THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among outselves and all nations .- Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.

GOVERNOR : Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland of CONGRESS: DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Johnstown. ASSEMBLY: JOHN J. GLASS, of Allegheny township. ASSOCIATE JUDGES: JOHN WILLIAMS, of Ebensburg. CHARLES B. ELLIS, of Johnstown. REGISTER AND RECOVDER : WILLIAM A M'DERMITT, of Clearfield

COMMISSIONER: HENRY FOSTER, of White township. AUDITOR : JAMES M. COOPER, of Taylor township. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: CHARLES BUXTON, of Jackson township.

## Closing Scenes of the First Session of the 39th Congress.

It is a difficult task which we have imposed on ourself to portray the closing scenes of the first session of the 89th Congress; still as our readers may desire to hear from us respecting this adjournment, we will endeavor to give such satient points of interest as revealed themselves to us during the long night of the 27th and the morning of the 28th ultimo -Early in the evening of the 27th, and as the hour for the meeting of the two Houses approached, throngs of people were seen wending their way to the capi- | re-assemble. tol, where the "assembled wisdom of the nation" was gathered, to give the finishing touches to such legislation as was deemed needful to the country's welfare. On they rushed, a mass of brave men with a preponderance of fair women, till the rotunda, corridors and galleries were filled almost to overflowing with living, think-

The first point of attraction was the the case. rotunda, where the crowds centered to dome with Gardiner's electrical battery, fully illuminated, present a most brilliant ntmost capacity.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

at once struck by the noise and confusion | tion, ordering an election on the 3d day becomes accustomed to that sort of thing. and learns to consider it an inseparable adjunct to the business of legislating .-The Senate, being a much smaller body,

ness and moderation. thrilling and intensely interesting speech, that "No usurpation will be tolerated."

man. The resolution was lost by a decisive vote, and thus the nation, despite the course of the Senate, was saved the humiliation and disgrace of a modification or abrogation of the test oath.

The civil appropriation bill had to run came at last very near being lost, all in consequence of a "rider" which was tacked on it, in the shape of the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers. The House was determined to carry the latter measure, while the Senate was equally determined to defeat it. A compromise was at length effected, and the soldiers will get a bounty-not so large as the House desired, but still considerably better than nothing.

This Congress has been a working body. It has passed a large number of bills and resolutions, and placed much important legislation upon the statute-book. It has had to do with great and grave questions, mightier by far than any that ever before came before Congress. It has met its responsibilities with becoming firmness, and when the passions and partizan prejudices of the hour shall have been moderated by time, the irreversible verdict of history will be that the 39th Congress saved the nation.

## The New Orleans Rebel Rlot.

The story of the troubles in New Orleans is easily compressed into nutshell limits. Certain citizens of Louisiana, whose adherence to the National Government is of a date anterior to the overthrow of the rebellion, acting by virtue of an election the validity of which was recognized by

many of them shot and others murdered The rebel Mayor of New Orleans takes side with the rioters.

President Johnson upholds the rebel rebel army Military Dictator.

Congress would do in the last hours of its be judged rashly nor unjustly, let us ident and his friends, it is a great victory

witness the novel method of lighting the | Banks, then in command at New Orleans, | for the President has abandoned his policy, declared martial law to be the fundamental and not Congress theirs. It public opinby which some two hundred gas-jets are law of the State, and ordered an election | ion has moved anybody in the last two ignited in an instant by electricity. The of State officers on February the 22d, dome and the tholus above the dome when following. Consequently, an election was The Radical Congress remains firm. It held as ordered, and Michael Hahn elecdisplay, and can be seen for miles around. | ted Governor. On the 15th of March of | The tholus, particularly, makes a magnif- | the same year, Governor Hahn was invesicent exhibition, presenting the appear- ted by President Lincoln with the author- the end. If the editor of the Globe will ance of a column of fire some fifteen feet | ity and powers of a Military Governor .high. The crowds were some time pas- On the 11th of March, General Banks fail to see who caves in. sing through the rotunda and on to the issued an order permitting the election gallaries of either House, but at last these of delegates to a Constitutional Conven- tional amendment was passed through spacious receptacles were filled to their tion. On the 16th, Governor Hahn both Houses of Congress, it was deterauthorized the sheriff to proclaim the mined to keep all the States "out in the Business commenced at precisely 71 holding of an election, and it was accord- cold" till three-tourths of the States ratio'clock, and the members addressed them- ingly held on the 28th of the same month. fied the amendment; and the Radicalo selves to the work in hand, determined to Although elections were held only in continue in session till everything in the parishes within the Federal lines, ninety- changes as the editor of the Globe flipshape of legislation necessary to be done seven delegates were elected. On the 7th pantly declares them to have made. had been accomplished There was a of April, the Convention was organized, constant buzz of voices on the floor, and and E. H. Durell chosen President. On able to stand out against public opinion an almost constant ringing of the Speak- the 25th of July, after sitting for seventy- any longer, is to talk nonsense. 'Tis the er's mace, with cries of order and motions | eight days and framing a Constitution to | President and his friends that cannot to amend this bill and that, till a looker- be submitted to the people, the Conven- stand the pressure. on who did not know how these things | tion adjourned, not sine die, but until again are done would come to the natural con- assembled. On the 5th of September, clusion that the Representative chamber | the Constitution was adopted, 6,836 votes was but a second Babel. But in the being cast for it and 1,566 against it. In midst of all this disorder, there sits, calm | the fall of 1865, J. Madison Welles was and collected, a clerkly looking man, who | duly elected Governor by an overwhelmis able to evoke order out of chaos and to | ing majority, on a poll of about 30,000 so direct the course of legislation that the votes. R. K. Howell, President pro. tem. good sought for in the shape of laws is of the Convention, some time ago issued a readily attained and the evil avoisied- call reconvoking the Convention of the and that man is the Speaker of the House, | 30th of July, ultimo. Governor Welles on the 27th issued a proclamation in con-Every stranger visiting the House is formity with a resolution of the Conven-

there existing; but in course of time, one of September, of delegates to the Convention. The 30th of July came, and the Convention met Scarcely was it assembled, however, until the building in which it met was surrounded by a mob. On the is also a much more dignified body, and | part of the anti-Convention party, it is transacts its business with becoming calm- asserted the riot began by a quarrel between a while man and a negro, the On this last night of the session, much, | uegro being the aggressor. We do not very much business was accomplished in admit this in point of fact, but simply for both Houses, and the clerks of either were | the sake of the argument. The members kept constantly employed in conveying of the Convention were shot at ; some of messages and bills backward and forward. them wounded, others stabbed, and others The most interesting part of the proceed- killed, and the city for a time was under dress of the parties sending and receiving dollars for his relic, and prefers to hold rected him to go he should certainly ings of the House was the discussion which | control of the mob. Forty persons in all, | the message. arose upon a joint resolution passed by the and nearly all of them hearty Unionists, Senate modifying the test oath, or setting lost their lives. The police under direcit aside, to enable Judge Patterson, son- tion of the Mayor errest the members of in-law of President Johnson and Senator the Convention. He telegraphs to the elect from Tennessee, to take his seat in President, and the latter telegraphs to the U. S. Senate. The speeches were all the Governor, and ascertaining from him able, those of Mr. Shellaberger and Mr. that he had proclaimed an election of Roscoe Conkling particularly so. The delegates to the Convention from districts Tennessee members took part in the de- not represented therein, the President at the Cherokee Indians, died in Washingbate, Messis. Maynard and Taylor in favor once replies to the Attorney General, of the resolution of the Senate, and Col. investing him with the powers of a Stokes against it. The latter made a Military Dietator. The President declares

elected Chief Magistrate of a State, and virtually to make a Governor out of an Attorney General by his mere dictum, if not by the rankest usurpation? If the prophet Nathan justly charged David with the murder of Uriah, we cannot discern the gauntlet between the two Houses, and | why President Johnson may not with equal justice be charged as an accessory to the murder of the New Orleans

## Reconstruction of Tennessee.

After a six months fight with the President gainst the admission of loyal representatives from Tennessee, the House on Friday last passed the resolution admitting Tennessee to representation, by a vote of 125 to 12. Even Stevens voted for it. The twelve voting against it are all Republicans. This is a great victory for the President and his friends. The majority of the Radicals could not stand out against public opinion any longer. Two weeks ago every man who tavored the admission of representatives from Tennessee was denounced by the Radical majority in Congress and their friends as no better than traitors and "Copperheads." Like Billy Bigler, this faction of "pure patriots" are getting

weak in the knees. When the Constitutional amendments were passed through both Houses, no State then out in the cold was to be admitted until the amendments should be ratified by threefourths of the States. But here is a sudden change of the radical programme, and we hope there may be further changes until every State in the Union has a loyal representation in Congress. This Andrew Johnson asks tor, and if the present Congress fails to grant such representation, the next will .- Huntingdon Globe.

The above paragraph is refreshingly cool, and we have rarely met such a commingling of fact and fancy, of truth and error, and such a confounding of principles obviously distinct. Truth, however, in the article, bears but a slight proportion to the amount of error, fancy and romance. The writer must have drawn largely upon President Lincoln, had determined to his imagination, but if he expects the Upon so doing, they were mobbed, and | in the premises, he has shot widely from the mark this time.

He states the simple truth when he admitting Tennessee to representation by Mayor, and makes an ex-officer in the a vote of 125 to 12." and this is all there is in it that bears any resemblance to the examine minutely as to the true state of for Congress and the Radicals. The writer's assumptions are strangely at On the 11th of January, 1864, Gen. variance with the real facts in the case, weeks, the President is the party affected. has abandoned no single idea of reconstruction with which it started, but holds on its course steadily, and will hold on to read the President's own words, he cannot of each and every soldier who makes

It is not true that when the Constitutherefore have made no such sudden

To talk about the Radicals not being

MEETING OF PENNSYLVANIA REthe evening of July 2d. Brevet Brigadier Hinks, Governor of the United States ment, was called to the chair, and Captain | rarily at Boston, Mass. E. Beatty, seventh regiment, and Captain T. Brent Swearigen, A. A. G., were chosen torious disabled soldiers being supported was explained by Colonel R. Biddle Robpermanent organization of the Division of | indigent disabled soldiers. the Pennsylvania Reserves, a convention September, 1866; that the said convention hall consist of three delegates from each regiment, -officers, non-commissioned offieers or privates-it being distinctly understood that this meeting is in no way solely for our joint benefit and pleasure." The meeting then adjourned.

district, Hon. John Covode has received reaches a great distance back. the Union nomination for Congress, and H. W. Weir, Esq., of Indiana, the Demperatic nomination.

was arrested in Harrisburg the other day on the charge of "shoving" counterfeit siasm of men inspired by devotion to truth money.

-John Ross, the well known chief of ton city on the 1st.

Military Dictator of Louisiana. -The Union State Central Committee and showed himself to be a genuine Union | Whence came his power to ignore a duly | meets in Pittsburg to-day, Wednesday.

The Bounty Bill.

The following is the bill to equalize the bounties of the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the late war against the rebellion, as it finally passed both Houses of Congress:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c, That to each and every soldier who was enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars and no more; and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized.

Section 2. That to each and every soldier who was enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th of April 1861, during the revellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged therefrom after serving two years, and who has received or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of fifty dollars and no more, and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty. shall be paid the additional bounty of public to accept his statements as the truth | fifty dollars hereby authorized. | Provided. that any soldier, who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged or given away, his flual discharge papers. or any interest in the bounty provided by says that the House "passed the resolution | this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty, whatever; and when any application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required, under the pains and But that President Johnson and all real question at issue. Instead of this penalties of perjury, to make oath or ing human beings, gathered to see what parties connected with this riot may not action being a great victory for the Pres- affirmation of his identity, that he has not so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned or given away, either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid; and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the of the claimant's discharge papers, secouspanied by the statement under outh, as by this section provided.

Section 3. That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts application therefor, and if found entitled thereto, pay said bounties.

SECTION 4. That in the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty, due the widows or heirs of the deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury scribed for the Paymaster-General by the be made in like manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT .- Solfiers, disabled by wounds or disease; who make application previous to September SERVES - A meeting of former members | 1st, with a statement of the circumstances | were born to be free." of the Pennsylvania Reserves was held at of their enlistment, services, disability and the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, on lischarge to Major General Edward W. General H. G. Siekle, colonel third regi- Military Asylum, whose office is tempo-

Any person having knowledge of merisecretaries. The object of the meeting in an alms-house or elsewhere, as a public purper, is requested to give information tion, which was unanimously adopted, in order that immediate steps may be

be held at Lancaster, on the 14th day of requested to give gratuitous publicity to

AN OLD COIN .- J. T. Boyd, Esq., of Beaver, Pennsylvania, while at work in his garden, found a piece of gold coin. to be perverted to a political purpose, but | which weighs within two penny-weights of an ounce, and which bears the date of A. D 529. This makes the coin, incred-

-The Soldiers' Clymer State Convention, held at Harrisburg on the 1st inst. -Lindsey, of "Blood Searcher" fame, was a complete fizzle. It was wanting in numbers, and lacked the sublime enthuand principle.

-Latest advices from the seat of war, in Europe, announce that peace is about to be established upon a permanent basis. -President Johnson makes treason Austria has signified her intention to odious by making an ex-rebel army officer accede to the terms proposed by Italy and Prussia.

-Gold closed in New York on Monday lat 148.

Some Plain falk With Cowan.

Hon. Samuel A. Purvianes, member of the National Union Executive Committee, has written a letter to Edgar Cowan with reference to the Philadelphia 14th of August Convention, in which he administers a terrible excoriation to the apostate Senator. We make the following extract : Miss Mary E. Jones.

"Your Convention has not yet assem. Mrs. Theodish J. Lee. Jacob Shaffer. bled, and it may not yet be too late for you to retract. No man, no matter how high a position he may occupy, should feel ashamed to conform his action to the wishes of the people who conferred upon him the trust he holds. You and the tising President received yours from the loyal men North and South, and not from the Vallandighams, Pendletons, Woods, Sey mours, Reeds, and others like them, and as high minded, honorable men, Ending you have made a mistake, confess it and eschew all further connection with the Convention of the 14th of August. The city which contains Independence Hall, in which President Lincoln, on his way to Washington, in 1861, declared his willingness to suffer marryrdom rather than sacrifice the principles of freedom. and the same hall in which his martyred remains lay in state in 1865, ought not to be desecrated by any such assemblage of Rebels as will doubtless be there. In that body there may be some Unionloving, loyal Democrats and Republicans, and to them I mean no disrespect; but they will be in a proportion so small that the sprinkling of all their salt will not confer upon the putrid character of that body the slightest savor, and they will find, when perhaps it is too late, that their contact with so foul an assemblage will result in their political destruction more effectually than if they had been members of the intamous Hartford Con-

"Your call, emanating as it does from yourself and a few professed Union men Washington City, meets with no response from the loyal Union men of the States, and in this, the banner Union county of the nation (Alleghany county,) in which Mr. Lincoln received ten thou sand majority, there is not a single Union voter who will endorse the proceedings of the Convention of the 14th of August, as be subject to sale at private entry. Each now tore-hadowed. If there be an except piece of scrip represents a quarter section tion to this, it will be confined to the lew upon whom the national offices have been

"In conclusion, I sincerely hope that you may yet withdraw from all connection with what is now apparent to you will be nothing more than a rebel assemblage, and that you will counsel the President to do the same, and that the National Paymaster-General or other accounting or | Union party, after having fought and won disbursing officer, except upon the receipt the power of the Government, may be saved the disgrace of having it handed over through treachery to the discomfitted

> THEN-Now .- J. B. Ferguson, Secretary of the "National Union Club" at Washington, which issued the original eall for the Philadelphia Convention, used the following language in a speech at Sherbyville, Tenn., on the 23d of May,

"It may be rebellion in the estimation of the powers at Washington thus to speak but there is one man before you who considers it the highest justines of human nature to glory in being a rebei to such a prestituted power. Write it upon shall be governed by restrictions pre- the front of my brow, and let it form a sacred cross over my heart: I am a rebel Secretary of War, and the payment shall to the government at Washington, and would thank Heaven for the hour that would sweep it and its oc upants into the sea, for the peace, the hope, and the very existence of our people require it. The usurpation of Abraham Lincoln, in every have been honorably discharged from the civilized government upon earth, were volunteer service of the United States, our Constitution the organic law, would and who desire a home in the United bring his head to the block, and it will do States Military Asylum, are requested to it here, if our people but remember the cost of life and treasure whereby they

CHILLS AND FEVER - During the epidemic of intermittents in the West this season, the whole immense stock of Ayer's Ague Cure became exhausted, and the producing power of his Labratory was found inadequate to meet the demand .-Many who knew its extraordinary virtues for the cure of Chills and Fever, paid erts, first regiment, who offered a resolu- of the fact to the Governor of the Asylum, exorbitant prices for it to those who were fortunate enough to have a supply on hand. "that, for the purpose of establishing a taken for the removal and relief of such | Some of our neighbors paid ten dollars for a bottle, while the regular price is but one, Papers throughout the country are and assure us it was on the whole the cheapest remedy they could buy, even at that figure. They praise it for two qualities: first, that it cures, and last that it leaves the health unimpaired .- Iowa Standard.

A FIGHT.-Vallan igham was accosted by Geo. Francis Train, while both were in the lobby of the White House, ible as it my seem, 1337 years old. The and coolly informed that it would not do -The Atlantic Cable continues in good | coin itself is a Spanish piece, and was | for him to come to the Philadelphia Conworking order. Complaints are made of found in the ground on which the old vention, as he was too unpopular, and the excessive charges of the Company for Fort M'Intosh stood. It is supposed to would only injure the President. Vallantransmission of messages. One hundred have been carried to this place by some digham got excited, and declared that he dollars in gold is the figure for each mes- one of the officers at one time quartered | was the representative man of the Presiage of twenty words, including the ad- in the Fort. Mr. Boyd has refused fif y dent's policy, and where his people dion to it himself. It is certainly a quaint comply, and would not take a back seat. -In the Westmoreland Congressional piece of money, and has an age that Blair says Train must keep quiet, and Train says he will not, but if they try to gag him he will break up the show.

> PIVE DOLLARS REWARD!-Was stolen from the Daguerreotype Wagon of the subscriber, in Ebensburg, between the 27th July and the 2d August, a one-fourth C. C. Harrison CAMERA. Five Dollars reward will be paid for the return of the instrument to J. A. Moore's Ho,el, Ebensburg, or to the Railroad Depot at Crusson, and no questions asked. aug9.2t] J. C. RUSS.

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John G Evans. James S. Smith Wm. Ellis. Vincon Smith. Miss Maggie M. Shage Miss Eliz. H. Jones. Mrs. Sarah Shaffer. E. W. Twichell. John Litzinger. Rev. J. H. Young, 9 Miss Mary Murry. To obtain any of these letters, th

cant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advan-It not called for within one month will be sent to the Dead Letter Office Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules

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3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors n a town or city, whose special address may e unknown, should be marked, in the lower eft-hand corner, with the word "Transient" 4 Place the postage stamp on the upper ight-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking with out interfering with the writing. N.B .- A request for the return of a less

to the writer, if anclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name. ast office, and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of post age, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer. - Sec. 28, Law of 1863, JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

DROPOSALS .-PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE, -The United States Government baying granted to the Commor wealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, runsenting 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public. Proposals for the purchase of this Land

Scrip, addressed to 'The Board of Commis sioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, a Harrisburg until Wednesday, August 15, 1866 This land may be located in any State of Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may

one hundred and sixty acres. Bits must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received

within ten days, and the remaining two-thir within thirty days after notification of t J. M. CAMPBELL. Surveyor Gen't for the Board Enrollment. Harrisburg, July 26, 1866-td.

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