper, normal political level, his descent from his present elevated position will be as sudden as it will prove to be disastrous to all his hopes of future political preferment. Great will be the fall thereof.

When Charleston was bombarded by the Union fleet, the Orphans' Asylum in that city, belonging to the Sisters of Mercy, was reduced to an unsightly mass of ruins. During the subsequent occupation of the city by the Federal troops, these heroic and self-sacrificing women were unremitting in their care and attention to the sick and wounded officers and soldiers of the Union army. After the close of the war these officers, although scattered over different States, yet entertaining a grateful sense of the many acts of kindness and devotion which they and the soldiers under their command had received at the hands of these benevolent Sisters, united in a memorial to Congress, asking that body to appropriate a sum of money large enough to enable them to rebuild their ruined Asylum. The effort did not then prove successful, but it will be seen from the

action of the House of Representatives during the early part of last week, which we publish below, that this meritorious act is about to be consummated. Apart from the religious views of the recipients of this proposed bounty, but resting exclusively upon its own merits, no right-minded man will interpose an objection. It is well for the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston that Congress does not contain a majority of men imbued with the same liberal and tolerant spirit towards their order as has recently been displayed by the Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair County Radical. If that were so, the rank weeds and the tangled grass would grow on the site where once stood the happy home of the orphans of Charleston.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating twenty thousand dollars to the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy at Charleston, South Carolina, for the purpose of rebuilding their orphan's asylum, in consideration of services rendered by those sisters to sick and wounded Union officers and soldiers during the war, the money to be expended under the direction of Sister M. Xavier. Mr. Benjamin made the point of order that as the bill made an appropriation it must be first considered in committee of the whole. The Speaker sustained the point of order. Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules to have it considered in the House and passed. The rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas 110, nays 46.

The Treasury Investigation.

Much was expected from the labors of the committee raised by the State Senate to investigate the management of the State Treasury, as well by the present incumbent, R. W. Mackey, as by his predecessors in the same office. The people had a right to suppose that it would lead to some practical result, to be followed by the necessary legislation, in order to protect their hard-earned taxes from being diverted from their appropriate channel and made to subserve illegitimate and illegal purposes. That evil practices exist now, and have existed in that department of the State government for the last fifteen years, and that the office, by a management peculiarly its own, has been made a source of wealth to its various occupants during the period referred to—indeed, that it has possessed the inherent facility of transmitting everything into gold for its fortunate possessor—was universally conceded. And yet, judging from the action of the committee thus far, the proposed investigation will end in a broad farce, disgraceful to the committee, and, as most similar committees have heretofore acquitted themselves, keeping the work of promise to the ear but breaking it to the hope of a plundered and sorely taxed people.

Mr. Mackey, the present Treasurer, was examined by the committee, and although he explained the general routine of the business of the office, he persistently refused to inform the committee how much money had found its way into his pocket, in the shape of interest, for loaning the public funds to certain banking institutions and private speculators in various parts of the State, to ascertain which was one of the primary objects of the investigation. Gen. Irwin, who had been Mackey's immediate predecessor, as he will be his successor after the first Monday in May, was the next witness who appeared before the committee, and he stubbornly refused even to take the oath. This convenient dodge on the part of Irwin is not calculated to increase his reputation for official integrity, but is conclusive evidence that there is something rotten in Denmark. A warrant for his arrest, signed by the Speaker of the Senate and directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, was never executed, owing to a retrograde movement by that body, and there the matter rests, and there it will probably remain during the present session.—What potent influence was brought to bear on the Senate in order to effect this backward step, is a matter of conjecture. The investigation, however, meager and imperfect as it has been, shows that a complete and thorough reform in the hitherto loose and illegal management of the Treasury is sternly demanded. We venture to say that there is not a member of either party in the Senate who is not familiar with the whole question and the remedy that ought to be applied, and yet they have not the nerve to arrest, by proper legislation, this constantly increasing evil in that department of the State government. For weeks there has been a bill on the files of the Senate, introduced by Mr. Wallace, having for its object the better protection of the funds in the State Treasury. Why has there been no effort made to take it up and pass it? It required only one week for the Senate and House to pass a bill, fixing the moderate sum of nine millions and a half of State securities from the vaults of the Treasury and authorizing their transfer to certain contemplated rail roads of doubtful utility. But when the dearest interests of a people, robbed and plundered almost to madness, demand prompt and thorough protection, no voice in the Senate is raised in their defence. If the Legislature should adjourn without enacting some wholesome and stringent law on this vitally important subject, its members will have incurred a fearful responsibility and one which they will find serious difficulty in settling with their confiding but betrayed constituents.

The Union Pacific trains took west in regular morning train, on March 16th, 385 passengers from the trains which have been snow-bound in Iowa. The number was so great they were obliged to send out two trains, the first consisting of three passenger coaches, mail and express, and two of Pullman's elegant drawing-room cars and dining car; the second had four coaches, three baggage cars, and two sleeping cars. Business for a while looked very lively about the Ninth street depot.—Omaha Herald.

Carpet-bag lawyers in the South are engaged in hunting up vagabond negroes who have been denied seats in railroad cars, and bring suit against the companies for damages. Cuffy gets his name in the Radical papers, and the lawyers finger the damages, if any are awarded. This is according to the Butler code.

The "City of Boston."

Ever and anon there is some notable occurrence that brings out in a bold relief the native goodness of the human heart that, after all, is not totally given over to wickedness and selfishness. Nothing more marked has occurred during the year than the mysterious fate of the ocean steamer "City of Boston," that has awakened the sympathy of the two hemispheres.

The "City of Boston" was built in Glasgow, three years ago, and was regarded as one of the most symmetrical and seaworthy crafts put afloat by the Inman Company, and was built for carrying rather than for celerity of speed. The following were her dimensions: Length on deck, 325 feet; width of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 28 feet, with a measure of 2,260 tons. She was provided with two engines of 800 nominal horse power, four boilers, double bottom, and engine room, and the engine room and boiler were to be used in the event of any accident to her hull, or in case of fire.

For the purpose of giving strength and tenacity to her hull, she was provided with deck stringers of broad steel plates of the same metal. She was divided transversely by seven water tight bulkheads, five of which extended up through the passenger deck to the spar deck of the vessel, thus dividing her into eight compartments. Her home was built on the main deck, and extended from stem to stern, the upper portion forming a promenade deck.

All the after part of the ship, from the engine room, was for the accommodation of first class passengers, and contained a saloon sixty feet in length by thirteen feet in width, and a lower saloon fitted up with state rooms, and capable of accommodating over 100 first class passengers. The stowage and second cabin were forward of the engines, and well lighted and ventilated. She was supplied with ten first class life boats, and her spars, at the time of sailing, were in good order. Having on board an ample supply of canvas and being ship rigged, it was calculated that she would be able to make good time under sail, even should her engine or machinery become disabled.

She sailed from the port of New York at noon on the 25th day of January, fifty-three days ago at noon to day. Since leaving Halifax there have been no tidings of her. She had on board 778 bales of cotton, a large quantity of other freights, and the Provincial Mails. She was valued at £70,000 upon which a one-half risk had been taken.

At the time of sailing she had on board Captain J. J. Halcrow and about one hundred officers and crew. There were booked at New York eighty-four passengers, and Halifax forty-four, making in all about two hundred and thirty souls on board.

The fate of that ship and her precious human freight has become a matter of absorbing interest, and deep and genuine sympathy with millions of people to whom both crew and passengers were total strangers. A strong and noble ship, in whom so many hopes centered, lost upon the waste of trackless waters from whom no tidings are likely to ever come to the tearful watchers in the two hemispheres. Two hundred and thirty human beings who once trod her decks with confidence, and who saw the last of earth, as the long sea line shut out the receding shores of the New World, gone down amid the terror and fury of the pitiless storm.

What strange and terrible pictures imprint themselves upon the mind as we try to fathom the silent mystery that enshrouds the fate of the lost ship and her passengers. Of her drifting helplessly upon the waves, water logged and slowly sinking, or drifting helplessly upon the breakers and parting her strong timbers amid the howling of the winds, the tearing of the cordage and rigging and the falling of spars and masts, while the crew and passengers, struggling and praying in vain for earthly succor, are swallowed up by the seething waves, while the last minute gasps belch forth the closing requiem.

But the other day when the tidings are the doubly cruel because cruelly false—news was flashed over the wires that the "City of Boston" had arrived safely out, at Queens-town, the whole nation breathed free, the voices of the ragged newshoys along the streets crying in cheery tones "Safe arrival of the City of Boston," sounded like a sweet melody, and all were eager to see and to converse with the Judges of the Supreme Court, returned last week from the trial. But the Chief Justice, last week, admitted a husband to testify for a wife, and upon the general understanding of the Court, we think that a wife is a competent witness for the husband, and the husband a competent witness for the wife. But when put upon the stand, although she is put there by her husband, she becomes a general witness, and may be examined about anything that has relation to the case.

QUEER EXPERIENCE OF A GERMAN.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin relates the adventures of a German in that city, who seems to have had a rather singular experience. As a train of fat cars was moving out at the rate of five miles an hour, he attempted to jump aboard but fell on the track. The first wheel struck his head and pushed it off against the snow, but turned his legs across the rail. The text wheel pushed the legs off and he kept spinning around like a top, until the whole train had passed. Some spectators ran to the spot, expecting to find a mutilated corpse, but found instead a disgusted Teuton. He said he thought he was under the train about three quarters of an hour; that at first he expected every wheel would cut off his head or legs, but he got accustomed to it, and concluded there was no danger. Through all his horizontal somersaults, he clung to his cigar, an instance of devotion to the weed under adverse circumstances, which would be hard to match.

KEPPIG'S LENT AND HEALTH.—Dr. J. W. Hall, the publisher of Hall's Journal of Health, in his recently published and most excellent work on "Health and Good Living" has the following on the physical benefits of keeping Lent strictly, without the dispensation usually granted:

If all persons for a month in early spring were to abstain from all meats whatsoever, as the spirit of the doctrine of Lent requires, it would add greatly to the health of communities by enabling the system to throw off the impurities of the body acquired by the hearty eating of winter, would cool off the heated blood, and thus destroy the germs of spring and summer disease; and thus it is that the proper practice of the precepts of religion promotes not only the spiritual but the physical health of man. These are simple measures; they are practicable, cost no money, and are available to all; and if heeded in a rational manner, death would be kept from many a dwelling, and lifetime sorrows would be lightened to many bosoms.

Michael Ferguson, who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Linger, at Trumansburg Landing, N. Y., Saturday evening week, was captured on Wednesday night, at the home of his mother, in Tioga county, Pa. He was taken to Ithaca, N. Y.

We are indebted to De Haven & Brother, Philadelphia, for a copy of the Omaha Herald of March 17, from which we extract the following:—Phila. Inquirer, 26th.

The Union Pacific Railroad has won a lasting triumph in having operated a thousand miles of line during the unprecedented storm of the last three days, without suffering serious obstruction from snow on any part of it. This is the crowning victory of the continental railway as a winter line, and not only dispels, finally and forever, the popular error concerning the mountain snow, but settles the case of malignant rivals and enemies who have claimed for years that it could not be operated in winter. It was a writer in the Edinburgh Review who based his main argument in favor of a rival English line from Vancouver through Rupert's Land to Hudson's Bay upon the broad assertion that the Union Pacific could not be operated in winter. It is not a year since Horace Greeley argued for six months, and the President project upon the same ground, while all the small fry, croakers of high and low degree, have made the country ring again with unanswerable clamor to the same effect.

The experience of a single winter has settled the great question triumphantly for the great road. The late storm, following upon several others of singular severity, put it to a final test, and it comes out of it on the large side, to the frequent project upon the same ground, while all the small fry, croakers of high and low degree, have made the country ring again with unanswerable clamor to the same effect.

While every connecting Eastern road is buried in snow and blocked, the mails from the East being at this writing three days behind time, those from the West arrive with uninterrupted regularity from as far west as California.

It would be unjust not to mention in this connection the forecast, energy and skill with which the Union Pacific has been protected against snow obstructions at its most vulnerable points, and too much credit cannot be awarded to Col. Hammond, Mr. Mead, and the management generally, upon results which prove the Union Pacific the best winter route in the same latitude in the United States.

A SAD STORY.—A Hartford paper says: "A sad story of a broken home has recently been brought to light in this city. A few years ago Mr. and Mrs. Mich'l Brassil, living on Russel street, were a happy and united couple, having five children. The father was a good workman, in the employ of the Hartford & New Haven Railroad Company, but some time ago became dissipated and lost his place. Soon after this he began to drink; then two children died; another fractured a hip, causing permanent lameness, and still another became involved in crime and was sent to the Reform School. Last Friday the youngest child was found dead in bed by the side of its drunken mother. The eldest daughter, returning from school, first made the terrible discovery. The father, who was working in Middle-town, was telegraphed for, but nothing was heard from him until last evening, when he was arrested by the police for drunkenness. The mother did not recover from her stupor till Sunday, and then found that kind friends had buried her child. The father is still in the station house. The mother is nearly crazy, and the entire family is broken up."

HUSBAND AND WIFE AS WITNESSES.—The Philadelphia Ledger says an interesting question was debated with the Chief Justice, during the progress of a trial. For the defense, Mr. Clayton called to the witness stand the wife of the defendant, claiming to examine her under the authority conferred by the act of Assembly of April 1869. Mr. Samuel C. Perkins, for the plaintiff, objected to the examination of the wife.

Justice Read left the Court, and after conferring with the Judges of the Supreme Court, returned and said: "I have consulted my brethren in the other room, and I find that the Chief Justice, last week, admitted a husband to testify for a wife, and upon the general understanding of the Court, we think that a wife is a competent witness for the husband, and the husband a competent witness for the wife. But when put upon the stand, although she is put there by her husband, she becomes a general witness, and may be examined about anything that has relation to the case."

A blushing black bridesmaid near Forsyth, Ga., accompanying her principals on the wedding tour, was caught stealing a shawl. Dinah was accused of the theft, and confessed her guilt, and being desirous of accompanying the wedding party on its tour, she prayed that her punishment might be swift and summary. It was decided—Dinah giving her ready consent—that she should receive the lawful complement of forty-nine lashes. She met her fate with resignation, and the party went on their way rejoicing. No cards.

A strange case of child abduction occurred in Chicago on St. Patrick's day. A little girl, four years old, while playing near home, was taken off by a young lady. In the evening she was accidentally found in the organ loft of the Catholic Church, a mile and a half away, stripped naked and nearly perishing from cold. The organist was about to lock the church, and the child would have been kept there until Sunday, and would doubtless have expired. The cause of the strange proceeding is not known, but it is supposed to be revenge.

A bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland has passed the House of Commons in England. Mr. Gladstone admitted its provisions were strong, and hoped they would reach the desired point. "If so," he said, "evils which now curse and afflict Ireland would soon vanish, and Parliament might resume that beneficial legislation on which alone it was safe to build permanent hopes for the future." The vote in favor of the bill shows it meets the wishes of a large majority of the Representatives of the people both in England and Ireland.—Age.

About five years ago a young man employed as teller in a New York bank discovered upon settling accounts one evening that he was \$9,800 short. Not being able to replace the amount he himself he was discharged and his snreties were forced to make good the missing amount. Since then he has rested under continuous suspicion. A few days ago some workmen in removing the desk at which the teller had formerly been employed, found a gold check, signed by United States Treasurer Spinner, of the date and amount (reckoning the premium then obtained) of the alleged defalcation.

Some months ago, a white girl residing in Meadville, in this State, married a negro. She is now before the Legislature asking for a divorce, and the bill has passed the House. This is an early specimen of the effect of Radical teachings in regard to negro equality. Unions between the races will take place, then will come disgust and aversion, to be followed by such action as that chronicled from Harrisburg. These occurrences will lower the standard of public and private morals, but, if the Radical party can gain a few votes by pandering to the negro movement, they will continue to urge the colored column by all the means in their power.—Age.

General News Items.

A dispatch from New Orleans of the 26th says: Pierre Soule is dead, aged sixty-nine years. A poor little boy, ten years old, whose parents are dead, shot himself through the heart at Portsmouth, Va. It is supposed harsh treatment drove him to the act.

A man has been convicted in Wisconsin of murdering his four wives, one after another, and has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. There is no capital punishment in Wisconsin.

The town clock at Sing Sing struck twenty-one times at 10 o'clock on Monday night. One poor fellow, who had been to see his friends, counted the strokes, and declared that he had never been out so late in all his life, and he did not know what his wife would say.

The Scranton Democrat has a report that the body of one of the Avondale victims has never been taken from the mine, and that the subterranean caves of the mines are haunted by the spirits of those who died there; lights are seen and strange and unearthly noises are heard there nightly.

Isaac Myers, of Baltimore, a well known colored man connected with the National Executive Committee of colored men of that State, has been appointed a special agent of the Post Office Department at a large salary of \$12,000 per annum, and \$3 per diem while traveling. Another nut for poor white Republicans to crack.

The Daily Telegraph, a gentle paper published in Utah Territory, says that the better way for Congress to deal with Utah is to admit her as a State, and let the high civilization, religious teaching, noble example, and Christian argument of the millions of the Republic lead the thousands of Utah to a higher moral plane if they can. Ah! If.

Speaking of the retrial of the assassin Yarger to prison, the Jackson (Miss.) Pilot says that he rode into town at 3 o'clock in the morning with an armed body guard of four men, went directly to the City Jail, and demanded admission, an undertaking more difficult at that hour than his very easy exit. But he finally was admitted, and his four friends left for parts unknown.

A bearded girl has made her appearance at Glade Spring Depot, Washington county, Va. She is four years old, and has a moustache and whiskers, the hair upon the forehead extending to the eyebrows. Very heavy hair, exceedingly black, extends below the shoulders. The child is sprightly, with fully developed limbs and well-formed body. The arms, shoulders, and back are covered with soft, downy hair.

The New York World, speaking of Presidential candidates, and the formal announcement of Governor Geary that he is prepared to accept the nomination, does not hesitate to say that should the chance be narrowed down to one between Grant and Geary, we rather incline to Geary. This is about as small a compliment as could have been paid to Geary; but how infinitely less that paid to Grant.

A letter to the Times from an old comrade of the lamented Commander Williams, of the Onetida, says the first act of the brave sailor's life was to save the captain and crew of the British ship Cleopatra. This humane deed was done in 1858, off St. John's, N. B., while Mr. Williams was a midshipman on board the sloop Decatur. The Cleopatra was encountered in a sinking condition and Mr. Williams went aboard of her and brought off all her crew.

A ghost drove an entire family tumultuously from a home in Geary at a late hour on Sunday night. After a while their excitement was allayed, and on investigating they found that a cow, on a foraging raid, had made her way into a rear kitchen and inserted her head into an empty flour barrel. The barrel became fast on her horns, and unable to escape the incumbrance, the terrified animal commenced a frantic rampage about the apartment, with the result above described.

The Brooklyn Eagle says that the Radical are deluged with the idea that Revels occupied the seat of Mr. Jefferson Davis. Does not Zachariah Chandler occupy the seat occupied by Lewis Cass? Is not Fulton in the seat of Silas Wright, Dick Yates in the seat of Douglas, Charles Sumner in that of Daniel Webster, Drake in that of Thos. H. Benton, Colfax in that once occupied by Geo. Clinton and Martin Van Buren, and Grant in that of George Washington and Jefferson? Why mention a single isolated case?

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M. L. CATMAN SELLS FLOUR, GROCERIES, & C., VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. 1870. SPRING. I am now prepared to offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS OF TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE. My stock consists in part of every article in the line of TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE. Wholesale or Retail. Tin, Sheet-iron, COPPER AND BRASS WARE. SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE OF EVERY KIND. Heating and Cooking Stoves, EXCELSION COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH and PARLOR RANGING STOVES. And any Cooking Stove desired, I will when ordered at manufacturer's price. Old Stove Plates and Grates, &c., &c. will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to Spouting, Valves and Conductors, all of which will be made out of the best materials and put up by competent workmen. Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimney. I would call particular attention to my House Burner, with Glass Chimney, for more light than any other in use. Paragon Burner, for Grate Co. SUGAR KETTLES and CAULDRONS of all sizes constantly on hand. Special attention given to Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron at lowest possible rates. Wholesale Merchants' Lamps now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person. Hoping to see all my old customers many new ones this Spring, I return most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not. FRANCIS W. HALL, Johnstown, March 7, 1867. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS! AT THE EBENSBURG HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. His stock consists, in part, of Cooking, Parlor and Stove, of every description, of my own manufacture; Hardware of all kinds, such as Locks, Saws, Butt Hinges, Table and Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Slicers, Apple Parers, Pen and Pencil Cases, great variety of Brushes, Hair, Broom, Straps, Axes, Hatchets, Saw Blades, Machines, Angers, Chisels, Planes, Passes, Squares, Files, Taps, and Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Crosscut Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Saws, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Winged, Grind Stones, Patent Gas and Measures, Lumber Scales, Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Blister Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Caps, Lead, &c., &c. Oil, Soap, Pumps and Tubing; Harness and Saddlery of all kinds; Wooden and Iron Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glass-ware, Paints, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c. FAMILY GROCERIES such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice, and Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO, CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Spraying Shoe, Dusters, Varnish, Stone, Gaskets, Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes of Cords and Manila Ropes, and many articles at the lowest rates for CASH. House Spouting made, painting done up at low rates for cash. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying in wholesale. Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867. AGENTS WANTED FOR HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY. Nearly 800 pages on fine calculations made expressly for this work, for sale in open type, and will be illustrated with FINE ENGRAVINGS by S. W. Benson. Also, a splendid colored fruit catalogue, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest fruits, colored from life. In English and German. THIS BOOK is a sure, safe and reliable guide to every Farmer, Stock Raiser, and Fruit Cultivator. By its use they can see their profits each year, and greatly increase the value of their land. It makes the farmer rich. It makes hard work pay. It is purchased by almost every one at night. 600 copies sold in a few small towns, and in many cases, hundreds in a single day. Agents can find no better employment than to sell this book. Farmers and their wives can earn \$100 per month by selling only one copy per day, while more than 100 copies can easily be sold. Farmers can make the most successful agents for this book and now is the proper time to take it. If you wish to engage in the business, send circular containing a full description of the book and terms of agents. Address: ZEIGLER, McQUEEN & CO., 614 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Sole Agents, Cincinnati, O., 60 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., 513 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Spring-Field, Mass. TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.—Having purchased the stock and fixtures of Mr. T. Williams, and the building recently vacated by S. E. Esq., on High street, opposite the residence of Son, the subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he is prepared to furnish TIN, SHEET-IRON, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, at prices as low as any other establishment in the county. He has a large stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron, and is prepared to make and put up any article in the line of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron, at moderate prices as low as any other establishment in the county. Particular attention paid to making and putting up Spouting, Valves and Conductors, all of which will be made out of the best materials and put up by competent workmen. Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimney. I would call particular attention to my House Burner, with Glass Chimney, for more light than any other in use. Paragon Burner, for Grate Co. SUGAR KETTLES and CAULDRONS of all sizes constantly on hand. Special attention given to Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron at lowest possible rates. Wholesale Merchants' Lamps now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person. Hoping to see all my old customers many new ones this Spring, I return most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not. VALENTINE LETT, Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1869.