

A Dirt Eating Consul.

It is well known that some months ago (it is said at the dictation of President Johnson) Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, sent to the various consuls and ministers of the United States resident in Europe, on the strength of a letter received from one Wm. H. McCracken, who at the time was traveling in Europe, an inquisitory epistle inquiring if they had indulged in any remarks derogatory of the President or that condemned his "policy." Although many humiliating if not craven replies were received from our representatives abroad in answer to the inquisition of the President, that from Charles H. Upton, consul at Geneva, Switzerland, is fairly and by great odds entitled to bear the palm. Consul Upton first "passes over" the assertion that he is a "common drunkard." He seems to be willing that he should be considered a victim to his cups; he can bear up under that charge, and for sake of his dignity treats it with the contempt of silence, but that he should have abused the President, or uttered a word not in praise of him, is too much for the consul at Geneva, and he accordingly clears his skirts of that grave assertion in these words:

"Born and educated at the North, and having lived thirty years at the South, I have learned much of the character and faults of both sections. Our late civil war was, in my judgment, the result of those mutual provocations. I believed that the earliest possible reconciliation, after the war was over, was the dictate of wisdom and humanity. When Mr. Ward Beecher published his Cleveland letter I rejoiced; when the pressure of party compelled him to retract I was grieved.

"At a public dinner given in this city on the last 4th of July, to which I was invited, and which was gotten up by some gentlemen belonging to the Philadelphia League, I was called upon to respond to a toast for the President. In my remarks, this part of which was published, I begged those who heard me to remember the great services which the President had rendered to the country, and when they returned home to treat him with kindness and forbearance. Such have been my sentences and utterances; but if it happened that I differed politically with the Chief Magistrate, whose commission I held, I should have too much respect for my position either to abuse him or to allow others to do so in my presence."

Poor Upton! he must have a weakness for consulships, as he certainly has for the softer sex, and they also for him, for his letter is accompanied by another signed by seven of them testifying to his temperate habits, his kindness to his countrymen, (and, of course, infinitely kinder to his countrywomen,) and that he never spoke other than respectfully of the President—for which the President ought to be obliged, especially if his St. Louis speech ever reached Geneva.

The Fenians.

The Fenians are more ubiquitous than Banquo's ghost. Dispatches from British sources say that all disturbances in Ireland have ceased, and that the entire people are tranquil, but ominously add that the authorities have good reason to fear another rising, and have taken the necessary measures to prevent it. That is, although the Fenian outbreak is over, the British government still sends ships and troops to the disaffected districts.—On this side the Atlantic, the fear of another invasion on the Canadian border by the Fenians seems scarcely less in magnitude than the fright caused by the nearly successful invasion of last year. Ogdensburg, N. Y., appears to be the place of assembling for the Fenians. British troops are moving toward various points on the Canadian frontier, in anticipation of an attack by the Fenians.

The eccentric John Randolph, after having been appointed minister to Russia, was asked, while stopping in Liverpool, on his way to the Russian capital, what, in his judgment, was the remedy for the dissatisfaction of the Irish people with the British government. To the question, he promptly and aptly replied—"Unmuzzle the ox that treadeth on the corn."—The words uttered by Randolph are no less true and applicable to-day than when they first fell from his lips, and now, as then, constitute the magic wand that is able to make the breezes of the sea bear tranquility to the people of Ireland. That unfortunate nation suffers wrong at the hands of Great Britain, and we trust she may continue to make the earth echo with her cries until she receives that justice to which all mankind have an equal and indefeasible claim.

"If every Presidential message, from the first message of Lincoln down to the last message of Johnson, veto messages and all, were published in regular succession, no fair reasoner could fix the line of departure between the first message and the last."—Ebensburg Freeman.

So the editor of the Freeman, by his own chopping of logic, acted a dunce's or a hypocrite's part in opposing the war and the administration of President Lincoln, or else is acting such a part now in upholding President Johnson.—Which?

Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

A bill supplementary to the act of 2d March, for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and to facilitate restoration, was passed by the House on the 11th instant, by a vote of 117 to 27. The bill directs the commanding General in each district provided for by that act to cause to be made, before the first of September next, a registration in each county or parish of the male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, resident in such county or parish, which registration shall include all those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act of 2d March, and who shall have taken and subscribed an oath of fidelity to the Union and the government of the United States and to the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. When such registration shall have been completed, and copies thereof returned to the commanding General, the General commanding shall within thirty days thereafter cause an election to be held for delegates to frame State constitutions, to re-establish loyal civil government, and to pass all needful ordinances for putting such constitutions and government into operation. The constitutions to be adopted by a majority of the registered voters, and on approval of Congress, Senators and Representatives to be admitted from such States.

On Saturday, the bill was taken up by the Senate and was passed by the decisive vote of 38 to 2. It was not materially altered from the shape in which it passed the House, the principal changes being that unless a majority of the registered voters vote for a convention, no convention shall be held, and that the constitution shall be adopted when voted for by a majority of not less than one-half of the registered voters.

The bill now goes to a committee of conference.

Torts and Retorts.

The Freeman last week published the bill for the reconstruction of the Southern States, and gave as a reason for not publishing it in the same issue in which it was severely criticised that "it was not a law at the time." Having passed both Houses of Congress and been put into the hands of the President, it was in the Freeman's judgment a fit object for adverse criticism and severe denunciation, but not for perusal by its readers. How superlatively fair it is to forestall judgment by bitter denunciation! In the issue next subsequent to the one in which it was denounced, although the bill had in the meantime become the law of the land, it was still kept from the Freeman's readers, and when given in last week's issue, it is accompanied by still further denunciations tending to excite prejudice against its provisions. The Freeman chooses to denounce rather than argue, probably because the latter was the more congenial course both to itself and to its readers.

The Freeman makes thrusts at The Alleghanian on the score of fairness, but fails to distinguish between The Alleghanian under the present management and that of its former editor. If the Freeman speaks only of the present volume, then it is true that we have never published a veto message of the President, but neither has the Freeman. So, to convict us, is to convict itself. But every message (of the President) has not been abused without stint, and the President has not been called a traitor (to his country) in these columns.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire has elected General Harriman, the Republican candidate for Governor, by about three thousand majority, over Sinclair, the Democratic nominee. In the Republican nominating convention, the contest between Harriman and his opponent was close, and although decided in favor of Harriman, it left wounds that threatened to jeopardize our success. But the Granite State has elected a Republican Governor, an entire Republican delegation to Congress, and a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican. Next comes Connecticut, and we do not doubt that the decision of New Hampshire is the key note to that of Connecticut.

It is always gratifying to us to see the manner in which faithful Republican legislators are regarded by their constituents, as well as by the Republican press outside of their districts. The following, from the Meadville Daily Republican, is in approval of one of the ablest men in the State Senate:

"General Harry White stands deservedly in the front rank of our legislators, is a bold and honest advocate of just measures, and a fearless, uncompromising enemy of all corrupt legislation. Few of our leading public men have earned a reputation so creditable and enviable. His constituency have just reason to be proud that they are so ably and honorably represented."

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

De Bow is not dead.  
Ben. Wade is 67 years old.  
Altoona wants a city charter.  
Ripe strawberries in New York.  
Snow and sleigh-bells on the Mountain.

The sun crosses the equinoctial line to-day.  
The trial of Surratt is expected to be commenced in a few days.  
The rebels don't like the Sherman bill. Neither do they like Bill Sherman.

MacShane is sometimes poetical, but as a general rule he is prosy.  
Ex-Gov. Curtin sailed for Europe on Saturday.

Gen. Joseph Markle, of Westmoreland county, died on the 15th.  
Hon. Philip Francis Thomas has been elected U. S. Senator from Maryland, vice Swann.

A pun is the lowest species of wit, and MacShane is the lowest species of punster.

Pennsylvania designs sending to the Paris Exposition a lump of anthracite coal weighing six tons.

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas has written a letter saying that he does not want to be considered a candidate for the Presidency.

The Senate, by a vote of 17 to 34, has refused to confirm Cowan's nomination as Minister to Austria.

"We have spoken strongly, but we feel strongly."—Freeman.  
It would be a sad thing if you also smelled strongly.

A synopsis of the leading features of the general bankrupt bill passed by the late Congress will be found on the outside of this paper.

"MacShane, of the Cambria Freeman, has been troubled with nightmare, lately."—Altoona Tribune.  
Foul stomach.

The New York Herald's latest sensation is the following reunion national ticket for 1868: For President, Gen. U. S. Grant; for Vice President, Gen. R. E. Lee.

Artemus Ward, in his will, directs that his property after the death of his mother shall go to found an asylum for worn-out printers.

"We thought enterprise was an institution peculiar to Ebensburg."—Holl. Stan.  
And we thought "mixtures" were an institution peculiar to Hollidaysburg.

Some Southern women are now busily engaged making up a trunk of baby clothes for Mrs. Jefferson Davis. Mrs. D. has been living with her husband, in Fortress Monroe, for a year past.

Col. Wm. B. Sipes, formerly of Ebensburg, and an editor of the now defunct Democrat & Sentinel, was appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia by the President, but the Senate refused to confirm the appointment.

"Soporific—MacShane's dream."—Holl. Standard.  
True for you! To read it would put one to sleep quicker than to read one of A. J.'s veto messages.

Mr. Samuel Roland, of Granville tp., Mifflin county, administered a dose of Glauber salts—"every man his own farrier"—to two sick colts, a few days ago. They both died.

The Freeman says that the ancient boro. of Huntingdon is "looming up." Are we to understand from this that the ancient boro. of Huntingdon has gone extensively into the weaving business?

James C. Clark, of Huntingdon, Deputy Collector, is acting Collector of this (the 17th) district, and will continue to discharge the duties of the office until an appointment shall have been made and confirmed.

"A bushel of slate weighs more than a bushel of coal."—Freeman.  
Indeed! But suppose we pay a slate price for the slate, and a coal price for the coal—what then? Your understanding appears to be bound up in a bushel measure.

The Internal Revenue Assessors are now engaged in the assessment of income taxes. By a late act of Congress, the time for assessments is changed from May to March, and the uniform rate of five per cent. is fixed on all incomes above \$1,000.

The Freeman advises us to buy original poetry by the pound, instead of by the yard. If we accepted the proposed idea, we would hate to pay MacShane's effusions at the ruling price, for his poetry, unlike his Blacklock coal, is uncommonly heavy.

During the existence of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the President vetoed ten bills and pocketed one. Six were passed over the veto, four vetoes were sustained, and four bills became laws without the President's signature.

The Alleghanian has not published a single message of the President of the United States since the radicals bolted the Republican party."—Freeman.  
The Republican party without the Radicals is like a skull with the brains out.

The rains of week before last have caused some of the most destructive floods known in the history of the country. The Ohio, the Tennessee, and the Mississippi has each overflowed its banks and carried terror and destruction among the people. These disasters will make the proposed gift by Congress of a million of dollars for the relief of the suffering people of the South still more acceptable.

"Had six additional Democratic votes been cast in favor of this proposed remedy (the tariff), it would have been a success."—The Alleghanian.  
"Yes! or six additional radical votes.—But both parties voted against it, and so it was killed."—Freeman.

The Republicans who voted against the tariff bill were, almost without exception, from agricultural States. But Democrats from manufacturing districts, as our own State and New York, either voted against the bill or not at all. Republicans from manufacturing States did their best. Had Democrats from manufacturing States seconded them, the bill would have been a success.

The Black Man at the Polls.

The solution of the national problem was foreshown in miniature in the District of Columbia at the late municipal election. Georgetown was redeemed by radical voters. It was shown that the colored man knows better than to vote with the pro-slavery party, and that white men and colored men can vote together without a "war of races." There was never a more peaceful election. The same thing can be repeated on a grand scale. As to the apprehension of a "war of races" in such an event, the Georgetown experiment furnishes a striking illustration of the facility with which even prejudiced whites become ashamed of their prejudice and lose all their aversion to seeing the negro at the ballot box. A correspondent who visited the polls on the occasion named says:

"A venerable colored citizen gave us a ticket of the kind he voted. It had at the top a picture of the black man's true friend, Father Abraham. Passing on to one poll, we found an orderly crowd, about one-fourth blacks. Policemen were stationed at the window where the tickets were handed in, but this display of uniforms and clubs appeared to be entirely unnecessary, unless it was to curb the rebellious spirits of the secesh, who indicated their opposition by wry faces and contemptuous sneers.  
"One of them broke out in this strain: 'These d—n niggers only had to present themselves to the board of registry and certify that they were residents of Georgetown, and they were enrolled, but we white folks had to answer a lot of questions, such as, did you aid or assist the rebellion? and we had to swear we were loyal.'

"Here is the rub. These questions were not asked the freedmen, because they are all loyal. At another poll, in an adjoining ward the colored voters numbered four-fifths. They were ranged in a long line and voted in turn. Two negro voters made a tally of each voter, and two others stood ready to vouch for any voter of whom there might be any doubt in identity or name. A more orderly election I never saw, and this was also the testimony of the gentleman with me, who is an old pro-slavery Democrat. He came away saying: 'These men are intelligent enough to vote, respectable enough; more decently behaved men I never saw; they are loyal, and what is the reason they should not vote? There is no reason.' In fact, he grew decidedly enthusiastic in favor of universal suffrage, and boldly announced that henceforth he was on the side of justice and right, and should array himself against the party of prejudice and caste. Every negro had a smile on his face, but no taunts or boasting was heard."

The M. E. Conference on the State of the Country.  
During the recent session of the Pittsburg Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Massillon, the Committee on the State of the Country presented the following report, which was adopted:  
"The state of the country is at the present time peculiar and anomalous. The war for the preservation of the Government and the Union has closed, but the conflict has not terminated; it has only been transferred from the field to the forum; from the camp to the council.—Ideas, not armies, are the forces which now confront each other, and the real issue is whether treason shall recover what it lost in the field or whether the sublime truths expressed in the Declaration of Independence shall have a distinct and emphatic recognition and application in the reconstruction of the Government and its future administration. Your committee therefore offer for your adoption the following resolutions:  
"Resolved, 1st. That we heartily and emphatically indorse the action of the Thirty-ninth Congress on the question of reconstruction, and approve the measures adopted for the final settlement of that question.  
"Resolved, 2d. That we believe Christianity to be the basis and bulwark of civil liberty, and hail with joy as among the auspicious signs of the times the Congressional temperance and prayer meetings.  
"Resolved, 3d. That as 'righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people,' we will not cease to pray for our rulers, and will give our influence and suffrages to elevate to offices of profit and trust men of unbending moral integrity."

Words of Truth.

Maj. Gen. Thomas, commanding the Department of Tennessee, in a letter to the Mayor of Rome, Ga., who had asked the release of certain citizens of that place, arrested by General Tillson for displaying the rebel flag, took occasion to express sentiments which will meet response in every loyal bosom. Replying to the pretence that no disrespect to the government was intended by those who flaunted the rebel emblem, he says:

"The late civil war was a rebellion, and history will so record it. Those engaged in it are and will be pronounced rebels; rebellion implies treason, and treason is a crime, and a heinous one too, and deserving of punishment; and that traitors have not been punished is owing to the magnanimity of the conquerors. With too many people of the South, the late civil war is called a revolution, rebels are called 'Confederates,' loyalists to the whole country are called d—d Yankees and traitors, and over the whole great crime, with its accursed record of slaughtered heroes, patriots murdered because of their true-hearted love of country, widowed wives, and orphaned children, and prisoners of war slain amid such horrors as find no parallel in the history of the world, they are trying to throw the gloss of respectability, and thrusting with con-

tumely and derision from their society the men and women who would not join hands with them in the work of ruining their country. Every where in the States lately in Rebellion treason is respectable and loyalty odious. This the people of the United States, who ended the rebellion and saved the country, will not permit; and all attempts to maintain this unnatural order of things will be met by decided disapproval."

Gov. Wells, provisional Governor of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation recognizing the binding force of the recent bill passed by Congress providing for the military government of the lately revolted States.

Ebensburg Market Report.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Alcohol, Beans, Butter, Corn, Flour, Mackerel, etc.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Unusually acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture and Model Cottages, Household Matters, Gems of thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions, Instructions on Health, Gymnastics, Equestrian Exercises, Music, Amusements, etc.); all by the best authors, and profusely and artistically illustrated with costly engravings (full size) useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, Jewelry, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical household, or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Single copies, 30 cents; back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents; either mailed free. Yearly, \$3, with a valuable premium; two copies, \$5.50; three copies, \$7.50; five copies, \$12, and splendid premiums for clubs at \$3 each, with the first premium to each subscriber. Address: W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

Tavern License petitions to be presented at the Argument Court, to be held Thursday, April 4, 1867: Peter M'Dermott, Millville bor.; Michael Boland, Millville bor.; Patrick Binney, 2d W. Johnston; James Henry, Gallitzin, tp.; Francis J. Parrish, Gallitzin tp.; Adam Leiden, Chest tp.; Simon Schrock, Carrolltown bor. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk Q. S. Ebensburg, March 21, 1867-td.

O. K. CURTAIN FIXTURE.

Has no superior in the world! Is pronounced faultless by all who have seen it. It is predicted it will supersede all other Curtain Fixtures now in use. For sale by G. HUNTLEY, mar21] Ebensburg, Pa.

FRUIT, JELLY, SPONGE, SUGAR & GINGER CAKES, for sale by ANN DOUGHERTY.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE. The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 520,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry.—Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor Gen. For the Board of Commissioners. Harrisburg, Feb. 27, 1867-td.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

The undersigned, by virtue of an order of sale issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, will expose to sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 22d DAY OF MARCH, INST. At one o'clock, p. m.: That certain Farm, late the estate of Joseph Williams, dec'd., situated in Cambria township, adjoining lands of John R. Williams, John B. Ross, and others, containing 212 acres, about 100 of which are cleared and under fence, having thereon erected

A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, A NEW DOUBLE LOG BARN, And the usual OUTBUILDINGS. There is a good bearing Orchard on the premises.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year; and the remaining third in two years, with interest on the last two payments from the confirmation of the sale, and secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. JOHN WILLIAMS, Admr. of Joseph Williams, dec'd. March 7, 1867-td.

CASH CHEAP NEW STORE! CASH CHEAP NEW STORE! The subscriber calls attention to that he has received and opened up Store, on High street, (opposite to the largest and best selected stock of GROCERIES ever brought to Ebensburg.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, CHOP FEED, BACON, CHEESE, CRACKERS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, SES, RICE, SPICES, ESSENCE, HERRING, MACKEREL, AND COD CASTOR & CARBON OILS, DRUGS, CIGARS, PERFUMERY.

SALT, CANDLES, SOAPS, WASHING DA, FAMILY DYE COLORS, LA WOOD, BLUE VITRIOL, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—Best ever brought to Ebensburg.

EARTHENWARE AND STONEWARE, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, AND ETC.

CLOVES, MAC, PEPPER, CINNAMOUM, DRIED PEACHES, BORDERS, BAKING SODA, &c., &c.

Arnold's Writing Fluid, Checkers and Checker Boards, Pen and Pocket Knives, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, &c.

Window Springs, Chalk, Chalk Lines, Horse Shoe Nails, Shoemakers' Nails, Tacks and

Wood and Willow Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, Bed Corda, Stove Brushes, Scrub and Dusters.

The finest stock in town at CONFECTIONERY. For the children: TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! The latest styles of HATS & CAPS.

Keeps constantly on hand Sausage, Sardines, Fresh and Spiced, and everything in the Eating as well as the Drinking line.

The public are requested to call on a trial. He pledges himself to sell, and to sell a better article, than any dealer in town. GEORGE GUM, Ebensburg, March 14, 1867.

PRIVATE SALE!

The subscriber will sell the property at private sale: One House at Portage Station, R. R., with 2 acres land. Suitable store room or a dwelling.

One House and 90 acres land, on one-half mile west of Portage, one side of the Union Mills of the road and at the terminus of the railroad & Co.

One House and 2 acres land, now occupied by Louis Keppeler, for a store.

One Water Power Saw mill, with water mill for seven years. The has 1,500 to 2,000 feet of side track leading with the P. R. R.

A general Warranty Deed will on ten days notice for all the foregoing, and possession of all houses on the 1st April next.

Call soon, as the property will be sold on or before the 1st April. The improvements cost the subscriber \$6,000.

150 acres of the land is timbered with Sugar, and the land itself is wanted as good as any in Cambria county.

Three creeks pass through the land: Trout Run, McIntosh Run, and Whip of Cord Wood.

The location is the only outlet for the lands of Burke and the Wm. M. Lloyd lands.

Two pieces of the land adjacent to the former owned by Hon. Thomas M. Knowlton as the M'Cooy Farm.

One-third the purchase money required down; the balance in six and twelve months.

Ten per cent. will be deducted from the purchase price.

The property will be sold in preference to the subscriber has no other object in view.

The house and lot, say 1 acre of Portage, now occupied by Louis Keppeler will be sold if sold soon. Also room at the same place, with the land formerly occupied by Victor Veit, to him at one time for \$75—now sold for \$600. The former will be sold for \$350, cash, or its equivalent. CALL SOON! W. M. R. H. WILMORE, January 31, 1867.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—Persons having Carriages or anything in that line, should be repaired now, so as to be ready when needed.

Any person wishing to buy a new ironed Two-horse Wagon can do so by calling on R. H. Singer, at his shop in Foundry.

He will furnish persons desiring "T. C. Singer's Labor-Saving Tire Bender."

Horse shoeing, Chain making, and all kinds of Blacksmithing, done cheap for cash. R. H. SINGER, Foundry, Ebensburg, January 31, 1867-3td.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

All persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April. After that date, my books will be in the hands of an officer for collection. M. S. SINGER, Ebensburg, March 14-3td.

WM. M. COOK, COOK BROTHERS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, SALT, CARBON OIL, SOAPS, CALICO, &c., 345 Liberty st., near Union Foundry, Feb21]

COUNTRY MERCHANTS to lay in a Spring stock of TINWARE! can now find a large assortment, at low prices, and a good article. G. W. HERRICK, Ebensburg, March 7, 1867-td.