

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1871. COMMITTEE MEETING.

The members of the Democratic County Committee of Cambria county are requested to attend the first day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested.

On Thursday at 2 o'clock both Houses of Congress adjourned until the first Monday of December next. The infamous Ku Klux bill and the Deficiency bill were both signed by the President before the adjournment.

The bill restoring the Spring Elections for township, ward and borough officers has finally passed both branches of the Legislature and has doubtless been signed by the Governor. We understand that hereafter the election for these officers will take place on the third Tuesday in March, and that the election officers chosen last October are to hold over until their successors are elected at the first election under the new law. As soon as we can see a copy of the law we will publish it.

It will be recollected that during the session of Congress previous to the last, Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts succeeded in getting an amendment adopted by the House, appropriating \$20,000 to the Sisters of Mercy in Charleston to enable them to rebuild their orphan's Asylum, which had been destroyed during the bombardment of that city. When the question of concurring in the amendment came up before the Senate, it was defeated by the saintly Harlan, Mr. Dawes and others of that stripe. Last week Mr. Dawes again offered the same amendment to the Deficiency bill, and sustained it in an eloquent speech. The House agreed to it by a unanimous vote, and the Senate has since adopted it. Justice, though sometimes slow, is sure to be reached at last.— This appropriation was not asked for as a matter of right, but was based on the petition of Congress of more than five hundred officers and privates of the Union army professing various religious creeds, many of whom had been kindly nursed and cared for by these same Sisters of Charity when they were prostrated by sickness or suffering from their wounds. With a commendable feeling of gratitude, they simply asked Congress to donate the money, in order that these self-sacrificing women might be again enabled to engage in the holy work of charity and benevolence to the homeless and friendless orphans of Charleston, without regard to color or creed. Who will say that the bounty was not bestowed for a generous and noble purpose?

When the Amnesty bill had passed the lower branch of Congress by such an overwhelming majority, it was confidently believed that it would not encounter any serious opposition in the Senate. This illusion was rudely dispelled by the action of a caucus of the Radical members of the Senate, which was held last Monday to consider what course should be taken on the subject. Senators Robertson and Sawyer, of South Carolina, Buckingham, Schurz, Logan, Lewis, Sherman, and Wilson, advocated immediate and favorable action on the House bill, while Morton, Edmunds, Chandler, and Scott opposed it as inexpedient, unwise and uncalled for. That apostle of Radical hate, Chandler, stated in the caucus that Grant was opposed to it, and the Amnesty bill was laid on the table by a vote of 29 to 16, several Senators refusing to vote. This effort at peace and good will is therefore defeated for the present. We were not at all surprised at John Scott's opposition to the measure. His course in the Senate, whenever a question has come before it affecting the people of the Southern States, shows him to be a bitter and malignant partisan, and without any of the milk of human kindness in his veins. The explanation is simple. He was once a Radical Democrat, but now is the most radical of Radicals, and is only following in the footsteps of a Christian who becomes a Turk and labors hard to prove the sincerity of his belief in the new doctrine he has embraced, by surpassing its most intolerant bigots in the ferocity of his zeal and the constancy of his devotion.

The following statement taken from the People's Pictorial Tax Paper is interesting as showing what a farmer pays in taxes under the present iniquitous tariff. It makes a startling showing in favor of the manufacturing as against the agricultural interests of the country:

	Per ct.
The farmer rises in the morning and puts on his flannel shirt taxed	66
His trousers taxed	60
His silk vest taxed	60
His coat—Cloth taxed	60
Buttons, taxed	40
Silk lining taxed	40
Padding taxed	150
Draws on his boots taxed	35
Sits down to breakfast on a plate taxed	45
Kisses and looks taxed	45
Reads a newspaper—Paper taxed	20
With ink taxed	20
And type taxed	20
Put on his slouched hat taxed	70
Hitches his horse, shod with nails taxed	47
To a plough taxed	30
With trace chains taxed	100
And harness taxed	35
He goes to village store and buys his wife a handkerchief taxed	60
Shawl (I suppose woolen) taxed	20
Silk for a dress taxed	60
Hat taxed	40
Stockings (I suppose worsted) taxed	75
Boots taxed	35
Silk cravat taxed	60
Silk umbrella taxed	60
Needles taxed	25
Thread taxed	35
Fins taxed	35
Buttons taxed	40
Steel pens taxed	70
Rice taxed	82
Soup taxed	70
Candles taxed	40
Sugar taxed	50
Paint taxed	30
Give a ballot and voice for protection under the old flag, taxed	100

Morton and Grant.

Two weeks ago to night a most notable political farce was played in the city of Washington. The locus in quo was the balcony of the National Hotel, and the leading performers were Oliver P. Morton, a Radical U. S. Senator from Indiana, U. S. Grant, of San Domingo fame, Schuyler Colfax, Jno. W. Farnes, and John C. P. Shanks, a Radical member of Congress, who is said to have been the original owner of "Shank's mare." The ostensible object in view was a serenade to Morton under the auspices of the Indiana clerks employed in the different departments at the seat of government. The real purpose, however, and which was well understood by the actors, was to enable Morton, in the speech he was to deliver, to renominate Grant for the Presidency. After a brass band had played an enlivening air the redoubtable John C. P. Shanks, in a spread eagle address, introduced Morton to the crowd, all of whom found ample room to stand on the avenue immediately in front of the hotel. Although Morton is a man of more than ordinary ability, his career in the Senate has shown him to be as unscrupulous and thorough-paced a demagogue as ever sat in that body. In that respect Chandler from Michigan, of "blood letting" infamy, is a fool when compared to him, and even Jim Nye, of Nevada, a first cousin of the immortal Bill Nye, who "went for that heathen Chinese," pales his ineffectual frowns before the admitted pre-eminence of Morton. He is Grant's leader in the Senate, and does all the dirty work assigned to him with promptitude and boldness. In his speech on the occasion referred to, after showering on Grant and his administration a vast deal of praise, as fulsome as it was false, he formally nominated him as the Radical candidate for President in 1872, Grant at the time sitting by the side of his Senatorial benchman. It was indeed a humiliating spectacle, but at the same time perfectly in harmony "with the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain" of the present incumbent of the White House. What former President, by a pre-arranged plan, has ever stooped so low to conquer? Not one. They would have scorned to do it. Their own sense of propriety, as well as a decent respect for the dignity of their high office, would have instinctively prevented them from thus dishonoring and trailing it in the dirt. Morton in his speech, not content with pronouncing a high sounding eulogium on Grant, interspersed with his usual unblushing falsehoods against the Democratic party, had the brazen impudence to lay down a platform for the Democratic candidate to stand upon during the next Presidential campaign. He asserted that if that party elected its candidate it would repudiate the public debt, it refused to pay the pensions to the widows and soldiers of the late civil war, and last, though not least, would take the right of suffrage away from the negroes. Where did this arrogant demagogue get his authority for making these sweeping and unfounded accusations? He well knew they were baseless fables when his slanderous tongue gave them utterance. Morton expects to succeed Mr. Fish as Secretary of State, as soon as the President gives the Secretary to understand that his resignation would be acceptable, and therefore Morton, in order to make his calling and election sure, feels bound to conciliate Grant by lying abuse upon the Democratic party. It is thus that he hopes that "thrift will follow fawning." When a Democratic President, on the 4th of March, 1873, relieves Grant from any further occupancy of the White House, none of the dreadful things predicted by this false prophet from Indiana will come to pass, or even attempt to be brought about.

At the very commencement of reconstructing the Southern States this same man, (Morton) who was then Governor of Indiana, was as bitter and outspoken an opponent of negro suffrage as any Mississippi or South Carolina planter. He opposed and denounced it both in his message to the Legislature of his own State as well as on the stump. Any vulgar slanders, therefore, which this scurvy politician may see fit now or hereafter, to utter against the future action of the Democratic party will fall perfectly harmless—they will be vox et preces nihil.

South Carolina.

If there is a State in this free and glorious republic more hopelessly cursed than another with a set of ignorant, reckless and corrupt legislators, it is South Carolina. The negroes in the State outnumber the white population, and the consequence is that more than two thirds of the members of the Legislature, which has but recently adjourned, belonged to the former class. Not being the owners of any real estate, and therefore not required to contribute anything to the support of the State government, a wide and inviting field for legislative robbery and oppression was spread out before them. Ignorance and stupidity enact the most infamous tax laws and the intelligent white owner of the soil is compelled to bear the heavy burden. No other State reels and staggers under the crushing weight of such enormous tax levies as South Carolina. It is as shameful as it is unparalleled. Under negro rule in that State taxation virtually amounts to a confiscation of the lands of the white population, who are practically unrepresented in the Legislature. During the last, as well as the previous session of that body, millions of State bonds were authorized to be issued by Scott, the carpet-bag Governor from Ohio, for the purpose of forcing the State into a system of wild and speculative public improvements. A large amount of these bonds have been negotiated, and are now held by capitalists in New York. Alarmed at the inevitable bankruptcy that is sure to follow, the members of the Chamber of Commerce in Charleston have held a meeting and solemnly warned the holders of these bonds that, come what may, the bona fide taxpayers of the State are resolved never to pay

An Artistic Mystery.

Congress has a momentous question to settle when it shall have disposed of the Ku Klux Klan, the Senators unfriendly to San Domingo, and other troublesome matters. We allude to the difficulty of determining the status of the great naval historical, historical-patriotic, tragical, comical, tragic-comical, or other species of painting, which was by late honored artist, oil painting, which by Mr. Wm. H. Powell, for the use and behoof of the United States. Vinnie Ream's statue—we know where that is, and Vinnie knows where the money is; but this time-honored piece of canvas is wrapped, rolled up, as it were, in the domain of doubt. Six years ago, while war was yet waging, and the pulse of patriotism was at its highest point, Powell, resolved to commission this painter, Powell, to build a picture for \$25,000, which should commemorate, in proper colors and dimensions, the daring deeds of the American navy; something which should record in oil the bravery of our tars on the water. The money, which some may think exorbitant, though Powell probably lost, was paid—\$2,000 down, \$4,000 annually for four years, and \$7,000 on the completion of the picture. No provision seems to have been made for the event of Powell's dying of old age before his task should be fulfilled.

Having got his contract duly signed, Powell went to work, and the price of paints and oils immediately rose, in consequence of the "corner" in the market consequent upon his orders. Years rolled on, the work was all sold out, and the artist, in consequence of the good old admiral died, secretaries of the navy came and went, the war-scarred heroes of Fort Monroe and New Orleans forgot their earlier battles in the new warfare between the staff and line, and still Powell plastered at his canvas, never omitting to call at the sub-treasury for his yearly stipend. In other words, he would draw a ship and then draw his allowance.

That Copper-Colored Cadet AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—A West Point correspondent has this to say: That interesting young elephant known to the world at large as Cadet Smith, has been again friskily sporting in the field of his wanton will, and proving how sheltering is the oasis which covers a darkey plot. Several months ago this darkey was tried by court martial for executing his neighbor's shins, and when remonstrated with, replying in terms of reverse of polite. Last summer he was also involved in trouble for using his tin dipper as an instrument with which rather to lay open the military skill than to quaff the sparkling spring. The head breaking business dropped quietly into oblivion. But for turning his eyes to the right at the command "left dress," he was court martialled in January. The findings were sent to Washington, and have remained there ever since.

And now, while Smith is, as it were, out on bail he repeats his former exploit—kicking the shins of the man next to him in the ranks, and making reflections, as unpleasant as untrue, upon his maternal ancestor. It is doubtful if he will be court martialled for this new offence; for another trial, while the sentence of the first is as yet unknown, could not fail to be the broadest kind of a farce.

The N. Y. Evening Post, Republican, still keeps up its fire on Grant's Force Bill. It declares that— Republican government has not failed in the Southern States. It has had no fair trial. So far as it has been tried at all, the result has been the most astonishing success in history, in allaying passion and cementing peace. The partial amnesty and independence of the Southern States, which have done wonders in preventing the universal disorder which so many expected from the social revolution wrought there so recently. These facts encourage the belief that if the Constitution were at once applied to the Southern States, at all its extent, putting their whole people precisely on an equality before the laws with all their fellow citizens, order and peace would speedily be re-established throughout the land. But in any case, this is all we can lawfully do for those States; and the attempt to force these blessings upon them by military violence is not only useless itself, but is a declaration that in the opinion of Congress popular government is a failure.

EXPOSURE, POVERTY AND DEATH.—A Sad Story.—During the first half of last week a strange man and woman were seen in the vicinity of Upton, this county, the man had a long beard and was wearing a hat. At night they would lodge in a barn unless they were refused admittance. One farmer refused them the use of his barn, and they spent several nights at a lime kiln about three quarters of a mile from Upton. On last Thursday night, some person passing the kiln late in the evening heard the voice of some one in great agony. The next morning the man reported that the woman was dead. Some of the neighbors visited the spot and found the statement to be true. An inquiry was held by Jacob Cook, Esq., and a verdict rendered that she came to her death from intemperance and exposure. The remains of the woman were buried the same afternoon in the graveyard of St. Stephen's church. She was about thirty-eight years old. The man gave his name as Henlon, and said that he was native of Schuylkill county.—Franklin Repository.

ADVANCE PAYMENT FOR NEWSPAPERS.—No subscriber worth retaining will object to the payment of advance for his paper. He wanted to hear Jenny Lind sing had to pay in advance. You can't take your seat in a rickety mail coach or fly-from-the-track railroad car without paying in advance for the risk of being killed. If you would hear a concert, or literary lecture, or see Tom Thumb, or the Siamese Twins, you must plunk down your twenty-five, fifty, or one hundred cents before you can pass over the threshold. Nay, any one who wishes to read Barnum's Autobiography he must pay for it. And yet men hesitate and cavil about paying in advance for a paper furnished at a price on the very brink and utmost verge of crime cost.

The very close result of the late election for Governor in Connecticut has suggested to the Cincinnati Enquirer an investigation of close elections in this country. It recollects the following instances of sharp contests: In 1829 Marcus Morton, Democrat, was chosen Governor of Massachusetts by one majority. In 1840, Edward Kent, a Whig, was elected Governor in Maine by sixty-eight votes over John Fairfield, Democrat. In 1844, Henry Clay, for President, carried Tennessee by 118 votes, over James K. Polk. In 1848, Secretary Ford beat John Weller, Democrat, for Governor of Ohio by about 250 votes.— In 1850 Horatio Seymour lost the Governor's office in New York by some 250, and in 1854 he was beaten again by just about the same figure.

Political and News Items.

A. T. Stewart salted down a million and one-half last year. Twenty-four large circuses are announced for the season of 1871, in the United States. The bill providing for a geological survey of the State was killed in the House on Thursday week.

Jennie Foster, a servant girl in Allegheny City, Pa., has gone to England to get a fortune of \$165,000 in gold. One or two applications of buttermilk will destroy lice on cattle, and it is a safe remedy to drive off the vermin.

The cost of artillery, gunpowder, etc., consumed in defending Paris during the late siege is estimated at \$12,000,000. Defiance, Ohio, has a family containing five doctors, a father and his four sons, each of the five being over six feet high.

A simple and very effective remedy for sore backs in horses, is a plaster made of the yolk of an egg and a spoonful of turpentine. The Democrats now have more members in Congress than at any time since the 35th Congress, the first during President Buchanan's term.

The "Egyptian Monks" is the name of a new secret society in Illinois. The lodge room furniture consists of one chair and fifty-three spittoons. The organ in the Royal Albert Hall, London, will be the largest and most powerful in the world, having 9,000 pipes and 125 stops, inflated by two steam engines.

A man named William Hoar, was killed on Saturday, the 8th inst., in North Union township, Fayette county, by another named George Cassidy, during a fist fight. The President has sent in the names of eleven persons to compose the Legislative Council of the District of Columbia. Three of these are black, Fred Douglass being one of them.

Wonders will never cease. A fancy soap mine has been discovered near Iowa City. It is in the form of a mineral, performs all the duties of soap, and has an aromatic odor. A great breach of promise case—Jennie M'Brice, of Bellefonte, Pa., I. Wagner—has been decided at Franklin, Venango county, in favor of Miss M'Brice, the jury awarding her \$3,500.

J. H. J. Imbault, one of the able and experienced Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, has been chosen President of the Philadelphia Steamship Company. An eccentric citizen of St. Louis died recently and left in his will \$1,000 to the man who, ten years before, had run away with his wife. One of the last things he said was that he never forgot a favor.

Cannibal boasts thirty-three widows of original Revolutionary soldiers. Supporting the youngest of them to have married at the age of 16, at the beginning of the war, she must now be 111 years old. A "spoonfish," so named from its spoon-like snout, was recently caught in the Ohio river, near Wellsburg, West Va. It weighed 23 pounds. It was forwarded to Ben. Butler by a few of his West Virginia friends.

A pupil in the High School at Pittsfield, Mass., who lost both of his arms by a railroad accident when a very small boy, manages his book, uses his slate, and writes legibly with his mouth. He can also write with his toes. There was an incendiary fire in Newburg on the 10th inst., which destroyed six stables and partially destroyed four dwelling houses. Loss \$4,000, partly insured.

"Softest beer" is the latest thing. It is larger concentrated than the way they do milk. So that the amount you can hold on the point of a knife, will make you drunk clear through. A man can carry enough in his vest pocket to ruin a temperance society. Strawberries are selling in Charleston, South Carolina, at thirty-five and forty cents a quart, and fresh shad at twenty-five and thirty cents apiece. Green peas retail at the low figure of ten cents per quart. Other vegetables are plenty, and almost equally cheap.

Political and News Items.

A thorough organization of the consolidated lines under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been made. Mr. Thos. A. Scott has been elected President, Wm. Shaw Vice President and J. M. McCullough General Manager. A circular will be issued in a few days giving notice of the change to the employees of the road.

The ways of justice in Brooklyn at present appear to be fast finding out. Two men were the other day found guilty, before Justice Lynch, of beating their wives. One was a poor man, and he was sent to the penitentiary for six months; the other was an accomplished accountant, and was sentenced to three months, and a fine of \$5 for that fact, he was fined \$5 for his crime.

David Williams, of Peach Bottom, Lancaster county, after heating an augur one day last week, plunged it into a keg containing powder, supposing it water, when an explosion took place, which blew up a blacksmith shop and terribly burned (perhaps fatally) Mr. Williams. Edward Lloyd and John P. Nolan, who were in the building at the time also suffered considerably.

John O'Leary, aged twenty-two, and a printer by profession, having been absent from his home, in Bellefonte, near two years, and nothing having been heard from him by his mother during that time, has caused her great uneasiness. Last heard from him he was in Corry. Any information concerning him addressed to T. B. Nolan, Washington D. C., will be thankfully received.

There is a singular lawsuit in Goddons county, Minn. It seems that two religious societies quarreled as to which should bury the dead body of a man who had belonged to neither, and the defeated one, soon after the funeral, came with an order from the man's widow for the removal of his remains to their cemetery. The order was disregarded, and the matter has gone into the courts.

A poor soldier in New Hampshire, who, after three applications, succeeded in getting a \$100 bonus, sent at once to an uncle who had loaned him that amount when he was in desperate need. A few days ago the uncle died, and by his will left the most penniless soldier all his estate, valued at \$200,000, giving as his reason for so doing that he had many times lent money to his relatives, and he alone had repaid him.

John Lowrey, of Georgetown, N. H., a Radical, evidently displeased at the dropping his party received at the late election, spiked the cannon used by the Democrats in firing a salute in that town, Tuesday night last, and has been held in \$200 bonds to answer further for committing the unlawful act. The gun is the one captured at the battle of Bennington by General Stark, and named "Molly Stark," in honor of the wife of the General.

It is reported that the Lutheran inhabitants of the province of Livonia have petitioned the Russian government to permit negotiations for the annexation of their province to Prussia, and that the czar ordered the signers to leave his dominions on pain of confiscation of their effects.

Mrs. Judith Rust died in Ipswich, Mass., a few days ago, and of her the Newburyport Herald says: "She was married on Christmas Eve, 1779, and although she was on good terms with her family, yet she never slept in her father's home afterward. There were ninety persons at her wedding, and she survived them all. She slept upon the same bedstead from the night of her marriage to the day of her death. She carried the first umbrella ever carried in Rowley."

D. G. Tuttle, of Warren, Ill., died on Thursday last of voluntary starvation, having for twenty-five days previously swallowed nothing except a few ounces of wine and water. The deceased was a strong believer in Spiritualism, and claimed that the spirits had told him that he must fast for forty days, after which he would go into a trance, and the spirit would depart; but after six days it would come back, and he would rise up and eat, and then we would all be brethren.

On Sunday, at the Catholic church of St. Mary, Williamsburg, N. Y., there was a narrow escape from a terrible fate. A procession of young girls, each carrying a lighted taper, entered the church while the priest was baptizing a number of converts. Suddenly the flame of a candle held by one of the little girls set fire to her veil, and the fire spread from veil to veil until some dozen of the children were on fire. Happily, through the presence of mind of those present, the flames were extinguished before the girls were seriously burned. Sergeant Bates, the soldier who marched with the Stars and Stripes through the Southern States a few years ago, to disprove the radical assertion that it was unsafe for any one to do so, has written a letter in which he says that when he reached Greensboro', N. C., on his travels, he was approached by Governor Holden, on behalf of the Union League, with an offer of \$10,000 if he would abandon the march "apparently in disgust" and go home. Bates, though a poor man, declined with indignation, and thus spoiled the radical little game.

1871. SPRING. 1871.

I am now prepared to offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS OF TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE.

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

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimney I would call particular attention to the House Burner, with Glass Chimney, for more light than any other in use.

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' Line now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Francis W. Young, JOHNSTOWN, MARCH 7, 1867.

THOMAS CARLTON Wholesale Dealer in GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE STATIONERY AND NOTIONS FINE, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS, RICE, FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISIONS.

1323 Eleventh Avenue, Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona, Pa.

All such goods as Spices, Brackets, and Willow Ware, Stone Drinking Cups, etc. will be sold from manufacturers' prices lists, and all other goods in stock at the lowest possible prices.

At Bargain Prices! SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! Black Silk at all prices. Groceries, Japanese Silks, Striped Japanese Silks, Plain Japanese Silks, Granite Japanese Silks.

VERY LOW IN PRICES! ALPACAS—A full line very cheap. Black Bombazines, Minus and Pailins, all colors. New Prints, Percales and Chintzes. JUST OPENED.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY GOODS, BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS AND RIBBONS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SPRING SHAWLS, \$2.00 and Upward—Great Bargains. Also, Black Thibet Shawls, Black, White and Scarlet Shetland Shawls.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF Infants' Embroidered Robes and Waists. Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Lace and Linen Pointed Collars, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES! Lace Curtains. WHITE AND STRIPE P. K'S. At Very Low Prices, at GEIS & FOSTER'S, 113 and 115 Clinton Street, JOHNSTOWN.

Our patrons and the public generally are invited to call and examine our stock.

50 PIECES OF CARPETS! CARPETS!! New Spring Stock and Styles. Brussels Carpets, Three Ply Carpets, Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Cottage & Hemp Carpets, Mattings and Rugs, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 wide.

AT GEIS & FOSTER'S, Nos. 113 & 115 Clinton St., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Book of 150 closely printed pages, containing a list of the best American advertising mediums, giving the names, addresses and full particulars of each, together with Daily and Weekly Political and Business Newspapers, together with becoming notices, published in the Religion, Agriculture, Literature, Commerce, and every other department of value. Mailed free to any address upon receipt of 25 cents. GEO. F. HOWE & CO., Publishers, No. 10 Park Row, New York.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, P. St. Augustine, Geo. county, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 17th inst., and the business of the firm of St. Augustine & Co. is now conducted by P. St. Augustine, a settlement of the firm is in progress.

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Blacklock Exp., April 15, 1871.