

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Cambria county are requested to convene in their respective election districts on Saturday, 31st day of August, instant, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent their districts in a Republican County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 2nd day of September, next, at one o'clock, p. m., to nominate a Republican County Ticket.

THOMAS DAVIS,  
Chairman Republican Co. Com.

The Tennessee Election.

In the late election in Tennessee is a lesson that may well be pondered. It is the first time that the country has witnessed the participation by negroes in a general election in a State where they form a large ratio of the population. If wisdom is ever justified of her children, then are the men of Tennessee who labored incessantly in their efforts to give the blacks of that State the privilege of the elective franchise. At the nominating conventions, and up to the time of the election, no means were left untried by the Democratic, alias Conservative, leaders to induce the negroes to act with them. They were invited into the conventions, offered a share of the offices, and when all cajoling failed, threatened with dismissal by their employers—yet to no avail. They knew their friends and their own interests, and manfully stood by both, as is fully attested by thirty thousand majority for Governor Brownlow. Seven or eight years ago this same man, then known as the eccentric Parson Brownlow, held a public debate in Philadelphia, in which he maintained slavery to be a divine and useful institution. To-day he is the champion in Tennessee of the very men whom, so short a time since, he held to be as much the proper subjects of traffic as a horse or a cow.

But aside from any mere feeling of party triumph, the action of the negroes of Tennessee must necessarily give joy to those who have so zealously labored in their behalf for their enfranchisement. Intelligence in a voter is a good thing beyond doubt, but virtue, coupled with naturally good powers of discernment, is better, and the latter the negroes appear to have. Men just emerged from slavery who can be tempted with honors and intimidated by threats, and yet scorn to cast their virgin ballots against their rooted convictions, are worthy to be free-men.

Hereafter the negro vote of the South will be a political power that no Southern politician will presume to despise. For the near future the majority vote of the South will be cast for the Republican party. That much is certain. No one can longer say that the Republican party has its adherents in only one section of the country. It may be that the present generation may see a majority of the Southern negroes acting with their late masters and against the men with whom they are now in accord. But such a state of affairs can be brought about only by an acquiescence on the part of the Southern whites in the new condition of affairs.

Such acquiescence granted, the negro treated kindly, his rights respected, and provision made for the education of his children, and the South may enter upon a career of harmony and prosperity that will astonish none more than herself. On the other hand, if attempts are made to remand the emancipated slaves to a state of vassalage, to deprive them of their newly bestowed rights, on the South will rest, not the guilt alone, but the anarchy and impoverishment that must surely follow such a course. The negroes of the South have already tasted too thoroughly the sweets of liberty ever again tamely to submit to oppression under the sanction of law. Southern politicians can take no course that will more surely keep the negroes within the ranks of the Republicans than will any effort to perpetuate injustice toward them. But of this we fear little. The chief aim of a politician is to obtain the votes that will give him triumph, and he will be the last man in the world to drive away the votes that alone can make him successful, whether cast by white fingers or black ones. We venture to assert that even here in Pennsylvania will be felt the influence of the negro vote of the South. Under its influence, the negro will be spared the usual amount of Democratic ridicule, and before another decade he will have in Pennsylvania no more adulatory flatterer than the Pennsylvania Democratic politician.

GEN. SHERIDAN has removed J. M. Throckmorton from the Governorship of Texas, on the ground that he is an "impediment to the reconstruction of the State under the law." E. M. Pease has been appointed in his stead. Little Philadelphia send us good news.

Is a Judge Responsible Before the People?

The New York Tribune takes the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania to task for the way they propose to conduct the pending canvass. It objects to going back to the early sentiments and associations of Sharswood, the Democratic candidate, and thinks the opinion of that gentleman on the legal tender law has nothing to do with the election, which it thinks should be conducted on other grounds—precisely what, it stops before telling us. It warns us of this State, however, against degrading our judiciary, as they have in that, by electing a bad kind of men, and illogically enough argues that by making an issue on Sharswood's opinion we run the risk of degrading our judiciary.

Commenting on the Tribune's position, the Pittsburg Commercial says that that paper either does not know what it is talking about, or is unusually crooked. The moral, legal, personal, and political views of a man running for the Chief Justiceship of a State are fair matters of inquiry—indeed it is a high duty to know about the candidates in all these respects. If Judge Sharswood were a libertine, a gambler, or even had for once been known to accept a bribe, we conclude the Tribune would scarcely feel inclined to take issue with those who brought forward the proof. If on the bench he had committed himself to principles morally and legally unsound, or had given the weight of his learning in favor of Mormonism, for instance, that fact, we conclude, would furnish good ground for opposition, and probably we might claim the Tribune to be against him. The fact that he rendered the decision under the sanctities of his high place, properly enters into the matter only to render it all the more important, if the doctrine was pernicious, that the man should not receive preferment. Now Judge Sharswood has not, so far as we know, received a bribe or pronounced an opinion in support of Mormonism; but at the hour of greatest peril during the rebellion, when the fate of the Republic seemingly might be decided by trifles, he went out of his way to argue in support of a principle and enunciate doctrines, which, had they prevailed, would have been for the rebels as good as an army of men. The circumstances were such that they convict Sharswood of the wish to assist the rebellion and do something to oppose the Government. It is this the Tribune either does not understand, or understanding it, is wrong enough itself to wish not to see it condemned. Even did not the circumstance thus convict Sharswood—even if he were exercised but by the most lofty sense of duty—would that be a reason why unsound or pernicious doctrines should not be urged against the expounder of them when he presents himself before the people?

Taken as it stands, the Tribune's idea would shield the judicial author of the worst of sentiments, and the people would be forever debarred from canvassing a candidate on points relating to their vital interests.

[From the Johnstown Tribune.]

Henry O'Hara, Esq.

This gentleman is a citizen of Munster township. During forty years and more he has been a steadfast Democrat, an exemplary citizen, and a good man. His vote has, year after year, been given to swell the handsome majority which Munster, and previous to its existence, Washington and Allegheny townships, always gave for Democratic candidates. His neighbors did not think they were asking too much when they lately presented his name as a candidate for a small county office. Certain gentlemen of Ebensburg thought otherwise, and he has without ceremony been pushed aside, and a person who lives in Ebensburg preferred before him. Now, Munster township in 1865 gave a majority for Davis of 79. In 1866 her working Democracy increased their majority to 105. In 1865 the Democrats of Ebensburg were in a minority of 60, and in 1866 they were in a minority of 61. All their industry, all their keen management, could not save them. They lost a vote.

A cardinal principle of Democracy is the promotion of the greatest good, political and otherwise, of the greatest number. This principle is reversed in this county, and the party is made to support a very few men, and these are the very men who do the party the most damage. The Freeman talks of introducing dissension—putting Radicals into office, &c. Who put a Radical into one of our county offices last year? The men who, for some purpose, last year nominated a creature who could not receive a commission. A similar or worse dose is now held to the nostrils of the Democracy. Is patience any longer a virtue? No comparison will be made between the gentleman whose name heads this article and the creature who was preferred to him. Comparisons are seldom beautiful. Neither do we live in an Apostolic age, when candidates for office will be expected to be exemplary for their piety.

The Freeman threatens with vengeance dire any who shall hesitate to obey the behests of the political gathering which its editor so completely controlled, but

little dread will be inspired by the threatened woes of those who have been everything by turns and nothing long. Let a speedy end be put to the domination of a faction whose assumption and arrogance are past endurance.

Instead of wishing to introduce discord into the ranks of the party, we fondly hope that its ascendancy may be perpetual. But justice must be done, instant and ample, or this ascendancy is a thing of the past. If the County Committee is called together, as is promised, let it be for another purpose than to render the manipulation of future conventions even more easy. Commend the party to the support of all by manifesting some regard for the rights of all. Gather around it the affections of the masses by exhibiting an spirit of fair play. You will then in the future, as in the past, march to victory after victory. But if worth, capacity and long service are to be contemptuously set aside, if our heavy township majorities are to be unceasingly ignored, if nominations are to be made years in advance, as has been arranged on this occasion, and if we are to be called upon, year after year, to ratify them without inquiry, then the Democratic party has departed from its principles, and we are no longer of it.

A DEMOCRATIC FARMER.

Munster, July 20th, 1867.

Jeff. Davis in Canada.

The Montreal correspondence of the New York Herald, July 19, says: Last evening it was announced that "ex-President Davis would be at the Theater Royal to witness the performance for the benefit of his suffering country." I referred to the bills and found that "The Rivals" and "His Last Legs" were to be played for the benefit of the Southern Relief Association, and considering that poor Jeff. was on his last legs, I thought the occasion sufficiently appropriate and perhaps interesting enough to warrant an attendance.

The performance commenced with Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," and at the close of the first act, Jeff., accompanied by his young son and three female members of his family, quietly entered and took seats in the dress circle. The theatre was densely crowded with the elite of the city, and no sooner were the Davis party seen than the entire audience, from the pit to the private box, rose and cheered at the top of their voices for "Jefferson Davis." Then came calls for the "Bonny Blue Flag," "Dixie" and other standard rebel songs. The orchestra gave them "Dixie" amid cheers. One of the more excitable John Bulls shouted, so as to be heard above the tumult, "We shall live to see the South a nation yet," at which there was a fervent "Amen."

Mr. Davis finally rose to his feet and bowed his acknowledgments, and then sat down. This was the signal for another outburst, and the excitement continued. It was nearly half an hour before the audience was sufficiently calmed down so that the play could proceed.

I was fortunate enough to have a seat within a few feet of the American architect, from which I could notice his movements. He wore a suit of plain black, and during the evening dangled a broad brimmed white felt hat on a slender yellow cane. His hair and beard are fast turning. His face was haggard and careworn; while his entire look and demeanor showed an old and broken-down man. Not even the wild cheering of the crowd moved him to smiles, and it was not until the play drew toward its close that his face showed a pleasurable emotion. He held no conversation, and only barely answered questions that were asked him, or took some friend by the hand who chanced to present himself.

As I looked upon him I was forcibly struck with the resemblance of the general outline of his features to those of the lamented Lincoln; but the depth of soul which gave to Mr. Lincoln that kindly bearing and humane look, was wanting. Davis' demeanor is that of a defeated plotter, a crushed out public villain. Remorse of conscience, more terrible than death itself, seems depicted upon every lineament.

The really most exciting scene was not, however, enacted at the theatre. At the close of the last piece Mr. Davis and his family left the dress circle and passed out at the main entrance and entered the carriage in waiting. A large crowd had gathered at the door and gave him three deafening cheers. Just as the carriage was leaving, an unknown person, observed only by a few, stepped up and handed Mr. Davis a note, which he carried to his home. Coming to the light it was opened and found to contain the single word, written in bold hand, "Andersonville." This, it is said, went like a dagger to his heart, and for some time his home was the scene of the greatest consternation. The ladies screamed, and Mr. Davis himself came near fainting.

Thus ended the first appearance of the late so-called Confederate President at any place of amusement in Montreal since his release from prison.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings co., New York. July 18, 1867-ly.

Our Murdered Braves.

The following circular has been issued by the committee appointed recently by the House of Representatives, on the treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens during the late rebellion. The object is to open a correspondence with every soldier who knows anything in regard to the treatment of his brave comrades in Southern prison pens, and thus furnish to the world a faint outline of the cruelties and atrocities inflicted upon our gallant Union soldiers by the inhuman fiends who instigated and carried on the rebellion:

"Rooms of the Committee on the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens, Washington, D. C.—In pursuance of a series of resolutions passed by the House of Representatives, July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the 'treatment of prisoners of war and citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion.'"

"All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the committee, as directed below, stating:

"1st. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.

"2d. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

"3d. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as near as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge."

"Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains, will please address John P. C. Shanks, M. C., Washington, D. C.

"Communications addressed to the members of the committee will be free of postage.

"It is the intention of the committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history on this subject.

"The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

"JOHN P. C. SHANKS,  
"WILLIAM A. PILE,  
"ABNER C. HARDING,  
"AARON F. STEVENS,  
"WILLIAM MUNGER,  
"Committee."

"JOHN D. LARRABEE, Clerk."

Liberality.

The Press publishes for the benefit of all whom it may concern, a letter written in Philadelphia some seventy-six years ago by a distinguished Democratic leader to a colored man. That Democrat was Thomas Jefferson. How great is the difference between his Democracy and that of Black, Birch, Pomeroy, Vallandigham, Pollard, the Woods, and other lights of the modern party. We suggest to the rural Democratic press the propriety of republishing this authentic historical document. Anything with the name of Jefferson to it ought to be safe:

"PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30, 1867.

"SIR:—I thank you sincerely for your letter and the almanac it contained. No body wishes more than I do to see such proofs as you exhibit that Nature has given to our black brethren talents equal to those of the other colors of men, and that the appearance of the want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence in Africa and America. I can add with truth that no one wishes more ardently than I do to see a good system commenced for raising the condition of their mind to what it ought to be, so far as the imbecility of their present existence and other circumstances which cannot be neglected will admit.

"I have taken the liberty of sending your almanac to Mons. de Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Science at Paris, and a member of the Philanthropic Society, because I consider it a document to which your whole color have a right for their justification against the doubts which have been entertained of them.

"I am, with great esteem, dear sir, your obedient, &c., THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"To Mr. B. BANNEKER." Benjamin Banneker, to whom the above was addressed, was a black man well known in the early history of this country. At the time of the setting off of the District of Columbia he sat with the Maryland commissioners, and took part in their deliberations. The note just quoted was written in answer to one from Banneker, in which he declares himself, "freely and cheerfully, one of the African race, and of that color which is natural to them, the deepest dye."

—On the 21st of August next an event will occur which has been only twice recorded in the history of celestial phenomena, the appearance of Jupiter without satellites. Three of them will be passing across the planet's disc and the other will be immersed in its shadow. The apparent absence of moons will not last more than two hours.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., N. Y.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

I offer myself as an Independent Candidate for Jury Commissioner at the approaching election. JOHN PORTER. Susquehanna Tp., Aug. 2, 1867.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

A complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. OVER TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES SOLD IN ONE MONTH! Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains, and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People, and Curiosities of the New States and Territories. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c.

Agents Wanted.—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 507 Minor st., Philada. au8-4t]

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

In the matter of the petition of Barbara Eastman for the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony for specific performance of a contract made with John Campbell, late of Carrolltown borough, deceased.

And now, 10th July, 1867, petition read, and John A. Kennedy, Esq., appointed Commissioner, &c.

[L. s.] By the Court. Extract from the Record. JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk.

In pursuance of the above appointment, I will attend to the duties thereof at the office of James C. Easley, Esq., in Carrolltown, on Friday, August 23d, 1867, at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

au8-3t] JOHN A. KENNEDY, Com.

THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Is the best time-piece that you can carry. They are now put in a variety of Cases, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 oz. in weight, having, in addition,

ENGLES' PATENT DUST-PROOF ARRANGEMENT.

These can be bought of

C. T. ROBERTS,

IRON STREET, EPHRATA, PA.

Who is prepared to sell the American Watch with the above Patent Case, at very low figures. Call and see!

Butler & McCarty, 131 N. 2d st., Philadelphia, General Agent for "Engles' Patent Dust-Proof Watch Cases." [au8-tf]

WANTED—MONEY!

All persons who knew themselves to be in debt to the subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be left for collection.

V. S. BARKER.

Ebensburg, August 8, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of A. Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of AUGUST next, at one o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit: All the right, title, and interest of James Burk, of and to a piece or parcel of land, situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Ephraim Crum, Enos Ellis and others, containing two hundred acres, more or less, about one hundred acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story log house and log barn, now in the occupancy of the said James Burk.

Also: A piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Jacob Weaver, John Knepper and others, containing four hundred acres, more or less, having thereon erected a plank house, now in the occupancy of James Short-hill and Elias Terrel, and a Portable Steam Saw Mill, now in the occupancy of the said James Burk.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. Y. McLaughlin & Co. for use of Wm. F. McLaughlin, now for use of Jeremiah McLaughlin. JAMES MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 29, 1867-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, there will be exposed to sale, at public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST, A. D. 1867, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, of which Francis Glosser, late of Chest township, died seized, viz: A message, being a mansion house and tract of land, situated in the township of Chest, in Cambria county, bounded by lands of Jacob Glosser, Peter Woodley, Jacob Leiden, Conrad Yeager, George Glosser, and others, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, with the appurtenances. The above property is well improved and in good condition.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest; said payment to be secured by a lien upon the premises.

PAUL YAHNER,

au1-td] Exr. of Francis Glosser, dec'd.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE

AND

STOVE DEPOT!

The subscriber has just opened out, at the late stand of Mills & Davis, High street, Ebensburg, a Tin and Sheet Iron and Stove Depot. He will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

TINWARE, STOVES, &c.

which will be sold to all comers at lowest market rates. Particular attention will be paid to the filling of all orders from COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Spouting done on short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. Jobbing promptly attended to.

By strict attention to business and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage.

THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of real estate of Patrick McGurk, in No. 26, June Term, 1867, Ex. Doc., hereby gives notice to all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1867, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where they must attend, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.

July 18, 1867-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Samuel Ripple, in No. 60, June Term, 1867, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of AUGUST, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m. R. L. JOHNSTON, Auditor.

—Advertisements in The Alleghenian.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!

AT THE EBENBURG HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage for the past twelve years, during which time I have been in business in Ebensburg; and now, owing to the extensive business I am doing, I take pleasure in informing the public that I have adopted the

Ready-Pay System!

by means of which there will be a GREAT REDUCTION in my profits. A confidence in your patronage will satisfy you that it will be to your advantage to buy for READY PAY instead of ON CREDIT.

My stock will consist in part as follows:

FOR THE BUILDER.

Door Locks, Capboard Locks, Catches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Window Sp'gs, Shutter Hinges, & Catches, Porch Irons, Window Glass, Nails, &c.

FOR THE CARPENTER.

Boring Machines, Augers, Chisels, Braces and Bits, Hatchets, Squares, Compasses, Bet-cis, Pocket Rules, Try Squares, Levels, Jacks, Smoothing, and Planes, Panel Ploughs, Beading, Sash, Raising, & Match Planes, Hollow and Rounds, Gauges, Oil Stones, Saw Sets, Screw Drivers, Bench Screws, Cross-cut, Panel, Rip, Compass, and Back Saws, Chalk and Chalk Lines, &c.

FOR THE BLACKSMITH.

Anvils, Bellows, Buttresses, Pincers, Vices, Screw Plates, Shoes, Hammers, Wrenches, Hand Hammers, Raps, Files, Riveting Hammers, Horse Nails, Horse & Mule Shoes, Cast Steel Shovel Plow Iron, Moulds, &c.

FOR THE SHOEMAKER.

Shoe Lasts, Shank Irons, Crimping Boards and Irons, Peg Cutters, Knives, Awls, Hammers, Pincers, Raps, Rubbers, and Bench Tools in general. Nails, Tacks, Thread, Wax, Bristles, &c.

FOR THE SADDLER.

Draw Gauges, Pincers, Awls, Round Knives, Rounding Irons, Chandeliers, Iron and Wood Gigs, Edge Tools, Hammers, Patches, Hammers, Pad Trees, Bridle Bits, Buckles, Trace Hooks, Spots Rings, Halter Bolts, Ornaments, Rivets, Snaps, Stirrups, Tacks, Rein Web, Girthing, &c.

FOR THE CABINET MAKER & PAINTER.

Bench Tools, Table Hinges, Screws, Bed Castors, Bedstead Fasteners, Drawer Locks, Knobs, Coffin Trimmings of all descriptions, Gold Leaf, Bronzes, Paints, Oils, and Varnish Brushes, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Colored Paints, dry and ground in oil.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Cartridges, Hunters' Knives, Caps, Lead Powder, Shot, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Game Bags. Also, Gun Locks, Main Springs, Flaps, Pivots, Double Triggers, Hammers, &c.

FOR THE FARMER.

Plows, Points, Shovels, Forks, Scythes and Spathes, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Sheep Shears, Sheep and Cow Bells, Sleigh Bells, Horse Brushes, Cards, Curry Combs, Patch Hammers, Tubs, Trace, Breast, Hal-ter, Whips, Fith & Log Chains, Barn Door Rollers, Sugar Kettles, Steadyards, Cutting Boxes.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Flour, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Nuts, Apples, Peppercorn, Crackers, Baking & Wash Soap, Toilet Soap, Family Dye Colors, Madder, Cudbear, Cochineal, Logwood, Camwood, Redwood, Blue Vitriol, Solution of Tin, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, Bed Cord, Bake Pans, Buckets, Meal Sieves, Brooms, Brass Kettles, Tinned Kettles, Enamelled Kettles, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Japanese Ware, Stoves, Scrub and Glassware, Dusting Brushes, Wooden Ware, White-wash, Willow Ware, Carbon Oil Lamps, Razors, Scissors, &c.

OILS.

Lubricating, Carbon, Lard, Linseed, Fish, Bees, Neat's Foot, Sweet, Castor.

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Cooking, Parlor, and Heating Stoves, and the best manufactures; Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of every variety, of my own manufacture; Gum and Hemp Packing; Traps, Falises; Drugs, Weavers' Reeds; Traps; low Augers, Board Measuring Sticks, Stoves and Rollers, Patent Molasses Presses, and Measuring Patents, &c., &c.

Odd Stove Plates, Grates, and Fire Bricks always on hand to suit Stoves sold by me.

Well and Cistern Pumps and Pumping Machinery.

Spouting made, painted, and put up.

Don't Ask for Credit!

Remember the place to buy is where you save 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases. defy competition in Western Penna. GEORGE HUNTER.