

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

The Criminal Parties.

During the existence of the late rebellion, the minds of men were too busily occupied with the affairs and burdens of war to give thoughtful attention to the work of reconciliation and restoration that was inevitably to follow a triumphant issue for the nation. So many momentous events had been occurring through the entire period of our struggle, and following one another in such rapid succession, and demanding the entire energy of the people, that the duties belonging to the future were relatively lessened in their importance. When the close of the war came, it was with suddenness, bringing with it a superlative joy that left no place in heart or brain for aught else than rapture. When the practical duties of the hour had once again begun to assert supremacy, there were none of the people, and few, if any, of our public men, who did not expect and desire a speedy restoration of the former condition of affairs, so far as that condition could be approximated. But in an instant, by the assassination of the lamented Lincoln, the nation was cast from the climax of joy into consternation and grief, and it was only when the paroxysm of woe that followed that great crime first manifested signs of having spent its greatest force, that even a thought of retribution entered into the minds of the people. Yet, had the proposition been made to the voters of the loyal States that two years and a half should pass away before restoration should occur, they would have rejected it by a vote more nearly unanimous than any recorded in the history of the country.

What the Northern people desired was peace and union. For that, they had expended more than four billions of money, had placed millions of men in the field, had sacrificed the lives of three hundred thousand of their sons and brothers, and had astounded the world with their deeds.

What the nation needs, and what the Northern people to-day desire, is peace and union. Estrangement has lasted long enough, and should give place to reconciliation. For long, weary years, not for six years, but from before the hour of the nation's birth, and especially since 1820, strife has been predominant, promoting heart-burnings, accusations and re-accusations, sectional jealousies, and alienation from the Union and the work of our fathers. For want of peace, the whole nation "groaneth and travaileth in pain." The time and intellect that should be given to the restoring of industry, the enlivening of commerce, the relieving of the people from their burdens, and the general development of the natural resources of the country, are occupied with disputes, and discords, and angry contentions that should never have arisen.

On whose shoulders rests the responsibility for all this?

The work of restoration was one in which the whole North had a right to be heard. It was not a work that any man, however high his position, nor any assembly, however comprehensive its powers, could rightfully assume to himself or itself. It was a work for all, in which Congress, President, and people should take part, each in the proper mode and sphere. No man will be so bold as to deny this.

At the beginning of the great work, but few voices were raised for blood and confiscation, but of those few, Andrew Johnson's was the loudest and most potent. Six months were to elapse before Congress could assemble, excepting at his call.—Anxiously men asked, "Will Congress be assembled by the President?"

To the astonishment of the people, and as if to forestall other methods, he disdained to lean upon their representatives for strength. Not a law, not an expression, was upon the statute book, directing or suggesting the method of performing the mighty task. Yet he, whose sole duty was to execute what had been enacted into law, began the work of restoration without law. He, of his own will, whose sole power was to execute the laws written upon the statute book, assumed to exercise powers more absolute, more momentous,

than those exercised by any sovereign in this century.

Now for a brief history of what has followed.

Not as conditions precedent to withdrawing the army, but as President, and as conditions precedent to a resumption of the former relations of the rebel States to the Union, he, a mere executive officer, requires the abolition of slavery by said States, the adoption of the amendment to the National Constitution also abolishing slavery, the declaring null and void, from the beginning, of the secession ordinances, and the repudiation of all rebel debts.

In December, 1865, Congress assembled. Certain of the rebellious States had neglected compliance with his conditions.—Nothing had been done toward securing the steadfastly Union people, either white or black, from injustice and oppression by those lately rebellious. The blacks had no vote, yet the South would gain twelve representatives on their account.—The House of Representatives had just been chosen by the people, and reflected their wishes.

Yet at this juncture, the President demands that the work of reconstruction shall be acknowledged to be completed and the representatives and senators admitted to the floors of the House and Senate.

Congress refuses to comply with the President's demands, and while adopting what he has already done, proposes certain constitutional amendments as preparatory to admission. The President still claims that the work of restoration is completed, and because Congress adds other conditions to those demanded by himself, he denounces that body as a Rump Congress hanging upon the verge of the government, and guilty of usurpations. In this stand he is supported by the entire Democratic party.

The President and Congress appeal to the people, and the latter is overwhelmingly sustained. The President having plainly intimated his purpose of forming a new Congress out of Democratic members from the North, and the rejected applicants from the South, necessarily abandons the project. The Southern States reject the amendments.

Congress again assembles and adopts a method of restoration by which loyal men, white or black, are entitled to vote. The measure is voted for by Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, and is vetoed by the President, but passed by a two-thirds vote.—The President denounces it as a military rule and monstrous tyranny. After Congress has adjourned, he declares by his Attorney General that it does not authorize military rule, but is simply a police regulation. Congress at once assembles and makes the law more stringent, which is construed and denounced by the President. Congress adjourns, and the President rejects his own construction and assumes powers of which he had declared himself deprived. Were ever a people so patient? Was ever a legislative body so slow to exercise its highest power?

The plain issue is: Shall the people prevail, or Andrew Johnson?

Nominations.

The Republicans of Alleghany county have placed in nomination for the State Senate Col. Russel Erret, a native of the county, and long a resident of Pittsburg and identified with her interests. For many years previous to the rebellion, he was connected with the Pittsburg Gazette as its commercial editor. For some years past, he has been one of its proprietors. During the war, he held the position of paymaster in the army. He will make an attentive, industrious, and capable Senator.

In the district composed of Huntingdon, Blair, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry counties, the Democrats have nominated S. T. Shugert, of Centre county, and C. J. T. McIntyre, of Perry. On the Republican side, Col. J. H. Robinson, of Juniata county, and Samuel M'Vitty, of Huntingdon, have been nominated. The aspirations of Hon. L. W. Hall for re-nomination were dashed by the action of Centre county in rejecting him as their candidate and choosing W. P. Wilson, brother-in-law of Governor Curtin, in his stead. At the conference, which met on Thursday last, Mr. Hall could muster only the conferees from his own county and two from Perry.

VERMONT, the Green Mountain State, again testifies her devotion to the principles she has so long cherished. Her 20,000 majority will be hailed by Republicans throughout the country as a fitting testimony of her steadfast adherence to the true interests of freedom.

We wish we could hail the result in California as we do that of Vermont.—Dissensions in the Republican ranks, that should have been healed prior to the day of election, have given the State into the hands of the Democracy.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

Following is the full text of the late amnesty proclamation:

BY "THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, issue a further proclamation, with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established; and whereas, the President did, by the said last proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and whereas, in and by last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, fourteen extensive clauses of persons therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, and if permitted to do so, will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion a renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and whereas, as large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisement, now as always would tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and National restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress the popular energies and National industry and enterprise; and whereas, for these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare and to the more perfect restoration of Constitutional law and order that the said last mentioned proclamation, so as aforesaid issued on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who by its aforesaid exceptions have been hitherto excluded from executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, but upon this condition, nevertheless, that each person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe to the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm] in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States there-

under, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following persons and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation of the 29th of May, A. D. 1865, namely:

First, The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, Vice President and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who had or pretended to hold in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier general, and naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second, All persons who, in any way, treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who, in any capacity, were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third, All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Boat Race.

The second trial of strength between James Hamill, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Walter Brown, of Portland, Maine, came off over the Hudson river at Newburg, N. Y., on Monday. The contestants, who are both renowned oarsmen, rowed their first race over the Monongahela river at Pittsburg, in May last, when Brown was declared the winner.

The race was to have come off on Saturday last, but its postponement was rendered necessary by reason of the roughness of the water. On Monday, the air was calm and the water untroubled. Brown and Hamill were both promptly in position, and at 6.20 a. m. the start was made. Hamill took the lead and kept it for nearly a mile, when Brown gained on him and passed him, making a gap of a length or two, which, however, was kept but a short distance, for Hamill again took the lead, keeping it to the stake-boat, where occurred a collision, claimed by either to have been caused through fault of the other. All accounts agree that when Hamill came abreast the stake-boat, he was about three lengths ahead. Brown, however, was gaining on him. When Hamill was making the turn of the stake-boat, with Brown on the inside, the bow of the latter's boat went crashing through the cockpit-shell in which the former was seated. Hamill thereupon ceased pulling and drew off, claiming a foul, while Brown backed water and extricated his boat, and turning the stake-boat, pulled down the course to the Judge's boat, where he arrived at 7.56, making the five miles in forty minutes and fifty-six seconds.

A scene of intense excitement ensued, and all hands repaired to the shore to wind up details.

The judges and referee repaired to a private parlor, and went into an examination of the evidence, Hamill's judges claiming the race on the plea that Brown intentionally fouled their man, while Brown's judges as vociferously claimed for a verdict, alleging that Hamill forced a collision by stopping in Brown's course.

The following extract from the evidence will show how differently the judges in the stake-boat looked at the affair: Elliott, judge for Brown, says Hamill was ahead. He turned first, and was lying broadside to the track, apparently waiting for Brown to come up and foul him. Brown's boat struck Hamill's five feet from the stern, on the port side. Munn, judge for Hamill, said Hamill was three lengths ahead; when Hamill was turning, Brown gave some tremendous pulls, which sent him into Hamill's boat before the latter could get out of the way. It was an evident foul on the part of Brown. Other witnesses were examined with the same result. How they saw it seemed to depend upon whether they were Brown or Hamill men.

Mr. Roberts and the Judges then proceeded to the balcony and called attention; when all was quiet and Roberts was about to speak, a voice at his side broke in with, "Gentlemen, as a friend of Mr. Brown, I say, do not give up your money. We shall appeal."

When silence was again obtained, Mr. Roberts made the following announcement: "Gentlemen, having heard the testimony given by the judges on both sides, who have failed to agree, it has become my duty to decide as to the winner of this race. As Mr. Hamill was ahead when he commenced to turn the stake-boat, he had by the rules of boat-racing the right to the track. Mr. Brown should have gone outside of him. Therefore, I decide that Hamill won the race."

—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has very righteously and wisely decided that those who drink liquors on Sunday "aid and abet" who sell.

Reduction of the State Debt.

Governor Geary has issued a proclamation announcing the payment of \$1,794,644.50 of the State debt of Pennsylvania during the year ending on the 2d inst. The Harrisburg Telegraph comments as follows:

It is well known that as long as the Copperheads were in power the State debt was steadily increasing, and the debt had reached the enormous sum of Forty-one Millions of Dollars when James Pollock was elected Governor of the State, and the Republican Union party obtained a majority in both houses of the Legislature.

It is also well known that Republicans had been advocating the sale of the public works, which were so corruptly managed by the leaders of the Democratic party that the State was losing nearly One Million of Dollars every year. Gov. Pollock, using all his influence with the Legislature, finally secured the passage of a bill ordering the public works to be sold at public sale, and they were finally sold for seven and a half millions of dollars.—From that day the State debt has been steadily decreasing under Republican Governors and State Legislatures.

One million seven hundred and ninety-four thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents of this sum have been paid this year by Gov. Geary, State Treasurer Kemble, and Auditor General Hartranft, all prominent and able Republicans, and that without collecting one single dollar from the farmer and mechanic in the shape of tax on his real estate.

Such are the practical results of a Republican State Administration and Legislature. The payment of such large sums in one year is a sufficient contradiction of all the Copperhead slanders heaped upon Republican government.

It must also be remembered that during the past six years the State of Pennsylvania has been compelled to incur large expenditures in the equipment and forwarding of troops, for which three millions of dollars were appropriated. This amount has also been repaid by the same party.—The Copperheads of the North were directly responsible for this additional expenditure, as they created the war, under James Buchanan, and encouraged it by their sympathy with the South.—They, and they alone, are responsible for the State and National debts created by the war.

We say again, taxpayers, remember that under the administration of Gov. Geary the State debt has been reduced \$1,794,644.50 in one year! Remember this on the second Tuesday of October next.

Meeting of the State Central Committee.

The Union State Central Committee met in Pittsburg on the 5th inst. A full representation from the different counties was present, and the most favorable reports from all parts of the State were received. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, That the grateful thanks of the people of this State and nation are due to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton for his fidelity to liberty, and for the 'zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability' with which he ever discharged the important and onerous duties of Secretary of War, and that we will cordially welcome, from the action of the Senate, his restoration to that high post of responsibility and honor.

"Resolved, That Major-General Philip H. Sheridan and Major-General Daniel E. Sickles have endeared themselves to the hearts of all loyal men by their distinguished gallantry and military services in the recent civil war, and especially to the people of this Commonwealth, by their heroism and success in protecting and defending us from rebel invasion.

"Resolved, That the arbitrary and vindictive removal by the President of these illustrious public servants, in this critical juncture of national affairs, and at the dictation of baffled conspirators, evinces, in our judgment, a fixed purpose to nullify the wise and just measures adopted for the restoration of the Union, and to defy the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is an insult to the loyal sentiment of the entire nation, and an offense deserving exemplary punishment.

"Resolved, That Sen. U. S. Grant, by his firm and patriotic protests against the removal and attempted humiliation of his gallant co-laborers, his manifest respect for public sentiment and the laws of the land, has our most hearty and cordial thanks, and by the highest civic virtues has added lustre to the matchless greatness of his military fame."

TEACHERS WANTED!

Four Teachers wanted to take charge of the several departments of the Ebensburg Union Schools during the coming winter.—Term, five months, beginning on the last Monday in September, inst. The examination of applicants will take place in room No. 2 of Union School building, Ebensburg, on Tuesday, September 24th, inst., at 9 o'clock, a. m.

D. W. EVANS, Prest. School Bd. S. SINGLETON, Secy. [Sep12-2t]

WAGON MAKING, &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 FULLER. Ebensburg, August 29, 1867-3t*

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, Ebensburg, Pa. [mar21]

IF YOU WANT THE BEST COOKING OR PARLOR STOVE in the world; go to GEO. HUNTLEY'S and get "Spear's Anti-Duster." [Sep12]

—Advertisement in The Alleghanian.

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 expressly to order it. The work is warranted to rip—if it rips, it will be

REPAIRED FREE OF CHARGE! A visit to his establishment will satisfy any 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's Hotel, High street, and immediately opposite site V. S. Barker's store. [Feb21] 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 eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, 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. No numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will 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 HARNESS!

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, WHIPS, BRIDLEBANDS, &c., &c. All which he will dispose of at low prices for cash.

His work is all warranted, and being experienced in the business, he uses only the best of leather. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him. [Jan20]

Shop above the store of E. Hughes & Co. Persons wishing good and substantial Harness can be accommodated. HUGH A. M'COY. [July 18, 1867] E. GLASS

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!

Being desirous of retiring from business, I offer for sale the EBENSBURG FOUNDRY, with all its appurtenances, including all the real and personal property thereto belonging, the Engine, Patterns, Flasks, &c. Also, 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 public are invited to call and judge for themselves. July 18, 1867! E. GLASS

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 C. T. ROBERTS, High Street, Ebensburg, Pa. Who is prepared to sell the American Watch with the above Patent Case, at very low figures. Call and see! [Jan20]

Butler & McCarty, 131 N. 2d st. Philadelphia, General Agent for "Englis' Patent Dust-Proof Watch Cases." [Jan20]

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!

THE JOINTOWN MANUFACTURING CO. have constantly on hand and for sale very low prices, a superior article of COMMON AND PRESSED BRICK! Special rates of freight to all points on the Penna. Railroad. Address—O. N. RAMSEY, Supt., Johnstown, Pa. [May 9-Gm.]

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.

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, held in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1866.

BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; it cures itching humors, dandruff, and humors, prevents the hair from falling out, it is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most perfect and reliable article throughout the world. [East, West, North, and South.]

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H. Sold by Druggists generally. REES J. LLOYD, Ebensburg, Pa. May 30, 1867.

ROPE FOR PATENT HAY FORKS

Can be had low for cash, at GEO. HUNTLEY'S