

Obituary.

About three months since was announced in these columns the serious illness of WILLIAM EDWARD HUTCHINSON, the publisher of The Alleghanian. From that time until Thursday morning, the 19th inst., when death laid its hand upon him, he lingered upon his bed of illness. The whole period of his prostration was just three calendar months, he having been attacked with a hemorrhage of the lungs on the 19th day of September. At first, his restoration seemed only to require a little rest and gentle nursing. But death as it sometimes does, was only playing with its victim. Hemorrhage gave place to typhoid fever, and this to pleurisy, and then came a gradual decay of the system. During the greater part of his illness, he would alternately rally, giving assurance to himself and to his friends that the day of restored health was drawing near, and then he would again be prostrated as completely as before. But, finally, that subtle enemy of our race gave steadier signs of its purpose, and the vital thread was parted as gradually and as gently as when a child falls into slumber in its mother's arms.

It is hard for one just emerged into manly life, when strength and youth vigor are leading an enchantment to the struggle of existence, when hope sees herself triumphant over the thousand conflicts that beset every mortal path, to yield up all this, to return the body to the grave, and the soul to Him who gave it. The deceased was a young man, having been born in Ebensburg on February 7th, 1818. He was, too, a young man of more than usual promise, and had he lived would have wielded influence and commanded esteem among his fellow men. But when the saw death approaching he accepted his lot with a resignation that does honor to his memory, and cannot but gratify those who were bound to him by ties of relationship. Not a regret did he express, nor a word that even had the semblance of complaint.

The writer hereof knew him intimately, knew him in the relationship he sustained with those among whom he was most frequently thrown into contact. Yet he can say that his was so genial a disposition that he had not an enemy. It is sometimes no praise to say that one is without enemies. Sometimes one is compelled to make enemies, or yield his sense of right and dignity. But enemies made in youth are generally the result of rash, selfish, or otherwise improper action, not of rightful adherence to a sense of right. WILLIAM EDWARD HUTCHINSON had that sense of right, and was not to be swayed from it.

We have a religion that some men say is not a true religion, that is a device, a conception from the mind of mortal man. If this is so, its author was either a liar or fanatic, for he claimed to be above men, and angels. In either case, he was an impostor. How strange that a fanatic should teach wisdom beyond all other men. How beyond comprehension that one who uttered falsehood in saying he was what he was not, and who was also the chief of impostors, should continually suffer for his imposture, should even return good for evil, and at last die for his crime, attesting his earnestness by praying for his enemies, though never having in the least profited by his own deception! What philosophy can explain such mysteries? No; our faith is true, and in this case, as in so many others, it takes from the grave its dreariness, plucks out of death its sting, as one who takes from a serpent its fangs, transforms gloom into brightness, and when the thoughts revert to the dead, sends them heavenward, rather than to the few mouldering bones that we do not wish to have in our sight. Our departed friend acknowledged his faith in that religion, and felt the confidence the pilot feels when his ship has outridden the storm, and amid the no less solemn calm enters the harbor for which he steered.

December 21, 1867.

Democratic Arguments.

In an article on the scarcity of employment, the New York World says: "Thus are we to eat of the fruits of extravagance in an unnecessarily prolonged war, a burdensome, because ill-adjusted taxation, a ruinously high tariff, and an inflated currency." In another article in the same issue, it opposes the contraction of this "inflated currency." The "ruinously high tariff" is in many cases barely enough to counterbalance the internal tax of the government. On the outside page of this same issue of the World is flamed in large capitals, "The Labor panic," "Fifty Thousand men out of Employment in this City." Suppose under Democratic leadership the "ruinously high tariff" were

removed and free trade inaugurated, how many times fifty thousand men would be out of employment by reason of flooding our country with British manufactures, while our workmen must either stand idle or consent to the European standard of wages?

Our Financial Condition.

The money circulation of the country at the present time amounts in round numbers to \$758,000,000, seven hundred and fifty-eight millions. Of this, \$300,000,000 are National bank note currency, and the balance is greenbacks and National currency.

At the breaking out of the war the paper in circulation of the banks was \$207,000,000, two hundred and seven millions, and the entire circulation of the country, both metallic and paper, about \$475,000,000, four hundred and seventy-five millions.

It is required by the law creating the national banks that they keep a certain per centage of their deposits and notes constantly in reserve. The amount thus withdrawn from actual circulation the controller of the currency estimates as never less than \$150,000,000, one hundred and fifty millions, leaving in actual circulation \$608,000,000, six hundred and eight millions. In view of this fact, is it true that money is scarce? It is not by any means probable that the wealth and business of the country are greater at the present time, or have been during or since the war, than in 1860, for allowing an unprecedented increase in the North, it is more than balanced by the destruction of wealth and business in the South. The presence of such an increased money circulation and the necessary internal taxation must result in enhanced prices, making a larger amount of money necessary for the business of the country. But the present value of our currency of all kinds reduced to a gold standard is over \$550,000,000, five hundred and fifty millions.

It being evident that the seeming scarcity of money does not arise from the absence of it, whence comes this present stringency of money and stagnation in business? This we shall answer, first saying, however, that any step taken by any means whatever toward making a dollar in greenbacks equal to a dollar in gold must create corresponding tightness in money until prices are reduced to a harmony with the enhanced value of the greenback.

We say then that the present stringency comes principally from the increased value of the greenback, thereby causing creditors to be enriched and debtors made less able to pay. Those who make fabrics or articles of iron and wood are consequently unwilling to risk largely, knowing how prices tend downward. The decline in gold soon after the war caused British fabrics made on the cheap labor system of that country to flood our markets, so that they are yet glutted with the importations. Farmers during the war received previously unheard of prices for all manner of products, enabling them to pay their debts and now to hold back their products in hope of receiving more for it. So long as we are on the way to restoration of gold and silver to their proper place as the only legal tender of the country, we may look for dullness in trade and manufactures; for until that goal is reached prices will be uncertain, and he who buys to-day to pay to-morrow will run the risk of paying in a currency more precious than that which he borrowed.

MAY 20TH.—Chicago is the place, and May 20th is the time, for holding the National Convention of the Republican party, as fixed by the National Republican Committee which met at Washington the other day. It is hoped that by that date all or nearly all the Southern States will be represented in Congress and entitled to delegations in the Convention. Appearances now indicate that Judge Chase, the greatest of our statesmen, and General Grant, the greatest of our soldiers, will be the rivals for the nomination for the Presidency.

ON Monday, the 9th inst., a large and harmonious meeting of the Union League was held in Philadelphia, and declared for Gen. Grant as the Republican nominee for Presidency. A few days previously, a large meeting of the influential men of New York, some Radical, some Conservative Republicans, and some Democrats, did likewise. When Gen. Grant thought the rebellion, there was less variety among his supporters.

CONGRESS has done three things of which few will complain. It has refused to occupy valuable time in trying the President by impeachment, it has repealed the tax of two cents and a-half per pound on cotton, and has stopped for the present the withdrawal from circulation of greenbacks. As to the necessity of the last act, we are not convinced.

Impeachment.

A few Republican journals, dissatisfied with the action of the House of Representatives in refusing to impeach the President, support their views by a singular argument. "The House has stultified itself," say they. "It has backed down and played the coward," &c., &c. But why? Does the appointment of a committee to inform the conscience of the House, bind the action of the House? If it was discovered that there was not plain, undisputable ground for impeachment, it was the part of duty and of common sense not to impeach. So grave a step should at any time, and especially at a critical time like the present, be entered on only as a stern and unavoidable duty. To impeach a President for reasons that even appear to be of a partisan character, would show a deal more audacity than wisdom. But aside from this, the material interests of the country do not require impeachment. The two-thirds vote that could impeach could legislate in spite of a dozen Presidents. The Currency, Taxation, the Tariff, and the Public Debt, and not impeachment of an almost powerless President, require the attention of Congress and the Nation. Who is so bold as to say that we can afford to neglect these subjects in order to impeach Andrew Johnson?

A National Union Republican Convention.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Baltimore on the 7th of June, 1864, do appoint that a National Convention of the Union Republican party be held at the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. Each State in the United States is authorized to be represented in said Convention by the number of delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State is entitled in the National Congress. We invite the co-operation of all citizens who rejoice that our great civil war has happily terminated in the discomfiture of rebellion; who would hold fast the unity and integrity of the Republic, and maintain its paramount right to defend to the utmost its own existence, whether imperiled by secret conspiracy or armed force; of all friends of an economical administration of the public expenditure, of the complete extirpation of the principles and policy of slavery, and of the speedy re-organization of those States whose Governments were destroyed by the Rebellion, and their permanent restoration to their proper practical relations with the United States in accordance with the true principles of republican government.

- MARCUS L. WARD of New Jersey, Chm. JOHN D. DEFRIES of Indiana, Secretary. JOHN R. CLARK of New Hampshire. SAMUEL F. HUSSEY of Maine. A. B. GARDNER of Vermont. W. M. CLAYTON of Massachusetts. SAM'L A. PUGH of Pennsylvania. W. J. CONNORS of Virginia. J. S. FOWLER of Tennessee. B. C. COOK of Illinois. MARSH GIDDINGS of Michigan. D. P. STUBBS of Iowa. A. W. CAMPBELL of West Virginia. H. W. HOFFMAN of Maryland. N. B. SMITHERS of Delaware. W. J. CONNORS of Virginia. S. H. BOYD of Missouri. C. L. ROBINSON of Florida. S. J. DUD of Wisconsin. HORACE GREELEY of New York. H. H. STARKWEATHER of Connecticut. R. B. COWEN of Ohio. THOS. SIMPSON of Minnesota. NEWTON EDMUNDS of Dakota. D. S. GOODSON of North Carolina. THOS. G. TERNER of Rhode Island. SAMUEL N. CHAMFORD of Kansas. S. J. BOWEN of District of Columbia. J. P. CHAFFER of Colorado. Washington, Dec. 11, 1867.

A SUICIDE mania seems to prevail in Westmoreland county. At Pleasant Unity, on the 3d inst., a young man about twenty-eight years of age, named Samuel Hunter, son of James Hunter, and who had been married only six weeks to a young, accomplished and beautiful daughter of Thomas Hughes, near Derry, hung himself in the barn while his father had gone to market. No reason can be assigned for the rash act, as he went about his every day work as usual up till the time of committing the deed. His family are in great distress over his suicide. In the same township, about the same time, a middle-aged man named John Arnel attempted to hang himself, but was discovered in time by his wife, who cut him down.

HEAVY ROBBERY ON A TRAIN.—Yesterday morning a telegraphic dispatch was received from Altoona, stating that a gentleman coming to this city from Philadelphia on one of the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad had been robbed of his pocket book containing \$1,600 in bills together with a check for \$600. The party himself arrived at the Union Depot shortly afterwards, and stated that his money was taken by some party on the cars; further, however, he knew nothing. The detectives in the employ of the Railroad Company are engaged in working up the case.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A DESPERATE character, one John Brown by name, confined in the Greensburg jail to await trial for larceny, escaped therefrom on Friday afternoon by knocking down jailer Cline, who was feeble health. The rascal was pursued and notwithstanding a determined resistance, was re-arrested and placed in an iron-clad cell, where he will remain until

The City of Cheyenne.

That stupendous enterprise, the Union Pacific Railroad, is destined to give birth to many cities, and maps which now indicate nothing save streams through an almost unbroken wilderness, will soon be dotted over with the sites of flourishing towns and cities. A correspondent, writing from Cheyenne, Dakota Territory, terms of the road, gives an interesting description of the city and its surroundings. Cheyenne is situated at the base proper of the Rocky Mountains, and is over six thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is 1,020 miles from Chicago, 1,383 miles from San-Francisco, 517 miles from the Missouri river, 581 miles from Salt Lake City, and 100 miles north of Denver. It is located, as it were, in the middle of a tea saucer, the ground rolling gently up to the summit of a ridge, which forms almost an unbroken chain around the city. Four months ago there was not a house standing where Cheyenne now is. Two weeks ago the houses were counted to over three hundred and fifty, and since then more than a hundred buildings have been erected, and among them are many substantial and costly ones, some of stone, a few of brick, some adobe, but most of them are wooden. Most of the lumber has been brought from Denver, but now it begins to roll in from Michigan, out of the Omaha market. The foundation is laid and a hotel is being built upon it, the estimated cost of which is nearly a hundred thousand dollars. A public school is being built, and several other public buildings are in contemplation. The population is estimated at four thousand, but every passenger train which arrives adds to the number. Boarding is ten to twelve dollars per week, flour twelve to fourteen dollars per sack, wood twenty dollars per cord, and coal eighteen dollars per ton. Carpenters' wages are eight dollars a day, and other mechanics are paid at proportionate rates. The town is located at the intersection of the contemplated Denver Railroad, connecting with the Southern Pacific route, and is already becoming a market for the mining districts. Gold, copper, iron and coal are among the minerals found, and the agricultural inducements are considerable. The scenery is grand—the majestic Rocky Mountains towering high in the west and kissing the sky with their snowy lips; to the north of the great range, and eighteen miles off, are the Black Hills, standing like sentinels to their lordly master. In the southwest is seen the white robed summit of Long's Peak, and to the south, in clear weather, Pike's Peak is visible "in the dim distance." Then to the east stretches out the beautiful rolling prairies. The atmosphere is generally dry; always pure and very buoyant. The climate, although in winter very cold, is most delightful.

MEN WHO WIN WOMEN.—God has so made the sexes that women, like children, cling to men; lean upon them for protection, care and love; look up to them as though they were superior in mind and body. They make them the sons of their system and they and their children revolve around them. Men are gods, if they but knew it, and women burning incense at their shrines. Women, therefore, who have good minds and pure hearts, want men to lean upon. Think of their reverencing a drunkard, a liar, a fool, or a libertine. If a man would have a woman to do him homage, he must be manly in every sense; a true gentleman, not after the Chesterfield school, but polite, because his heart is full of kindness to all; one who treats her with respect, even deference, because she is a woman; who never condescends to say silly things to her; who brings her up to his level, if his mind is above hers; who is never over anxious to please; but always anxious to do right; who has no time to be frivolous with her. Always dignified in speech and act; who never spends too much upon her; never yields to temptation, even if she puts it in his way; who is ambitious to make his mark in the world, whether she encourages him or not; who is never familiar with her to the extent of being an adopted brother or cousin; who is not over careful about dress; always pleasant and considerate, but always keeping his place of the man, the head, and never losing it. Such a department, with noble principles, a good mind, energy and industry, will win any woman in the world who is worth winning.

A ROUGH and tumble fight between two respectable, but excitable, "ladies" occurred on Saturday last, on the railroad track at Bloomington, Indiana. A young man named "Jake" had been paying court to a young woman living in the same town. Jake's mother wanted him to marry another, and on the day named repaired to the railroad track in front of the charmer's house, and dared her to come forth and receive an "awful whaling." The bantered beauty came, fought, scratched, bit, gouged and conquered. A passenger train was halted by the combat, and all on board came out and cheered.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST, of Boston, proposes a minister for praying fifty minutes at a funeral, and another for praying forty minutes at a Thanksgiving service. There are clergymen in other localities who might appropriately and edifyingly condense their public prayers, and their sermons, too.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN claims to be worth \$30,000,000; Jay Cooke is worth \$61,500,000, Barny Williams, the actor, is worth \$100,000; a St. Louis beggar is worth \$30,000, and quite a number are in the same class in our city are worthless.

SENATOR BUEKALEW, of Pennsylvania, in a recent speech in the Eastern part of the State, admitted that the Republicans would elect their Presidential candidate next fall. Two children died last week in Mobile, Ala., from eating candies which had been colored with poisonous substances.

GENERAL GRANT'S POLITICS.—From an editorial in the New York Times we take the following: "It is possible to make a great deal too much out of General Grant's non-partisanship. It is possible to misinterpret the circumstance of his making no public declaration upon the party issues or political divisions of the hour. We imagine it will be found to be none the less the fact that he entertains very decided opinions upon every public question before the country, and upon the policy that should be pursued concerning all matters under the circumstances that exist. We fancy that those who go on the supposition that he would suffer himself to be controlled or cajoled by the Democratic party of recent times will have no occasion to go very far before they find out their mistake. And we fancy that those who have been led to entertain the notion that he has no attachment to Republican principles as set forth authoritatively by the last National Convention, and as adhered to by President Lincoln will not need to live through next year before they discover their error."

ALLEGHENY, Beaver, and Butler counties are to have a Normal School, situated in the first named county, not far from Pittsburgh. A committee has been appointed to select grounds for the buildings. Already several offers of very great liberality have been laid before them.

THE New York Mail says: "There is no such thing as a labor panic in this city, sensation morning journals to the contrary notwithstanding."

GOOD NEWS TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—Having secured the aid of a good shoer, and being well supplied with Nails and Shoes, I am determined to offer to cash customers the greatest inducement held out in this place since things were low. You can have your Horse shod all round for One Dollar and Fifty Cents. I will also iron Sleighs and Sleds, make Wagon Tires and all kinds of Chains, and do everything in the Blacksmithing line at strictly reduced prices for the cash. Shop near the Foundry of E. Glass. R. H. SINGER. Ebensburg, Dec. 12, 1867-3m.

GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS! A superb stock of Fine Gold and Silver Watches, all warranted to run, and thoroughly regulated, at the low price of \$10 each, and satisfaction guaranteed. 100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches..... \$250 to \$1000 100 Magic cased gold watches 250 to 300 100 Ladies' watches, enamel d 150 to 200 200 Gold hunting Chronometer watches..... 250 to 300 200 Gold hunting Duplex watches..... 150 to 200 500 Gold hunting American watches..... 100 to 250 500 Silver hunting levers..... 50 to 150 500 Silver hunting Duplexes..... 75 to 250 500 Gold ladies' watches..... 50 to 75 1000 Gold hunting lepinies..... 50 to 100 1000 Miscellaneous silver watches..... 25 to 50 5000 Assorted watches, all kinds..... 10 to 75 The above stock will be disposed of on the popular one-price plan, giving every patron a fine Gold or Silver Watch for \$10, without regard to value. Weighy, Bro. & Co., 161 Broadway, New York, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named in their certificate, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a watch worth \$1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the articles named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than \$2.50 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight forward legitimate transaction which may be participated in even by the most fastidious. A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for \$1, eleven for \$2, thirty-three and an elegant premium for \$5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for \$10, one hundred and most superb Watch for \$15. To agents or those wishing opportunity, this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Watches sent by Express, with bill for collection on delivery, so that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur. Try us. Address WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers, 161 Broadway, New York. Dec. 19, 1867-3m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to distribute the money arising from the Sheriff's Sale of the real estate of the defendant, in the case of J. Y. McLaughlin & Co., for use of Jeremiah McGonigle vs. James Burk. No. 12 September Term, 1867. Ex. Dec., amongst the Judgment creditors entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, as his office, in Ebensburg, on Saturday, January 11th, 1868, 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. Dec. 19, 1867-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Francis J. Christy, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John C. McGuire, deceased, hereby notifies all parties interested, that he will sit at his office, in Ebensburg, on Friday, January 10th, 1868, at 2 o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, when and where they must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor. Dec. 19, 1867-3t.

THE PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the members of said Company, that the annual election for a Board of Directors will be held at the office in Ebensburg, on the second Monday of January, 1868 (being the 14th), between the hours of ten o'clock, a. m. and two o'clock, p. m. R. J. LLOYD, Secy. Dec. 19, 1867.

ATTEND! All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me for Lumber or on Store Account, will please call at my Office and settle before the first day of January, 1868. By so doing, they will save themselves cost and trouble. A. A. BARKER. Dec. 19, 1867.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION

EBENSBURG STOVE & TINWARE HOUSE. All economical buyers would do well to call before going elsewhere. It don't cost anything to look at, and but little to buy.

- COOK STOVES, PARLOR STOVES, OFFICE STOVES, COPPING WARE, TINWARE, SHEET-IRON WARE, HOUSE SPOUTING, TIN ROOFING, &c.

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Farm & Edge Tools, Nails, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Augers, Bits, Files, Hatchets, Hummers, Hinges, Gimlets, Screws, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Halter Chains, Breast Chains, Trace Chains, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Hand Saws, Oil Stones, Apple Parers, Meat Cutters, Coal Hods, Door Lock Keys, Sad Irons, Coffee Mills, Coffee Roasters, Carbon Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, and Wicks, Stove Polish, Boot Polish, Hoop Iron, Wagon Iron, Sleigh and Carriage Bolts, &c.

As I have lately added largely to my stock, and have now a first-class Hardware and Tin Store, persons in want of anything in my line are invited to give me a call. One thing I desire to be distinctly understood—

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD! By strict attention to business and a desire to deal fairly and justly with all men, I hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Repairing promptly attended to. Store on High street, Ebensburg, in the rooms lately occupied by Mills & Davis. THOS. W. WILLIAMS. [24]

NEW CLOTHING STORE. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has just received from the Eastern cities and opened out at his Store on High street, three door east of Crawford Hotel, Ebensburg, a very large, very fine, and very cheap stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING. He has FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING of every style and quality—Fine Frock and Dress Coats, Business Coats, Overcoats, Coats of all sorts and sizes; Cassimere and Doeskin Pantalones, and Pantalones for every-day wear; Vests of any and every description. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS! By odds the best assortment in town. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING BAGS! As well as Trunks, Valises, Carpet Stacks, and traveling gear in general.

Not to go into details too deeply, sufficient to say that he keeps a FIRST CLASS CLOTHING STORE! where anything and everything pertaining to the decoration and comfort of the enter man can be obtained at easy prices.

Remember that this is the only regular, first-class Clothing Store in town. The public are requested to call and examine the stock. In extent, variety, and cheapness of price, they will find it unrivaled. J. A. M'GURE & CO. PHOTOGRAPHY.—Do! every one that wants Pictures, come ye to Ebensburg and get them! Having located in Ebensburg, I would very respectfully inform the people that I am now fully prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS in every style of the art, from the smallest Card Picture up to Life Size. Every attention given to the taking of CHILDREN'S PICTURES. Photographs painted in Oil, India Ink, or Water Colors. Your attention is called to my FRAMES FOR LARGE PICTURES, and PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest. I ask comparison, and defy competition. Thankful for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same. Gallery on Julian street, two doors south of the Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE, Photographer. [24]

NEW ARRIVAL OF WINTER GOODS! JOHN DOUGHERTY has just received a new stock of Ready-made Clothing for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR! consisting of Cloth Coats, Gum Flossed Fabric Overcoats, Pantalones, Vests, &c. Also, Short and Long Flossed Gum Boots for gentlemen. Boots and Arctic Shoes for ladies, and small Gum Shoes for children.

He has received his Quarterly Fashion for the Fall of 1867, with a large number of Patterns for cutting Boys' Clothing. His stock can and will be sold CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST! Store on High street, west of the "Diamond," Ebensburg. [24]

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in White township, Cambria county, about the last of October last, a White Cow, with red specks, and supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to law. ROBERT HOLLES. December 12, 1867-3t.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Washington township, Cambria county, during the month of September last, a White cow, with red specks, and supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to law. THOMAS HANNA. Dec. 12, 1867-3t.