

possible, would increase these organizations to any desirable extent, and tend to renew and keep alive in our soldiers the proud memories of the service and to preserve the military ardor born of our recent struggles for national existence.

The necessity for a new arsenal, affording a place of safe deposit for ordnance, ordnance stores, and a magazine, is so obvious as to require nothing more on my part than to call your attention to the subject, and to ask that authority be given and an appropriation made for the purchase of a site and for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose indicated.

Agreeably to the requirements of the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor to transfer to the Reynolds Monument Committee unexpended and unappropriated money," approved March 7, 1867, I caused the ordnance in the arsenal to be inspected, and turned over to the committee for the purpose indicated five condemned six-pounder brass cannon, weighing in the aggregate 3,748 pounds.

In 1864, the Legislature made an appropriation for the purpose of having prepared and published a complete history of the military operations of the State in reference to the late war. My predecessor appointed Samuel P. Bates, Esq., for the purpose of constituting the provisions of that act, who proceeded to collect the necessary materials and to prosecute the work. In its pages will be found an account of each and every military organization of the State; the officers and men of whom they were composed; the name of every individual, with his place of residence, time of muster, date of discharge, and the special acts by which he was distinguished, as well of the dead as those who have survived.

During the war, a State Agency for the examination, adjustment, and collection, free of expense, of military claims, was established at Washington, for the maintenance of which the Legislature, with commendable liberality, has annually made the necessary appropriations. During the year ending December 15, 1867, 1,718 claims have been settled, and \$21 Treasury certificates collected, amounting to \$241,669 43. 2,129 new cases remain unsettled, the most of which will probably be settled by the 30th of June next, at which period the appropriation terminates. When this is exhausted, the Department will have doubtless fulfilled its mission.

The reports of the commissioners appointed under the act of March 12, 1867, to investigate the transactions relating to certain cemeteries are herewith presented.

The work at the Gettysburg cemetery is progressing, but with less expedition than was contemplated, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring such blocks of marble as were required for statutory.

The appropriation of three thousand dollars to the cemetery at Antietam has been withheld, as it appears from the act of incorporation by the Legislature of Maryland and the resolutions of the board of trustees, that the rebel dead are to be interred within the enclosure and to be honored with the same memorials as the Union soldiers who are there buried.

The commissioners appointed under an act of the Legislature, approved April 22, 1858, "to contract for, and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of citizens of Pennsylvania who were slain or lost their lives in the late war with Mexico," have contracted for the erection of a monument, in a prominent portion of the Capitol grounds, and the work is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The appropriation of \$6,000, to which the commissioners are limited, is inadequate for the object contemplated. The lowest bid for the contract was \$8,200. Upon the commissioners, therefore, in requesting an additional appropriation of three thousand dollars, to be used, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to complete the undertaking.

Pursuant to the first section of a joint resolution of the Legislature, approved on the 10th of April last, Hon. David Derickson, W. Macley Hall, Esq., and Wayne McVeigh, Esq., were appointed to "revise, collate, and digest all such public acts and statutes of the civil code of this State, as are general and permanent in their nature." These gentlemen have commenced the work assigned them, and from which the following benefits are hoped to be derived:

1. The correction of the redundancies, omissions, repetitions, and inconsistencies of the existing statutes.

2. The framing of general laws as substitutes for the innumerable local statutes, which for many years have comprised the bulk of the acts of Assembly and occupied the attention of the Legislature to the detriment of general legislation.

3. The conferring upon the courts many powers now exercised by the Legislature, and which, it is believed, will greatly relieve that body by decreasing the demand for special legislation and allowing ample opportunity for the consideration of the public interests.

At the last session, certain bills were passed in which large numbers of citizens were deeply interested, the responsibility for which, after the adjournment, but few members could be found willing to assume, or even to admit any knowledge, of their passage. It is expected that every legislator should be acquainted with all that is transpiring in the legislative house. He is not simply chosen to give his support to certain bills which have been called to his individual attention, but to be constantly on the alert to frustrate every act that may have a tendency to jeopardize the public interests. To plead ignorance after a real or imaginary wrong has been done, is to acknowledge a want of attention to the trust reposed by his constituents. One bill, the authorship and knowledge of which has been generally

disclaimed, passed both branches of the Assembly, and was sent in due form, with the signatures of the proper officers, for the Executive approval, and in several instances bills were passed and sent for approval in duplicate. All such hasty and careless legislation should be avoided, and the members of the session now about to commence be enabled at its close to give an account of their participation in every act, however unimportant. The Legislature, coming as it does, fresh from the ranks of the people, should set an example in economy, retrenchment and reform. It is the custodian of the public interests, and any unnecessary extravagance or prodigality in the expenditure of public money is reprehensible. It was a matter of common notoriety at the last session that a number of subordinate officers, in both branches of the Assembly, were appointed, to whom liberal salaries were paid, and who were never seen at their designated posts, and rendered no service to the State. This practice has been emphatically condemned by the press and the people, and will not be continued by any Legislature which means to acquire a reputation for a faithful performance of duty. Your attention is respectfully invited to the law on this subject as contained in sections fifteen to eighteen of the act approved the 7th day of May, 1855.

Your attention is directed to the practice of withholding the annual appropriation bill until the late moments of the session. In the public estimation great importance is attached to this bill, and no action of the Legislature undergoes a closer or more careful scrutiny. Its provisions concern the entire community, and in their enactment too much caution cannot be observed. Last year the appropriation bill was not passed until the last night of the session, when it was hurried through both branches of the Legislature, and on the following morning presented for approval, without affording time for the necessary investigation, and subjecting the Executive to the alternative of signing it with all its imperfections, or suspending, for the ensuing year, the indispensable means for the operations of the State Government. It is, therefore, earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demand.

The subject of a general railroad law has long been agitated, and although it has found opponents, but few objections have been urged against it, while arguments accumulate in its favor. It seems impossible that any person can receive injury from its adoption, while its benefits may be felt by all classes of citizens. Even the chartered companies have no reasonable grounds for opposition. The intention of the proposed law is not to deprive them of any vested rights or franchises; but to secure to others the same privileges and opportunities for competition. It will open new avenues to distant markets; improve the value of property; give new impulse to immigration; put additional land under cultivation; stimulate trade, agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts to increased energy; furnish greater inducements and facilities for travel, and add to our general prosperity. Other States have tried the experiment with satisfactory results, and there is no reason why Pennsylvania should be a laggard in the grand march of progress and improvement.

Next to the importance of creating additional railroads on the free principle, is the reduction of charges for passage and freight to minimum rates. This is a matter that concerns every individual. Transportation will increase in quantity in proportion to the reduction of its cost, and as the facilities increase and the cost decrease, the more vigorous will be the development of our industrial resources. Railroads will derive more benefit from low than from exorbitant charges. The increase of travel and freight will be vastly greater than the increase of expense. The transportation of a loaded car costs but little more than that of one that is empty. In the matter of passengers alone, it is reasonable to suppose, that the lower the rates of fare, the greater will be the number of persons to avail themselves of the privilege of railroad transportation. The same is true in regard to freight; for the engine that draws a half dozen cars, can with nearly equal facility propel a large number. Moreover, the road that is worked to its utmost capacity must necessarily, at very reduced rates, acquire greater profits than one that transports but a small portion of the business for which it is competent. The adoption of a system of uniform rates for passengers and freight, so graduated as to be profitable to all immediately interested in the use and conduct of such works, would be productive of decided benefit in lessening the price of food, clothing, fuel, and all the necessities of life, to every citizen of the Commonwealth.

A brief reference to the condition of the country will be proper, and will, doubtless be expected by all who were earnest in their desires and co-operation for the suppression of the rebellion, and who are now equally in earnest in their wishes and endeavors to secure an early, final and permanent settlement of our national difficulties, upon the basis of loyalty and patriotism.

Contrary to the hopes of the great masses of our people, that portion of the country which was lately in rebellion has not yet attained complete tranquillity. And this seems to have been inevitable; for all history teaches us that a people who engage in the perpetration of high crimes cannot entirely nor immediately escape their consequences. Nor, perhaps, is it desirable that they should. However this may be, it is certain that perfect repose cannot be secured until the insur-

rectionary States shall resume their original practical relation to the General Government.

Had, then, and through whom this can be best done, is the great question of the present.

That the views and conceptions of a single individual, however high he may be accidentally and temporarily exalted, should be allowed to control or determine this question, cannot for a moment be conceived. The Constitution provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and, where the will of the people is the acknowledged law of the land, it requires an extraordinary amount of political effrontery to assume that a Chief Executive of the nation, to any degree or under any circumstances, is the United States.

And yet in effect or substance, if not in plain terms, this was assumed shortly after the surrender of Lee and his armed forces, by the President; and he has continued to act on this assumption, even in his late annual message, in which, while claiming, in words unknown to our forefathers and our instructions, to be the "elected defender" of the people, he arrogantly calls on Congress to "immediately strike from the statute books" its reconstruction laws.

That Congress "will surrender its plan of reconstruction" to this manifestly despotic demand, cannot be even imagined or conjectured. That plan, carefully matured as it was, and fully approved when it was a direct issue before the people, is eminently just, wise and patriotic. It insists that men who were loyal in acts during the rebellion, or loyal in their feelings, should alone participate in the immediate government of the "insurrectionary districts." Going beyond the mere surface, it rests ultimately on the important doctrine that the destinies of the nation can only be safe in the hands of its friends; of those whose political and moral natures remain sufficiently pure to feel the impulses of patriotism and the obligations of oaths.

That policy which antagonizes the Congressional plan, which has obstructed, and persistently endeavored to defeat it, first ignores of these important considerations. Having done this, it consistently maintains that those who devised the most infamous measures of war, and for years relentlessly perpetrated, in aid of their purposes, theft, plunder, murder, starvation, and assassination—the very leaders of the rebellion—should be allowed, after their involuntary failure, to possess all the rights and privileges of good citizens. That a scheme so absurd and dangerous should be sternly opposed by every true patriot, ought to admit of no doubt. The fact that it has some advocates renders it more important to sustain the contrary proposition.

In my inaugural address, I said, "that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it by her influence and power." This I repeat. Nor can I be induced to change this purpose; nor do I believe the people of the State can be, by appeals to the humanitarianism of the age and the invocation of mercy for those atrocious deeds which have darkened the pages of history. It has been well said, "the pity of the magistrates which suffers a criminal dangerous to society to escape from deserved punishment, is not mercy, but weakness." True mercy inclines us to pity and relieve the unfortunate and guilty; but only in accordance with justice. And it may well be added, that it is at least a weakness, if not an error, to permit unrepentant, and only outwardly subdued traitors, to exercise the elective franchise, hold office, or take part in the deliberations and legislation of the nation. Instability and property, the welfare of the people now and hereafter, cannot permit these things to be done.

Individual interests, as well as the general financial condition of our national affairs, would be greatly benefited by the simplification of internal revenue taxation, reducing the number of articles taxed and insuring honesty and faithfulness in collection. The reduction of taxes on the necessities of life and on manufactures that are in competition with the products of foreign labor should be encouraged, while the tax on luxuries and imports should be made sufficient to sustain the expenses of the government.

The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unwavering in their determination to preserve its honor, integrity and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacredness of the national debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured.

As regards the tariff, the protection of home labor and resources, I need only refer to the views expressed in my inaugural. True and continued reflection have strengthened the views therein expressed. But this subject is committed to the watchful care of our representatives in Congress, and it is hoped their labors will be crowned with the happiest consequences. Surely the United States should protect and defend her own industry and skill—her own toiling millions!

I earnestly invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon your deliberations, and that He will prosper your exertions to promote the happiness of the people and the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth.

JNO. W. GEARY.

The Supreme Court of this State recently decided that drawing a check on a bank in which the drawer has no funds, and uttering it, is fraud both on the person to whom it is negotiated, and on the bank, and that it is fraud in the holder of a check to present it for payment, when he knows the drawer has no funds in the bank to meet it.

The Alleghanlian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1868.

We yield nearly all our available space in this week's paper to the able message of Governor Geary. One of the most gratifying features of the message is the exhibit of the fact that our State debt has decreased during the past year \$855,620.94. We commend the document to the careful perusal of the reader.

The County Institute.

The assembling of the County Institute on Tuesday, 7th instant, marked a new era in the history of the common school of Cambria county. Hitherto, our most successful Institutes were never composed of more than from thirty to thirty-five teachers. This year, although our county had no Institute for about three years previous, the number rose at a bound to seventy-five, and what is better still, the whole number, with very few exceptions, remained during the entire four days required by law. The number of teachers in the county is about one hundred and sixty. The causes of this renewed interest in educational affairs are various.—Among them, we might name the following: 1. The return of peace. During the war, that mighty contest dwarfed all common affairs into very diminutive proportions. Since its close, educational matters are attracting that attention their importance demands. 2. The law of last winter authorizing County Superintendents to draw on their respective counties for funds to defray necessary expenses of Institutes. 3. The earnestness and efficiency of the late Superintendent of schools in this county, and also of the present incumbent. 4. A hearty desire on the part of many of our teachers that Cambria county shall step to the front rank in educational matters.

The earliest amount to which Superintendents are restricted in drawing funds from the county for Institute purposes is sixty dollars; the maximum is two hundred dollars. The amount actually drawn was sixty-three dollars.

The official report of the proceedings of the Institute was not furnished us by the Secretary, and we are therefore unable to publish it.

Gen. J. M. Campbell.

We are in receipt of the second annual report of Surveyor General J. M. Campbell. The receipts of the office during the past year show an increase over former years. In the opinion of Gen. Campbell, this increase will probably continue for several years to come. The clerical force of the office during the fiscal year just past has been principally employed in preparing lists of unpatented lands lying in nearly all the counties of the Commonwealth. The General recommends that instead of these lists, lien dockets be made out in his office and sent to the various county-seats. These dockets would show the tracts still remaining unpatented, and the amounts due on them, with interest computed on them up to June 1, 1868.

Gen. Campbell's administration of his department has been able and successful. As a fitting tribute to an officer so worthy, we now move his re-nomination to the post he has so well filled. Our space forbids a more extended article.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met on Tuesday of last week. Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, (Rep.) was elected Speaker of the Senate. The House was locked for several days, owing to the contumacy of eight Republicans, who insisted that the organization of the body should be effected exclusively in the interest of free railroads; but on Thursday, the disaffected members fell into line and voted for the Republican caucus nominee, Hon. E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, who was elected Speaker. The Republican caucus nominees for the minor offices were also elected.

The President is wofully troubled to secure army officers who are willing to help him in his efforts to thwart the laws of Congress. His change from Pope to Meade seems to have been especially unfortunate. General Meade has at times been greatly flattered by Democratic committees, &c., but to no avail. Yet he is no radical, but an old-time Democrat of conservative leanings. His first act as commander of the third military district has been to depose the disloyal Governor and State Treasurer of Georgia.

It was reported during the sitting of the Institute last week that the teachers of Johnstown were not present because the directors of that borough were opposed to their coming, owing to the fact that the Institute was not held in Johnstown, but in Ebensburg. We mention the report that, if not true, it may be deemed and the true cause stated.

The County Auditors are now engaged in their annual task of passing upon the financial affairs of the county. It has hitherto been the custom to present to the taxpayers a balance sheet of which the principal feature was so many indefinite debits balanced by so many scarcely less indefinite credits; but as to the correctness of either, no man could form any correct idea from the published statement. We hope this year a different course will be followed, and a statement given which shall clearly set forth to the people what has been done with their money. At the present, we merely call attention to this matter. We shall again refer to it.

The South will not vote for Hancock for President, because, as the Conservatives there now say, he was one of the hangers of Mrs. Surratt. Hancock was the "bright, particular star" on the court-martial which tried the assassins of Mr. Lincoln, and it is amusing to see how Southern Conservative journalists recoil from giving Hancock their support for President on this account.

Gen. W. W. Irwin, of Beaver county, was elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania on Wednesday. He is, of course, a good Republican. Wm. V. McGrath, of Phila., was the Democratic candidate.

The "Boys in Blue" met in State Convention in Philadelphia on the "glorious 8th of January" and nominated General Grant for President and Governor Curtin for Vice President.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE-COATS. and How They Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with scenes and incidents in the Great Rebellion. Comprising narratives of Personal Adventure, thrilling incidents, daring exploits, heroic deeds, wonderful escapes, life in the camp, field and hospital; adventures of Spies and Scouts, together with the songs, ballads, anecdotes and humorous incidents of the war, splendidly illustrated with over 100 fine portraits and beautiful engravings. There is a certain portion of the war that will ever go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the honor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.

The valiant and brave hearted, the picturesque and dramatic, the witty and marvelous, the tender and pathetic, and the whole panorama of the war are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it most simple, unique, brilliant and readable book that the war has ever seen. An amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address: JOHNS BROTHERS & CO., Philad., Pa. 12.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, in the matter of the account of the Trustee appointed to make sale of the real estate of John Noel, dec'd. And now, Dec. 11, 1867, on motion, F. A. Shoemaker appointed Auditor to report distribution of the fund in the hands of the Trustee upon his second account. Extract from the Record. By the Court.

In pursuance of the above appointment, I will attend at my office, in Ebensburg, on Thursday, the 30th of JANUARY, 1868, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where all interested may attend. F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, in the matter of the account of Neal Dugan, Administrator of the estate of Bernard Halligan, dec'd. And now, Dec. 11, 1867, on motion, F. A. Shoemaker appointed Auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator. Extract from the Record. By the Court.

In pursuance of the above appointment, I will attend at my office, in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 3d FEBRUARY, 1868, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where all interested may attend. F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Sarah Duncan, Administratrix of the estate of Sarah Duncan, deceased, amongst the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of FEBRUARY, 1868, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where they must present their claims, or be defeated from coming in for a share of said fund. GEO. W. QATMAN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of Michael Noon, Executor of James Murphy, late of Allegheny township, deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1868, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where they must present their claims, or be defeated from coming in for a share of said fund. GEO. W. QATMAN, Auditor.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA. The best Juvenile Magazine. Every Boy and Girl that sees it says so; all the Press say so; and Parents and Teachers concur in it. Do not fail to secure a copy. A good Microscope, with a Glass Cylinder to confine living objects, or a good two-bladed pearl Pocket-Knife, and a large number of other desirable articles, given as premiums to each subscriber. Yearly, \$1.50. The November number commences a new volume. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, New York. Try it Boys and Girls. Specimen copies, five cents, mailed free.

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. COPPER WARE. TINWARE. SHEET-IRON WARE. HOUSE SPOUTING. TIN ROOFING.

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Farm & Edge Tools, Nails, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Aggers, 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, Coat Hooks, Door Lock Keys, Sad Irons, Coffee Mills, Coffee Roasters, Carbon Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, and Wicks, Saw 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. The 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, I hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing promptly attended to. Store on High street, Ebensburg. The rooms lately occupied by Mills & Davoc 24. THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

NEW CLOTHING STORE. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has just received from Eastern cities and opened out at his Store on High street, the largest stock of Clothing, Hats, and Trunks, ever brought to 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 Doshkin Pantaloons, and Pantaloons 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 Sacks and traveling gear in general.

Not to go into details too deeply, suffice it to say that he keeps a

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING STORE! where anything and everything pertaining to the decoration and comfort of the outer man can be obtained at easy prices. Remember that this is the only 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 unrivalled. J. A. MAGUIRE & CO.

[OFFICIAL.] In Bankruptcy. DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In the matter of ARTHUR W. GREEN, Bankrupt, Western District of Pennsylvania.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 13th day of December, 1867, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, against the estate of ARTHUR W. GREEN, of Cambria county, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt in his own Petition; That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, or the transfer of any property by him, as bidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House in Ebensburg, before JOHN BROTHERMAN, Esq., Register for said District, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m. THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal, By S. T. ELDEN, Deputy Marshal. Dec. 12, 1867-4t.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Z. N. E. universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Anecdotes and Model Cottages, Houshold Interiors, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary, Health, Music, Amusements, &c. By the best authors, and profusely illustrated with beautiful and costly Engravings (full size) and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical household wife, or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Single copies, 5 cents; back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents; either mailed free. Yearly \$2, with a valuable premium; two copies \$3.50; three copies \$5.00; four copies \$6.50; and special premiums for clubs at \$3 each, with the first premium to each subscriber. **Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine** for subscribers at \$3 each. Address: W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New York. Demorest's Monthly Magazine and Young Ladies' Companion, \$4, with the premiums included.

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 years old. The owner will come forward with proof property, pay charges, and take away, or it will be disposed of according to law. **ROBERT BOLLERS.** December 12, 1867-3t.