

Bring your Greenbacks along and get your Horses shod for \$2.00. You can get Buggy or Wagon ironed or repaired at Singer's shop, near Isaac Evans' Tanbary Ebensburg, Oct. 12, 1865-31.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED. IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, October 1, 1865.

- J. W. Brown, Sarah Hastor, S. W. Jones, Miss Jane A. Jones, Ed. Jones, W. H. Jones, Philip Kearns, Dennis Murray, B. G. Noller, Mrs. Mary Myers, S. T. Nichols, Mrs. Dortha Nichols, Miss Jane Roberts, Henry Tucker, M. B. Wilson, J. Weissinger.

Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules: 1. Direct letters plainly to the street number, as well as the post office and State and State street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that they be directed accordingly.

THE BODIES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following information relative to the procurement of the bodies of deceased soldiers buried in Government cemeteries, will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to the thousands bereaved by the war.

PHOTOGRAPHS! AMEROTYPES! CASES! PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS! Large-size Photographs taken from Small Amrotypes, Photographs, and Panotypes, for Frames.

EVERYBODY SHOULD GO AND HAVE THEIR PICTURES TAKEN AT STILES'. Rooms: Half Square North of the Diamond, EBENSBURG, PA.

NEW TOWN.—The subscriber would inform the public that he has laid out a TOWN in Carroll township, 6 miles from Carrolltown, 12 miles from Ebensburg, 20 miles from Indiana, and 6 miles from Campbell's Bottom, called ST. NICHOLAS.

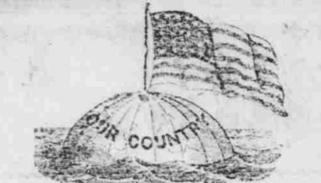
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Henry Harrison Duncan, late of Blacklick Tp., Cambria co., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Cambria co.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The public are hereby notified that now is the time to order a winter's supply of Coal. Cuts on the Railroad are plenty, and transportation sure. Later in the season, this may not be case. Send on your orders now.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to those persons that have unsettled accounts with the late firm of TUDOR & JONES to come forward immediately and settle with R. H. Tudor, the surviving partner of the firm—present their claims, or pay their indebtedness. R. H. TUDOR. Ebensburg, July 13, 1865.

LOST.—Strayed away from the premises of the subscriber, in Carroll tp., Cambria county, some time during the month of June, a three year old BULL, brindle color, mixed with white spots. The ear mark is a round hole and slit in each ear. A reasonable reward will be paid for his recovery. JOHN FRESH. Sept. 14, 1865-31.

ELDEBRIDGE ACADEMY Will open its Thirty-Eighth Session on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11th. For particulars, address ALEX. DONALDSON, Prin. Sept. 28, 1865.



RIGHT OR WRONG: WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

The Election.

The returns of Tuesday's election come in slowly, but enough is known to render it certain that we have carried the State by a majority ranging from 10,000 to 20,000. The vote is light, or the majority would have been still larger.

PHILADELPHIA.

McMichael, Union, is elected Mayor of the city by 5,000 majority. Our State ticket majority is large.

ALEGHANY COUNTY.

Alegheny county will give about 5,000 Union majority.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Indiana goes Union by the usual token of 2,000 majority.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Westmoreland, of course, gives a heavy Dem. majority.

YORK COUNTY.

Union gains.

ERIE COUNTY.

Large Union majority.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Union majority will be 550.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Gives an increased Union majority.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Gives a Union majority of 1,700.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Reported to have gone Union.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Heavy Union gains.

XXIId Senatorial District.

We have achieved a most glorious victory in our Senatorial district. The returns indicate that Harry White is elected by a majority of about 1,000. A dispatch received here says that Indiana county, his home, gives him 2,100 majority. Jefferson is not heard from, but it would be a safe estimate to allow Blood 200 majority in the county. Taking Cambria county as giving 800 Democratic majority, the Senatorial "situation" would stand thus:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Majority. Indiana: 2,100; Cambria: 800; Jefferson: 200. Total: 3,100. White's majority: 1,100.

Cambria County.

The election here passed off quietly, though the vote is large. The Dem. majority does not materially vary from last fall's vote. We have held the foe level in his own chosen stronghold—which is doing all that could reasonably be expected of us. The deserters from the draft throughout the county all voted, to the number, probably, of five hundred. Deduct this number from the Dem. majority, (for those men had no legal nor moral right to vote), and you will have the real Dem. majority.

We subjoin the vote of Cambria county.

[CAMBRIA COUNTY, UNOFFICIAL.]

Table with 4 columns: District, Name, Votes, Percentage. Includes Ebensburg, Do., Cambria Tp., Jackson Tp., Washington Tp., Carroll Tp., Sny Lebanon Tp., Gallitzin Tp., Wilmore Tp., Summerhill Tp., Chest Springs Tp., Clearfield Tp., Summit, Allegheny Tp., Munster Tp., Blacklick Tp., Loreto, Cambria City, Conemaugh, Conemaugh 1st W., Do., Johnstown, Do., Do., Do., Millville, Richland Tp., Taylor Tp., Yoder Tp., Croyle Tp., Chest Tp., White Tp., Prospect Boro.

Probable Dem. majority in Cambria county, 800.

Majority last year, 800.

Ohio.

Cox, Union, is reported elected Governor by 20,000 majority. The Legislature is considered safe.

Among the many sources for congratulation at the tide of returning prosperity which now rolls across the country, we must not forget that wonderful legacy of nature to which we feel heirs about the beginning of the war; we mean the Petroleum fields. The sensation which followed their discovery and development has abated, but the oil still flows in undiminished stream, pouring into the National lap presents far richer than the diamonds of Golconda, or the glittering metals of the Far West. The oil trade has become a fixed institution, and is already making new currents and new centers of trade.

In December, 1752, Major George Washington, of the Virginia militia, was sent by Gov. Dinwiddie to the French commander of that day, who was establishing a line of military posts between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. In his route he passed up the Valley of the Allegheny and across the county of Venango, then the habitation of Indians and wild animals. A hundred years later, and all that could be seen among those barren hills was a couple of sleepy Dutch towns, with very little to sell to the outer world and still less to buy from it. Within the past five years the discovery of an illuminating oil beneath the surface of the earth has transformed the face of nature with magical rapidity. The whole country for miles is dotted with derricks, steam engines, and shanties; new cities have sprung up, with their hotels, stores, banks, and theaters. In a circuit of 30 miles around Oil City are over 200,000 inhabitants.

Meadville the neck of the oil regions, through which is poured the oil on going and the thousand supplies incoming, has risen from a population of 3,000 in 1860 to 15,000. Places like Franklin, Titusville, Oil City, Pithole, which scarcely existed, now boast of their daily newspapers, their hotels, banks, stores, and theaters. In the circuit of 30 miles around Franklin there are not less than 200,000 energetic people.

The Pithole discoveries have lately given another impetus to the excitement, and visitors to that interesting spot relate marvelous stories of its wonderful yield of oil. There are, it appears, on the two or three farms known as Pithole City, some 200 wells sunk or in process. We have the record of 30 of these wells which yield from 30 barrels (pumping) to 1,500 barrels (flowing) a day. The total yield of 40 of the wells now reaches nearly 10,000 gallons per day. The oil is worth \$3 to \$5 more to haul to the railroad. The Government imposes an internal revenue tax of \$1 a barrel on the crude, and 20 cents per gallon upon the refined oil, so that with the least margin of cost for labor or machinery we have a steady contribution of \$209,000 a day or \$70,000,000 a year from this vicinity alone.

The field of the whole of the Pennsylvania oil regions is three times that of the Pithole region, so that without counting the product in West Virginia, Kentucky, or Ohio, we have a sum of over \$200,000,000 annually as a direct gift from nature, or sufficient to discharge the National Debt in fifteen years. Not only so, but we are furnished with a portable economical light superior to any other in use. The principal difficulty experienced at present is the transportation to market. It is estimated that there are upward of 30,000 barrels of oil awaiting shipment, and the railroads are daily refusing freight in both directions.

Oil wells are notoriously uncertain ventures, and many curious facts are related of narrow hits and misses of fortune. On the whole, the yield seems to be as great or greater than ever, though brought from many more channels, the current sometimes setting from one to another. Leases are now selling at premiums of from \$3,000 to \$5,000, and half the oil. The territory has risen in places to prices so fabulous as to be out of the market. Most of the famous flowing wells have a regular pulsation in their flow, an interval of from 15 to 30 seconds, in which gas escapes, again followed by oil. Speculation seems to be vague in reference to the extent or origin of the source. The reports in which the internal fires have been distilling this precious fluid may have been at work for thousands of years, or may be still. The supply may be, so far as human demands are concerned, exhausted—may, indeed, be the liquid side by side with the fluid residuum of the side rail heat which originally permeated the mass we inhabit.

APPRENTICES.—An interesting decision was lately made, in relation to an apprentice, by Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia. The boy, being bound as an apprentice for three years, left his employer without his consent. He was arrested and brought before the Judge, who, on examining the articles of indenture, and finding that it embraced no provision for the boy's education, ordered the indentures to be annulled and the boy to be discharged.

The large number of apprentices at various trades in this country makes this decision important. Unless in the articles by which boys, and girls, too, are bound to service, either in shops or houses, there is provision made for their receiving some education, it is almost certain that the greatest number of them will get none, and thus a large number of persons will be brought to manhood and womanhood without that amount of education which is necessary for their own advantage, and for making them good citizens of the republic. Apprentices are not, we apprehend, quite as well cared for in this respect as they should be. No parent should, in his anxiety to have his boy learn a trade, overlook the importance of his having something else with it.

—Judge Cunningham, of Beaver, is dead.

The Rev. Gov. Brownlow, in his annual message to the Legislature of Tennessee, said: "I am convinced that the white and colored people cannot live together politically or socially as equals."

"Emigration shall be fostered and encouraged, and a commission stationed at the East to secure a numerous foreign emigration of skilled labor."

"We should prefer, says the New York Tribune, to have the Governor in the witness-box, and touch him up *via voce*, but as he is in Tennessee, and we are here, we must proceed, as is usual in such cases, by filing written interrogatories, as follows: 1. Are you aware that banishment, except as a punishment for crime, is itself a crime of the strong against the weak? 2. Will you state the crime which the Blacks of your State have committed which renders them deserving of banishment? 3. How much do you estimate the Government, or the Governor of your State to be worth, if it or he is incapable of protecting the weak against the cruelty and the injustice of the strong? 4. If Blacks and Whites cannot live together politically as equals, why, then, do you support that Government which has declared them to be equals before the law? 5. If Blacks and Whites cannot live together socially as equals, is it not true that Whites and Whites also cannot live together? 6. Why do you not, therefore, having established a standard, propose to banish all Whites who fall below it? 7. Are there not many people in your State who think the best public interest would be promoted by banishing you? 8. Did they not, in fact, banish you on a certain occasion? 9. How did you like it? 10. Can you, while preserving your self-respect and consistency, live upon terms of political and social equality with many thousands of Whites whom you see around you? 11. Do you propose to banish them or to permit them to banish you? 12. Suppose a black man declines to emigrate according to your notion, what authority do you find in the Constitution for compelling him to go? 13. If you cannot compel him constitutionally, what right have you to compel him morally by partial and one-sided laws? 14. What surety can you offer that those who would treat the poor black laborers badly, would not treat poor white laborers in the same way? 15. Do you considered it Christian to inveigle poor but honest white men and women into such a trap? 16. The material interest of the State considered, is it probable that raw hands will perform your labor as skillfully and as profitably as those which are accustomed to it? 17. How happens it that every blood-stained oppressor who has been thirsting for your life will assent to your proposition, and drink your health in bad whiskey, for making it? 18. Do you believe it to be your duty to do unto others as you would have them do unto you? 19. Judging from your own experience, if the strong and weak cannot live together, is it probably the fault of the strong or the weak? 20. How would you like it if those who do not feel for you the highest personal admiration, should insist upon packing you off, with Mrs. B. and all the little B's, to make a home in a howling wilderness, and preach the gospel to wild beasts and birds?"

The Sale of Pithole City.

A correspondent of the New York World writing from Pithole city refers to the sale of the great Holmden farm as follows: "The celebrated Holmden farm, which gave Pithole its reputation, and directly or indirectly has wrought such a revolution in oildom, on the 14th inst. passed from the hands of Messrs. Thomas G. Duncan and George C. Prather, the original purchasers from Thomas Holmden, and is now owned by Messrs. George R. Chittenden, of Chicago, Illinois, and S. G. Wright, of Lockhaven, Pennsylvania. The consideration is \$2,000,000, of which \$255,000 is paid down, and the balance to be paid in monthly payments of \$155,000 each. This includes the whole interest of Duncan & Prather in the oil producing portion of the farm, as well as the Pithole City lots, which are only leased to their present holders."

We learn that it is the intention of the new firm to sell these lots in fee simple—a step which will do much toward inspiring a spirit of improvement; for what inducement have men to lay out anything for permanent improvement upon property which they have no assurance of holding beyond three years? This farm was originally purchased by Duncan & Prather for twenty-five thousand dollars. These gentlemen were in Philadelphia, about closing a sale of the farm for fifty thousand dollars, when a dispatch was placed into their hands, announcing the striking of the United States well, then of two hundred barrels. The sale was not closed.—Returning home they made Mr. Holmden a present of seventy-five thousand dollars, in addition to the purchase price, and have since been receiving a revenue from one-fourth—the land interest—of all the oil obtained from the farm, besides over thirty thousand dollars yearly rental from the "city lots." The farm, it will be remembered, was leased by the United States Petroleum Company, who have subleased to other parties, retaining one-fourth of the oil."

CUT HIS HOBBLES.—The other day, says the Altoona Tribune, as a down-east police officer was bringing a prisoner over the mountains, the latter managed to escape from the cars at Cresson, leaving his captor to feel somewhat chagrined when he made the discovery that his bird had flown. The prisoner succeeded in breaking the chain attached to his hobble, and then by some means stuffed the latter in his boot-legs. He then got on a freight train and came to Altoona. On arriving here he went to the Railroad Shops, and conversed very pleasantly for awhile with some of the employees, and finally asked them to spare him a cold-chisel and hammer for a bit of moment. Of course he was accommodated, and stepped into a recess, where he was heard to hammer industriously for a few moments, when he smilingly returned the hammer, made some more very pleasant remarks, and then gracefully moved away. Some one being curious to know what he was cutting, went into the recess and found a neatly cloven pair of "handuffs for the feet" of which he had so cleverly divested himself, and then made good his escape.

A FAST PLACE.—Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, must be a rather interesting town. An exchange says of it:—"Spruce Creek, the locality of which is no doubt known to your readers, is becoming a fast place for its size. During the past two months, there have six or more marriages from that place, three of which have been runaway matches. The parties would certainly have done better by waiting a few years, as they were mostly quite young. Madame Rumor says that one young lady who left there some time ago for Harrisburg, never reached her destination, and was not heard from till recently; it now appears that she ran away with a married man of Altoona. Another report is that a married man, formerly a resident of Spruce Creek, has left his wife and family and is to be married to a lady whose husband has deserted her. The people seem determined to make a stir, and draw attention to the place."

CUT TO PIECES.—A human body was found, cut to pieces, near Mineral Point station, Cambria county, on Sunday morning last, 8th inst. The victim, we believe, was a stranger, and we were unable to ascertain in what way he came to his death, or whether anything was found upon his person to indicate his name or where he was from. He was doubtless killed by one of the passing trains of the night previous, but there is a possibility of his having met with foul treatment and been afterwards laid in the position in which he was found. So says the Altoona Tribune.

James L. Orr, candidate for Governor of the Palmetto State, has been brought by the logic of events to say:—"I am tired of South Carolina as she was. I court for her the material prosperity of New England. I would have her acres teem with life, and vigor, and intelligence, as do those of Massachusetts." Just think of that utterance in Columbia, and contrast with the denunciations of other days! New England is not out in the cold yet, neither has its fanatical example ceased to be influential.

In a short speech at Lawrenceburg, Ohio, the other day, Gen. Sherman said:—"The war was inevitable, and we could never do without it. I hope this fact is now realized by the whole mass of the people. You have fought and finished it yourselves, and have left nothing for your children to do. There will never be another war between the North and South." He predicted that our future would be greater than our past.

Gen. Howard estimates that 10,000 freedmen have learned to read and write since the war.

General Duff Green has written a letter in which he says: "After the fall of Richmond I saw President Lincoln there. He told me that he came to Washington resolved to carry out, in good faith, the pledges that he gave to me at Springfield, viz: that, as President, he would favor no measure of which the South would have cause to complain; and that it was upon his recommendation that the constitutional amendment, proposed by Mr. Corwin as a substitute for the one offered by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, was adopted by his friends in Congress, as follows: "That no amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish, or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State."

In reply to an appeal which I made to him for peace, President Lincoln's words were, in substance, as follows: "If you want peace, come back into the Union. If you wish to keep your slaves, come in and vote, as States, against the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. I cannot recall my proclamations. It will be for the courts to decide whether they are law or not. Of that you must judge. But I have the pardoning power, and will use it freely."

This conversation was in the presence of Gen. Weitzel, Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court, one of Gen. Weitzel's aids, and several others, and I was told, and believe, that in consequence of the conversation held with Judge Campbell and myself, and the pledges then given to us, President Lincoln, in a letter addressed to Gen. Weitzel, authorized the meeting of the Virginia Legislature, according to the notice subsequently issued in the Richmond papers."

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The soul of John Brown is "marching on." Last week the constitutional convention of South Carolina adopted an amendment to the constitution of that State, by the decisive vote of eighty-nine to eight, wherein it is declared that slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crime, shall never be re-established in that State. Who would have thought, even twelve months ago, that the rebellious and haughty Palmetto State could, by the application of any amount of compulsion, have been led or driven into the adoption of such a measure? Yet even she seems to be in a fair way of becoming radicalized. Another important advance made by the convention was an amendment to the constitution giving the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people. Hitherto the people of that State have been deprived of this privilege, all power being concentrated in the Legislature, a body not chosen by a majority even of the white population, but by the landed aristocracy. The State election will be held on the 15th of October, and the Legislature will meet on the 25th of the same month, so that before Congress meets, the State can have ratified the amendment to the national constitution, adopted a code for the protection of the rights of freedom, and in fact have satisfied most, if not all, of the demands of the President. As most of the reorganized Southern legislatures will meet early in order to elect Senators, they will have the same opportunities, and we trust will not hesitate to profit by them.—Let us have all these exciting matters removed from politics by the prompt action of these bodies.

THE BODIES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following information relative to the procurement of the bodies of deceased soldiers buried in Government cemeteries, will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to the thousands bereaved by the war. Any person desiring to obtain the body of a deceased friend or a relative, must be prepared to make an affidavit before a justice of the peace or a notary public to the effect that he is duly authorized to receive said body, and at the same time state the company and regiment to which he formerly belonged. All applications should be made at the office of James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, where a record is kept of the deaths of a large proportion of those who have fallen during the war, together with their conjugal condition, residence of widow or relative, cause of death and exact locality of their graves. The affidavit must be left at Captain Moore's office, where he will receive an order for exhuming the body. The Government makes no charge for furnishing all information relative to the interment of deceased soldiers, but after it has granted the necessary permission to exhume their bodies, relinquishes all care and supervision, and the corpse must be taken from the cemetery by private conveyance, and prepared for shipment to its destination by the same means. It is essential that a body be so prepared as to prevent any unpleasant odor, which can be done by means of disinfecting powder, or by sealing it in a metallic or airtight deodorizing case.

An eclipse of the sun will take place on the morning of the 13th inst.—Partial in the United States.

CURING DIPHTHERIA.—Diphtheria is an alarming disorder, whether it afflict a child or an adult, and yet it can be cured at once by the application of Radway's Ready Relief. Try it and you will be convinced, however skeptical. Diphtheria is a malignant sore throat, with some additional and really fatal features. Besides the anguish occasioned by the rapid alteration of such a delicate part of the system, the membrane which so speedily grows over the throat, threatens a speedy death from suffocation. There is no time for trilling in such a crisis. The ablest medical men stand appalled. They know not what to do with a feeling of relief, and yet the patient must have instant relief, or expire. Then steps in Radway's Ready Relief, like a protecting angel, and bids the sufferer live. It is applied to the throat, externally, with freedom. A little of it mixed with water is administered internally. The patient revives. He breathes with more ease. He feels the marvelous medicine inspiring his entire frame with new vigor. He rapidly improves under such appropriate treatment, and, in a short time, walks forth, despite all predictions to the contrary, rescued from the grave. Could anything be more sure or more simple? Yet Radway's Ready Relief costs only fifty cents a bottle—about half the sum you would have to expend for the first prescription written out for you by your medical attendant. This is saying a great deal for the virtues of Radway's Ready Relief, but not a word more than it conscientiously deserves. It will promptly cure Diphtheria; will anything else?

As an evidence of the remarkable powers of Radway's Ready Relief in the treatment of Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Coughs, and Colds, the reader is requested to read the following letter. Let this important fact be borne in mind—Radway's Ready Relief never fails in withdrawing the inflammation to the surface. Let it be applied to the throat as directed, the patient will surely recover.

The following case is one out of many that we received in the winter of 1858-9, during the prevalence of this disease at Albany, N. Y. Mr. Gambrell of Albany, writes: "Three of my children were seized with a peculiar sore throat, which has prevailed to a serious extent in this city, of which a great many children have died. It commenced in my family with a sore throat, headache, hoarseness, sore lips, sore eyes, then fever would set in, and the skin turn to a yellow tint. I knew how good your Ready Relief and Pills were for the general run of complaints, and determined to risk the lives of my children on their merits. My trust was well founded. I gave each of them four pills, and rubbed their bodies from head to foot with the Relief. My children were as well as ever in twenty-four hours after taking your medicine. I believe, had my neighbors used the same means, they would have saved the lives of their children."

Radway's Ready Relief is sold by all Druggists and country merchants, and at Dr. Radway's office, 87 Maiden lane, New York. E. Roberts, Agent, Ebensburg. [2w.]