

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE: HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Allegheny co. ASSEMBLY: Lt. SAMUEL SINGLETON, of Ebensburg. SHERIFF: Lt. Col. RICHARD RYCKMAN, Johnstown. TREASURER: Lt. Col. WM. A. McDERMOTT, Clearfield. COUNTY COMMISSIONER: Capt. FRANCIS M. FLANAGAN, White. JURY COMMISSIONER: JAMES COOPER, Taylor township. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: Supt. JOHN S. OGDEN, Johnstown. ATTORNEYS: JOHN VAN SCOTOG, White, 3 years. CHARLES BUXTON, Jackson, 1 year. CORNER: Capt. GEO. B. STINEMAN, Richland.

READ the address of the Republican State Central Committee, published on our first page. It is the ablest appeal of the campaign.

ELSEWHERE in to day's paper will be found the full proceedings of the Republican County Convention. The ticket nominated, though possibly not the best available, is still good, and ought to be elected. Let us go to work with a will and elect it.

THE rebel papers have a story in circulation to the effect that John Wilkes Booth is still alive, the report of his death having been invented by the detectives, they say, to secure the reward. An exchange says that there is only one phase in which the story can be believed, viz.—that John Wilkes Booth lives in the person of Andrew Johnson!

SAYS the Hollidaysburg Standard: "Judge Williams stands pledged to make the Supreme Court a fearless exponent of the equal rights of man—in other words, to give the negroes in this State equal civil and political rights with the white citizens."

Says the Harrisburg Union: "It must be evident to every voter in Pennsylvania that every ballot cast for Judge Williams and for Radical candidates for the Legislature, will be a square vote for negro suffrage in this State!"

After the election, Judge Williams being the successful candidate, we hope these papers will be equally loud in declaring that the people are in favor of negro suffrage.

The United States Supreme Court have actually declared by repeated decisions that the Union is reconstructed, and that the States are all sovereign now, and they were before the war. The radical rump could not follow the decisions of the radical Supreme Court.—Freeman.

You are too fast, Freeman. The United States Supreme Court have declared that the Southern States are in the Union, but the question of reconstruction has been left to Congress. Independent of the question whether or not the Southern States are in or out of the Union, Congress assumes the truth of President Johnson's repeated assertion that their State governments are destroyed and should be restored.

Grant.

For a brief space, like the sun in eclipse, the lustre of Grant's name was obscured, and those who lacked patience to wait for events were ready to declare that the conqueror of Appomattox had surrendered to Conservatism, alias Democracy. Not only impatient Radicals, but anxious Democrats alike deceived themselves. The one was sure they had lost, the other sure they had won, him. But Grant has been neither lost nor won. He stands to-day higher in the estimation of the people than at any former period, and his reticence, which seems not to be assumed, but rather a part and parcel of the man, instead of detracting from, adds to the people's estimate of his virtues. He is the General of the Union armies, sworn to execute the laws, and ought from the very nature of his high position, to keep himself free from being considered a mere partizan or a co-operator with either of the great political parties of the country. But while this should be his studied aim, he should not shrink from the faithful discharge of his duty. When the President appointed him to a place in his Cabinet, he then became an adviser of the President, and it was not only his privilege, but obligatory on him to communicate his views of duty and policy. Hence Grant, plainly, tersely, and without parade, made known to the President his convictions of what ought and what ought not to be done.—His words are not the words of party rancor, but the expressions of what an unbiased officer considers due to the laws and the people. The tendency of a government like ours is to demagogism, but here is a man whose convictions of duty accord with the sentiments of the people, yet who, amid flattery and temptations of being made the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, for the sake of his duty refuses steadily to promote the chances of his exaltation by making known his agreement with the popular voice. And at last, the fact reaches the ears of the people, thro' an agency not his, but the President's.

"Blessings."

"In the room of the blessings of peace, they have given us hate, discord, and misery," are the words that some of the Democratic papers clip from their State address and blazon in capitals at the head of their columns. The words are powerless, for though they make a broad and terrible charge, they utterly lack in the one essential of truth. No Republican either does or need fear the people to see them, for it is not possible that any asserted fact should be more fully known to be utterly and shamelessly false. Even tho' we lay out of view the disturbed state of affairs, the discord and misery that have ever marked the track of the slavery agitation, as surely as blackened ruins and vanished wealth follow the track of fire, yet the course of the Democratic party since the closing of the war furnishes a sufficient answer to the aspersion, and casts upon it an odium of which it cannot soon rid itself.

Since that time, it has pursued the policy of a faction rather than that of statesmanship. It promoted discontent among the people of the South at the action of the National government, encouraged dissatisfaction toward the constitutional amendments until the Southern people finally rejected them, held out to them the hope that they would be sustained by the Northern masses, only cruelly to disappoint them, and now sustains Andrew Johnson in his mad attempts to thwart the will of Congress and the people, to prolong an unsettled state of affairs at the North, that can only result in their continued exclusion from the halls of Congress, and perhaps in making the terms of their restoration still harder.

Democratic Sophistries.

Democratic addresses do not ignore the rebellion and its horrors, but they believe it is put down, and now they want peace. We admit that the close of Buchanan's administration was unfortunate; but, thank God and President Johnson, Buchanan's counselors, Stanton and Holt, are removed from the power of doing further mischief.—Freeman.

The Democratic State address says: "The Republican party has controlled the government for six years, and we accuse it before you, because: "In the room of the blessings of peace, it has given us hate, discord and misery."

It also declares: "The people are denied the attribute of sovereignty; the military subverts the civil power; generals remove governors elected by the people, and a despotism reigns in ten States!"

Now, we would like to know how the first accusation quoted can be justified.—Rebellion was inaugurated under Buchanan's administration, crime upon crime was committed, either under the sanction of law or winked at by its officers, and if the Freeman's paragraph and the Democratic State address do not ignore these facts, then how can any fact be ignored? The people spoken of in the second paragraph are rebel people, a fact kept uniformly out of sight by the address, which also assumes that "hate, discord and misery" have sprung into being within six years, an assumption that is notoriously false.

CERTAIN Democrats of Cambria county of late years have been loud in asserting that our Poor House business could not be successfully managed unless at least one of the Directors was a resident of Johnstown. The late Republican Convention appear to have been of the same opinion, and nominated a Johnstown man for the office. If the Democrats before spoken of will turn in and give us a lift, we think we can elect our candidate, and then, and not otherwise, Johnstown will be represented in the Directory and there will be a chance for our Poor House.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the President has now under consideration a new amnesty proclamation to rebels in the South, and that it will be submitted to the Cabinet this week. Those who pretend to know say that the new proclamation will give amnesty to brigadiers; none above the rank of colonel were included in the first proclamation.

CABINET rumors still fly about as thick as pigeons. Seward must go out, it is positively asserted, and the latest on dit is that Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, has been offered the place. It is also said that General Grant wants to get out of the War Department as quickly as possible.

OWING to illness of General Thomas, the President has assigned General Hancock to the command of the Louisiana district. General Thomas remains where he now is. General Sheridan proceeds at once to the department of the Missouri.

GENERAL GRANT has issued an order forbidding district commanders to reinstate rebel officials suspended by themselves or their predecessors in command. So good-by, Governor Wells.

THE President has removed General Sickles, and appointed General Canby to the command of the second district.

Plain Facts for Taxpayers.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer of the nation that the enormous burden of debt under which the country is staggering, was fixed upon it by a rebellion inaugurated, fostered, and strengthened by the Democratic party.

It should be borne in mind that this debt was enormously increased by the aid and comfort given to the rebellion while in progress, by the Democratic party, whereby the rebels were encouraged to prolong the struggle against the Union armies, after all other reasonable hope of success had been extinguished.

It should be borne in mind that the debt of the nation was still further increased by the efforts of the Democratic party to cripple and destroy the public credit, in the midst of the struggle for national existence, and that the national bonds were thereby forced to heavy discount in contracting loans with which to carry on the war, and the national currency was thus largely reduced below its true value in gold, thereby adding enormously to the cost of all material purchased for the use of the government.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer of the nation, that the Democratic party stands pledged to secure compensation to the slaveholding rebels for every slave set free by the Emancipation Proclamation and Constitutional Amendment, thus adding an unjust burden to the already onerous taxation under which the country groans.

It should be borne in mind that all the Democratic members in the House of the Fortieth Congress have placed themselves upon the record, by their votes, in favor of the monstrous proposition that the National Government is liable, under the Reconstruction laws, for every dollar of the State debts of all the States in rebellion.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer that the Democratic party, thro' its orators and writers for the press, is committed to the unheard of proposition that the Confederate war debt, contracted in the iniquitous struggle to overthrow the National Government, is justly chargeable against the Government, and that this party only waits the success of its insidious attempt to regain power, to fasten this debt upon the people of the United States.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer, that the Democratic party has made persistent and private efforts to bring on a financial crisis, such as will make it impossible for the nation to meet its obligations promptly, thus carrying wide-spread ruin throughout the country, and reducing to beggary thousands of widows and orphans and other worthy persons whose little all is invested in government bonds, for the redemption of which the faith of the government is pledged.

Sharswood vs. Jackson.

In his famous proclamation against the South Carolina Nullifiers in December, 1832, General Jackson said:

"I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed."

This was in 1832. Many yet living remember how the country rocked with excitement and trembled with alarm at the audacious pretensions and the treasonable measures of John C. Calhoun and his followers; and they remember how all parties exulted when Jackson crushed that incipient treason under his heel.—Democrats and Whigs clasped hands and united their voices in support of the brave old man and his proclamation.

But there was, even in Pennsylvania, a small band of politicians who drew their inspiration, not from Jefferson or Jackson, but from John C. Calhoun, and of this small band was Judge Sharswood, now a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship.—After nullification was crushed he remained the same, and in an oration delivered in April, 1834, he re-affirmed the cardinal doctrine of nullification, secession and rebellion in the following emphatic terms:

"We come back to our starting place and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general law, in cases of compact between parties having no common superior. Each State has the right to judge for itself of the compact, and to choose for itself the most proper and efficient remedies."

It is safe at a time like this to entrust supreme judicial powers to a man who entertains such opinions as these? We grant that he may hold them honestly and sincerely; but the more honestly and sincerely they are entertained the more dangerous they are. Jackson was honest and sincere in his opposition to such views, and his honesty, more than anything else, gave him power to put those down who attempted in 1832 to carry them into practice; and had Jackson been where Buchanan was in 1860 we should have had no rebellion.

—The American Industrial League, of which Peter Cooper is President, I. D. Russell Treasurer, and John Williams Secretary, will publish, about the 8th instant, "The National American," a monthly journal, devoted to the interests of home production and domestic commerce. The best editorial ability of the country has been secured. Price, five cents a copy. Orders may be sent to John Williams, Secretary, No. 9 and 11 Park Place, New York, or to D. J. Morrell, Johnstown, Pa.

A Colored Candidate.

Ellick Mahaly, a colored man, of Crawford county, Georgia, offers himself as a candidate for Congress. In doing so, he gives the principal points in his history, to wit:

"I was born a slave on the plantation of Benjamin Lockett, Warren county, Mississippi. I remained with my old master until 1864, when I was brought to Georgia and sold to Mr. Isaac Dennis. My old master raised me as well as slaves are usually raised, giving me the rudiments of a common English education, and instilling into my mind the principles of honesty and virtue. And I will say here, that I have never departed from them."

He promises, if elected, to do all he can to reconcile the two sections, and that while his greatest efforts will be directed to the interest of his own race, he will do his best to ameliorate the condition of the whites! He also favors a repeal of the cotton tax and universal amnesty. On these points, he says:

"I shall do all in my power to repeal the unjust discrimination against the products of my section, to wit: The tax on cotton and tobacco. I will give one instance of the hardship of the tax on cotton. Last year, I rented a small farm of Dr. Simmons, of this county. After paying him the rent, I had five bales of cotton. On them I paid a tax of \$15 a bale, making \$75. It is needless for me to tell poor men how much I have needed that money this year. It would have breaded my family the whole year. I have felt its hardness. I wish it repealed."

"You may wish to know my position on reconstruction. I am in favor of reconstruction under the military bills; though, if I am elected, I shall use my influence to have the disqualifications removed from all."

The Macon Telegraph publishes Mr. Mahaly's card, and observes that "if Georgia should be reconstructed under the military bills, he will doubtless prove an acceptable representative of a majority of her people in the Congress of the United States."

A WORTHY CANDIDATE.—The loyal voters of the Commonwealth ask no higher tribute to the worth and character of Judge Williams than the following neat complimentary paid him by the only daily Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania, the day following his nomination:

"The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersions, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be. It is an auspicious sign of the times, and if the county conventions are equally fortunate in the selection of legislative candidates, there will be a stop put to the deplorable corruption at the seat of government under a new reign of honest men and conscientious legislators.—Pittsburg Post, June 28th, 1867.

A TRAGEDY.—The Hollidaysburg Whig says that on Friday of last week, great excitement was occasioned in that town by the report that human remains had been seen in a pond a short distance from town by a man engaged in fishing. He gave the alarm, and the Coroner summoned a jury and proceeded to the place to hold an inquest. A young sprig of the law was foreman of the jury, and a doctor went along to make a post mortem examination. It appears that the man fishing had hooked out of the water the skeleton of a hand, and upon this evidence of the presence of a body, had given the alarm. Upon reaching the ground, the M. D. above alluded to, pronounced the bones to be those of a child's hand, when the search for the body was commenced. After raking around through the water for some time the body was found, and upon being brought to the surface, it was discovered to be that of a dog with a stone tied to his neck!

THE end of the world was fixed by one Dr. Cummings to occur in 1867. The Doctor now comes forward to acknowledge that he has made a mistake in his calculations, an announcement of great comfort to those regardless of seeing the end this year. He says in revising the calculations on which he based the announcement of the world's ending in 1867, he discovered that he had overlooked figures which add something like a quintillion of years to the race which this mundane sphere has to run. This will be gratifying information to those of the doctor's disciples who have been setting their houses in order as a mark of preparation for the great event. A "quintillion of years" is a comfortably remote prospect, according to present reckoning, and as "distance lends enchantment to the view," everybody can enjoy the soothing reflection.

HOW IT CAME OUT.—The way the Grant-Johnson correspondence happened to be made public is explained by one of the most trusty Washington correspondents in the following manner:

"This has been a day of great excitement in Washington, caused by the circumstances attending the giving out, by the President, of a part of the suppressed Grant correspondence, and by its contents. Careful inquiry concerning the same leaves scarcely any doubt that the President furnished it for publication while in a condition similar to that in which he was when he took the oath of office. He gave it out early in the day, sending for the correspondent of a Boston paper, and subsequently refusing it to the agent of the associated press."

HISTORY OF THE PENNA. RESERVE CORPS.

This interesting book has just been published, and subscriptions will be received by Mr. Silas H. Davis, the agent for this place. It contains a complete record of the organization of the different companies, regiments and brigades; descriptions of marches, skirmishes and battles, together with biographical sketches of officers, and personal record of each man during his term of service; and in fact, it contains a minute description of every movement of this famous organization from the time it entered the service until it was mustered out. The history is well printed, contains 724 pages, and should find a place in every family.

The great importance of Live Stock Insurance is well exemplified by the following letter:

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 1, 1867. On the 22d day of January, I insured my entire stock of horses (twenty-five in number) in the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company. Yesterday, one of my most valuable horses was kicked by his mate, and had a leg broken, and as an act of humanity was killed last evening. To-day I received a check from said Company in full payment of said horse. I have fully realized the importance of Live Stock Insurance, and recommend all stock owners to insure in the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company. C. B. BOARDMAN.

MAJOR J. D. HAMILTON, of Wilmore, has been appointed the sole agent for the sale in Cambria county of "Mackenzie's Ten Thousand Receipts"—a very valuable publication, containing medical, agricultural, mechanical, domestic, and other receipts, together with a vast amount of other information on matters of every day importance. The book has recently been revised and improved. Major Hamilton will visit Ebensburg next week to solicit subscriptions.

THERE is probably no part of the natural adornments of the human person the loss or deterioration of which produces a greater change from beauty to positive ugliness than the hair. Few half people like to have their hair fall out, and yet how few there are who take the proper means to prevent baldness, grey hairs, and diseases of the scalp. "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" is a panacea for all such misfortunes.

TINWARE! You can buy it at T. W. Williams, High street, very cheap. Mr. W. has now full possession of the big store-room occupied by Mills & Davis, and, having room to spread himself, intends carrying on the business on an extensive scale. Give him a call!

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.

WAGONMAKING, &c.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has opened the shop formerly occupied by William Leighty, and is now prepared to make and repair wagons on the shortest possible notice. JACOB FULMER. Ebensburg, August 29, 1867-3t

WANTED—MONEY! All persons who know 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.

ESTRAY—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Washington township, in June last, a light brindle STEER, about 2 years old.—The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to law. FREDERICK GEORGE. Hemlock, August 22, 1867-3t

LICENSE NOTICE.—Petitions for Eating House Licenses have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of Quarter-Sessions of Cambria County, by the following persons, and to be presented to the Judges of said Court on the first Monday of September next. Adam Biershank, Johnstown borough 3rd Ward; Thomas Downs, Millville boro.; Jacob Feud, 4th Ward, Johnstown. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk. Aug. 15, 1867.

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, ENGLIS' PATENT DUST-PROOF ARRANGEMENT. These can be bought of J. T. ROBERTS, High Street, Ebensburg, 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 "Englis' Patent Dust-Proof Watch Cases." [aus-1t]

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR.—A work of real value, absorbing interest and universal popularity. The press and literary people everywhere commend and endorse it. It records the consecrated work of woman in organized and united effort, and the names of nearly 600 of our country's noblest women, with what they did for humanity and for the nation in its darkest hours. Beautiful steel portraits of a number of these ladies adorn the work, and it is acknowledged to be one of the finest works ever published. Clergymen, Teachers, Experienced Agents, and Ladies will find it to their advantage to canvass for this work. Address ZEIGLER, M'CURDY & CO., 501 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. [Jul-13m]

ALL AROUND THE WORLD! THE FIRST PREMIUM Or a Silver Medal BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 25, 1865. Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color, promotes the growth of the Hair, prevents the loss of the Hair, cures itching humors, cures the scalp, and restores the hair to its natural color. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the best preparation for the hair, ever published. It is sold throughout the East, West, North, and South. J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H. Sold by Druggists Generally. RENS. J. LOYD, EBENSURG, PA. May 30, 1867.

SHOE STORE! SHOE STORE!

The subscriber begs leave to inform the people of Ebensburg that he has just received from the East and has now opened out, at his store-room, the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS! ever brought to town. The stock was made expressly to order by the BEST SHOE MANUFACTORY IN PHILA.

the subscriber having gone to the trouble and expense of visiting that city especially to order it. The work is warranted to rip—if it will be REPAIRED FREE OF CHARGE!

A visit to his establishment will satisfy one that he can not only sell a BETTER ARTICLE than all competitors, but that he can also sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

He also continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes to order, on short notice and in the most workmanlike style. A VERY SUPERIOR LOT OF REAL FRENCH CALF SKINS ON HAND!

Stand one door east of Crawford Hotel, High street, and immediately opposite V. S. Barker's store. JOHN D. THOMAS.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED! To solicit orders for a new illustrated BIBLE DICTIONARY. (COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.) This Dictionary embodies the results of the most recent study, research, and investigation of about sixty-five of the most distinguished and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations appreciate and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader.

In circulating this Work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. To numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with this. But, on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful, and lucrative. Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every Town and County in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

For particulars, apply to or address PARMELEE BROTHERS, 722 Sanson st., Phila. au29]

SADDLERY AND HARNESSES! The undersigned keeps constantly on hand and is still manufacturing all articles in his line, such as SADDLES, FINE SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, DRAFT HARNESS, BLIND BRIDLES, RIDING BRIDLES, CHECK LINES, HALTERS, WHIP BRIDLES, &c., &c. All which he will dispose of at low prices for cash.

His work is all warranted, and of being experienced in the business, he uses only the best of leather. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by attention to business to merit liberal patronage hereafter, and to extend it to him. Shop above the store of E. Hughes & Co. Persons wishing good and substantial Harnes can be accommodated. HUGH A. M'COY. July 18, 1867.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS! Being desirous of retiring from business, I offer for sale the EBENSURG FOUNDRY, with all its appurtenances, including all real and personal property thereto belonging, the Engine, Patterns, Flasks, &c., &c. All the stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, consisting of THRESHING MACHINES, COOKING STOVES, PARLOR STOVES, FLOWS, CASTINGS of various kinds. As I am determined to sell, purchasers may rely upon getting any or all the above named articles cheaper than they can be had anywhere else in Pennsylvania. The parties are invited to call and judge for themselves. July 18, 1867. E. GLASS.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE AND STOVE DEPOT! The subscriber has just opened out, at late stand of Mills & Davis, High street, Ebensburg, a Tin and Sheet Iron and Stove Depot. He will keep constantly on hand full assortment of TINWARE, STOVES, &c., which will be sold to all comers at low 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 desire to please, he hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage. THOS. W. WILLIAMS. [au17]

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE! The subscriber would inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand everything in the GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY line, such as Flour, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, kinds of Crackers, Cheese, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, &c. CANNED PEACHES AND TOMATOES. Also, Buckskin and Woolen Gloves, Worked Socks, Neck ties, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap if not cheaper than elsewhere. A full assortment of Candies! Ice Cream every evening. [Jan24] R. R. THOMAS.

LATEST ARRIVAL! The subscriber has just received his store, on High street, Ebensburg, a large and salable stock of Flour, Bacon, Molasses, Tea, Barrel Salt, Cheese, and everything in the Grocery, Notion and Confectionery line. Also, Boots and Shoes, Carbon and Casing Oils, &c., &c. All which will be sold very cheap for cash. [Jan24] G. G. OWEN.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS! THE JOHNSTOWN MANUFACTURING CO. have constantly on hand an article of very low prices, a superior quality of COMMON AND PRESS-BRICKS. Special rates of freight to all parts on the Penna. Railroad. Address O. N. RAMSEY, Super. Johnstown, Pa. May 9-6m.