HE WAS THINKING OF IT.

He sot by der fire a dinking,
Und he's eyes vas on der shdofe,
He's bipe vas glinched bedween hiss doods,
Unt he's libs dem didn't mofe;
He's hands vas grossed across he's breasd,
Agross he's breasd so close,
Und dres big dears run out he's eye
Und drickled down he's nose.

For he vas dinking of gone by days,
Ven he vas a leedle shild,
Ven he use to lay on his mudder's breasd,
Unt kinder draw id mild;
Ven he used to sot by he's mudder's knee
Und blay mit her abron shdrings,
Unt vent to shleep mit der kiddeu cat,
Und all dot kind of dings.

He vas lifing he's shildhood's days agin—
He vas jusd a boy vonce more—
He dought he done like he used to done,
"Shlide down der cellar door;"
Blay "shnap der vip," "I shby der voolf,"
Unt oder dings so gay,
Und dree more dears run down he's nose
Und passed forefer avay.

He's heart vas glat—a grade big shmile
Dot seedle on he's face—
Mit all der beeples in der voorld
He rood not shange his blace;
He sot and sot, and der dears dem rolled
Und drickled down he's nose,
Den der fire vent out and he jumped in bed
Mitoud dookin off he's glose.

The Strasbourg Cathedral.

As everything about Strasbourg will be read with interest, we feel sure that the following from the Dublin *Irishman* will prove acceptable to our readers:

Halt! What marvel of masonry is that? Mangar sang, "The Dome—the Dome of Cologne!" but he might have spared a verse for the minster of Strausbourg. See its spire, how it flies aloft to the infinite blue of the skies! Thousands of slaves cemented with their blood the building of the great Pyramid, that monster memorial of man.

But uplift the eyes and gaze. Over a score of feet is it excelled by this surpassing spire, which the free hands of men raised piously to the honor of God. It is 64 feet higher than the vaunted tower of St. Paul's, and about four and a half times higher than that dwarfish pillar to the sanguinary adulterer, Nelson, your streets have been disgraced with. It notoriously destroys the vast beauty of Sackville street.

Paying fifteen centimes to the astonished keeper, who has few visitors now, I mount to the platform. Having taken the precaution to be provided with a note from the maire and governor, I was allowed to ascend the spire. It required strength of nerve, for the stone fretwork is so open and the supporting pillars so thin and wide that you might grow dizzy and topple down through all the stony network like a dizzy bird the' the intervowen boughs of the forest. Under the carved rosette where the spiral stair ends I stopped and eyed for a moment the inscriptions on the walls; then I turned, but the next adventurous traveller may read beside the names of Stolberg, Goethe, Schlosser and Herder, the unassuming but not undistinguished appellation of M. Blarney de la Blague.

What a frosted network of stone masonry—what "frozen music"—is this wonderful cathedral, which took centuries in its building, yet whose chiselling looks as sharp, as distinct as though hewn a year ago; and before I pass from it I must have one glance at yonder wondrous and famous clock in the south transept. Just three hundred years ago, come next year, it was made by some miraculously patient man, and went for many a generation to the delight of youth and age. But it stood still for half a century, and a generation must have died knowing it only by the tradition of its fame. All honor to Schwilge—poetic name!—who, brave Strasbourgher burgher as he was, devoted himself to set it agoing again. For a-go it did go—with its figures coming out to toll the hours—to show the day of the week—the day of the month—the month of the year—the year itself, and many another epoch!

It is noon—out come all the figures—old men, young men, maids and children—to make a glorious chiming. A single beautiful pillar, ornamented with statues, supports the parts of the church where it is placed, and above the Gothic border running along the wall, stands the statue of the architect of the cathedral, Erwin of Steinbach.

Let me moralize.

Printer!—In this city, some four and a half centuries ago, the first attempt at printing was made. Guttemberg tried it here, and Peter Schoeffer, who helped him when he crossed to Mayence, and improved by the casting of letters, was a citizen of this city. Come forth to the Herb market and admire David's noble statue to Guttenburg, in what is now Guttenburg's "place." Poor David! His corpse had a difficulty in crossing the frontier home, as you may know if you are a reader of Beranger or Father Prout's Reliques.

Not far off, in St. Thomas's Protestant Church, is a splendid monument to Marshal Saxe, of whom you read in O'Callaghan's History of the Irish Brigade and Davis's "Fontenoy":

On through the camp the column trod—King Louis turns his rein;
"Not yet, my liege," Saxe interposed, "the Irish troops remain."
"Lord Clare," he says, "you have your wish—there are your Saxon foes."
The marshal almost smiles to see, so furiously he goes.

Well, here is Marshal Saxe in marble calmly descending into the grave, whilst the fair form of France yearningly seeks to detain him and to stay the menacing attitude of death. Saxe was a Protestant, and somewhat of a free liver.

It may be some instruction for Protestant Prussian sympathizers with you to know that one-third of the Strasbourgers are Protestants, and contribute their quota of warriors to repel the Prussian army.

A Curious Decision.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that where by negligence sparks from a locomotive set fire to a warehouse near a railroad track, the railroad company is liable for the damage done by the fire, but strange to say the same tribunal also decides that if another house caught fire from the flames of the burning building set on fire by the locomotive, the owner of said premises has no remedy. The railroad company, it was held, was only responsible to the first person, who by the negligence of the railroad company's servants had his property set on fire and destroyed; but although the second sufferer was injured by precisely the same reason, because the fire kindled by the locomotive spread to him, he had no remedy.

Signs.—When you see the sun before you get out of bed, it is a sign that you wouldn't do for a farmer.

When you see a boy throwing stones on the streets and speaking impudently to old people, it is a sign that his parents don't care much for him.

When you see a girl throwing kisses and winking at the boys as they pass her window, it is a sign that she is too young to be out of sight of her maternal relative.

When you see young gentlemen and ladies whispering, and giggling, and writing notes in church, it is a sign that the man who teaches good manners omitted to give them a call when he came along the last time.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, JOHN A. BLAIR, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria,

ON TUESDAY, THE 11th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1870,

for the purpose of selecting the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

One person to represent the Seventeenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to represent the county of Cambria in General Assembly.

One person for high Sheriff of the county of Cambria.

One person for County Commissioner.

One person for Director of Poor and House of Employment.

One person for Coroner.

One person for County Auditor.

One person for Jury Commissioner.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the office recently occupied by M. Leavy, Esq., dec'd, in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet for the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maitzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Thomas Radcliffe, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward, to meet at Jas. Myers' Hall, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Treits in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Burbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township.

The General Election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

And I further give notice, as in and by the 12th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons exercising the offices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive Departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 16th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 12th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any militiaty officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in this Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence is in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election, or any person, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall voluntarily vote more than one election district, or otherwise, or shall vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1869:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

AMENDMENT CONSTITUTION, U. S.

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

SECTION 10. OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 4, A. D. 1870.

Sec. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved 15th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on the third day after the day of election, being on FRIDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that whereas judges, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend at such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at my office in Ebensburg, this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

JOHN A. BLAIR,
Sept. 15.-te. Sheriff of Cambria County.

DISSOLUTION of Partnership.—The Partnership heretofore existing between O. Cunningham, John Stoneback and B. Martin, in the Lumber business at Portage, Washington township, Cambria county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Witness our hands this 29th day of August, 1870.

O. CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN STONEBACK,
B. B. MARTIN,
sep.8.-6t. (By his Attorney, Jno. C. Martin.)

THE KIDNEYS!

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues, or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine ann convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called a Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel and Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Gout, or Rheumatism.—Pain occuring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky secretions.

The Gravel.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys.—These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

Dropsy is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

Treatment.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action by which the watery or calcerous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:

Dear Sir—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kind of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies thereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. William Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

ADDRESS,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE!

594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE

—UNLESS—

Done up in Steel Engraved Wrapper,

—WITH—

FAC-SIMILE OF MY CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

—AND SIGNED—

H. T. Helmbold.

June 23, 1870.-1y.

M. L. OATMAN

HAS BECOME AGENT IN

Ebensburg and vicinity

FOR THE CELEBRATED

GROVER & BAKER

LOCK-STITCH FAMILY

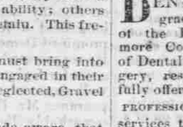
SEWING MACHINE,

WHICH IS WARRANTED TO

DO ALL KIND OF WORK

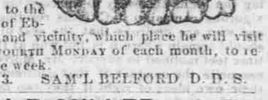
AND GIVE THE UTMOST

SATISFACTION IN ALL RESPECTS.



Dentistry.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the fourth Monday of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD D. D. S.



DR. H. B. MILLER,

Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. All work warranted. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

Dr. D. W. Ziegler, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

Medical Card.—Dr. E. J. Dunbar has commenced the practice of medicine in Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa.—Office over the store of E. & H. Nutter. All professional calls responded to promptly at any hour of the day or night. [je.23.-3m.]

E. H. Plank, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, East Ward. Night calls may be made at the late residence of Dr. R. S. Bunn, West Ward. [nuyr.2]

W. W. Jamison, M. D., Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21. ly.]

James J. Oatman, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. J. Lloyd, successor to R. S. Bunn, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

Attorney at Law, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

Attorney at Law, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867. tf.

G. L. Pershing, Attorney-at-Law, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, upstairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

C. W. Easly, Attorney at Law. Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

A. Kopelin, - - - - T. W. Dick,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.

Kopelin & Dick, Attorneys-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

R. L. Johnston, J. E. Scanlan
Johnston & Scanlan,
Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

F. A. Shoemaker,..... Geo. W. Oatman
Shoemaker & Oatman, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Offices on High street, immediately east of Huntley's hardware store. [ap.8,'69.

W. H. Sechler, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

Geo. M. Reade, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

Attorney at Law, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

Attorney at Law, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row. Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

Attorney at Law, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

Attorney at Law, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

James C. Easly, Attorney-at-Law, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

T. R. Scanlan, *Attorney-at-Law*, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a speciality.

H. Kinkead, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl3.

SAVE MONEY!

BY PATRONIZING

M. L. OATMAN & CO.,

CHEAP CASH DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS DRY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Ready-Made CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

SATINETTS, JEANS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,

And a Fresh and Complete Stock of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

DOUBLE EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

DRIED & CAN'D FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

Johnstown, April 28, 1870. 1y.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM..... JAS. B. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

FIRST NATIONAL

Saddle & Harness Shop

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

The subscriber has commenced business at his Old Stand on High street, West Ward, opposite the Union School House, Ebensburg, Pa., where he is manufacturing and is prepared to fill all orders in his line at greatly reduced prices. Desirous of patronage from all former patrons and the public generally, I invite them to call, with a view of saving money for themselves, as I will positively furnish the best and cheapest work that is or can be made in this or adjoining counties. Call and see samples of my work and learn my prices.

M. M. O'NEILL.

Ebensburg, March 10, 1870.-tf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG,

R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21.

A Romantic Story.

At the commencement of the present century a young man made his appearance in Stratford, and spent a few weeks in the eastern which then existed to attract stage coach travelers. Whence he came, what his business, none could tell. Directly opposite the tavern stood the cottage and forge of a blacksmith, Folsom. He had a daughter who was the beauty of the village, and it was not long to captivate the heart of the young man. He told his love, said he was from the city, that he was traveling incognito, and his confidence gave her his real name, claiming that he was heir to a large fortune. She returned his love, and they were married. A few weeks after this the stranger told his wife he must visit New Orleans on business, and the gossips of the town made the young wife unhappy by their hints and innuendoes. A few months the husband returned, but before a week had elapsed he received a large budget of letters, and told his wife he must return to England and go at once. He took his departure, and the gossips and other glorious opportunity to make the young woman wretched. To all but her it was a clear case of desertion, the wife trusting and hoping. At the end of that time she was received by the Stratford beauty and her husband, directing her to go to New York with her child, taking nothing with her but the clothes she wore, and embark in a ship for her home in Europe.

On her arrival in New York she engaged a ship splendidly furnished with every convenience and luxury, for her and her two servants ready to obey every wish of her, she might express. The ship cleared for England, and the Stratford beauty became the mistress of a superb mansion, and the wife of a baronet, was saluted by her secretary as Lady Samuel Stirling. On the death of her husband, many years ago, the Stratford boy succeeded to the title and estates of his father, and in the last edition of "Peerage and Baronetage," he is set down as the issue of "Miss Folsom of Stratford, North America." When the late Sir Samuel Stillman visited England, some years ago, he had the pleasure of meeting Lady St