

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: GEN'L. ULYSSES S. GRANT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANET. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL. FOR CONGRESS: HON. DANIEL J. MORRELL. FOR STATE SENATOR: HON. HARRY WHITE.

COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly—JAMES MORLEY, Johnstown. Prothonotary—J. M. CHRISTY, Gallitzin. Commissioner—JOS. CROYLE, Croyle tp. P. H. Director—GEO. SETTLEMAYER, Sum. Auditor—GEORGE L. GLASGOW, White. Surveyor—E. A. VICKROY, Johnstown.

Grand Mass Meeting!

The Republicans of Cambria county are invited to meet in Mass Convention in Ebensburg, on Wednesday afternoon, September 9th, instant, at 2 o'clock, to hear the issues involved in the pending campaign discussed, fairly and impartially. The following named speakers, among others, will be present and address the meeting—

H. BUCHER SWOOPÉ, of Clearfield, Hos. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana. A Silver Cornet Band and a Glee Club will be in attendance. Come one and all—come for Grant, Colfax, and the Country!

ALEX. KENNEDY, Chairman Republican Co. Committee.

Coffee.

The Freeman, in advertising to our article of two weeks ago relative to Democratic coffee-colored corruption, says that it was useless and unkind, insinuates that we made a personal attack on certain parties named therein, and undertakes to read us a lecture on our duty as a journalist.

1. The article was not useless, inasmuch as it seems to have been of enough importance to have called forth a very elaborate reply from the Freeman; neither was it unkind, for the truth in politics, as in all other matters, is never unkind.

2. We made no personal assault on any one. If we chronicle an item of current news, whether political or otherwise, it does not follow that because the name of a man appears therein in an unenviable light, we make a personal attack on him. This is not "unwonted," nor an "unusual course."

3. As to our duty as a journalist, we would merely remark that the Freeman can teach us nothing on that point. Neither do we stand in need of any patronizing from that source at present.

We notice the article of the Freeman further to say:

1. The Legislature did not base its ousting of Shugart on the "testimony of two witnesses." A cloud of witnesses were examined, and their combined testimony established clearly and irrefutably the existence of the fraud alleged.

2. The witness O'Meara did not "admit that the cause of his testifying was that Wallace refused to give him \$2,000."—We subjoin a portion of his testimony, to show what he did say:

"I received of Rev. Father Tracy \$500.—The \$500 was given me two weeks ago last Tuesday to prevent my being a witness. The priest came and told me that my evidence would be hard against the Democratic party, and that he had \$500 he would give me if I would leave. I told the priest I would take my family and go for \$2,000; Father Tracy told me he would let me know in a few days, and when we next met the priest told me that he had written for advice, and that Wallace thought that \$100 per month was enough; I supposed it was Wallace, the Clearfield county lawyer; I told the priest I would take \$500."

3. The murdered Casey swore that he "voted on a forged naturalization paper," but he further swore that this forged naturalization paper was furnished him by one Mark Leddy, a Democrat, who took him to the polls and directed him how to act. Casey's testimony is brief and to the point, and we subjoin it entire:

John Casey, sworn—I was working on the railroad for Mr. Collins at the October (1867) election; was boarding in Philipsburg, where I voted with the other men; Mr. Leddy took me up to vote and gave me the naturalization paper, and I put it in; cannot read; am as ignorant as a baste; I put the paper in my pocket; cannot tell what became of it; I was never naturalized; never was in a court before this; Leddy told me to vote; I was working near Mr. Collins' store; came the day that O'Meara did to Philipsburg; I voted Democratic.

The Freeman does not dare attempt to deny the charges of fraud and corruption brought against the Democratic party.—But it seeks to withdraw attention from these charges by special pleading. It will not do. The people have got their eyes open, and cannot be gulled.

We shall from time to time during the current campaign quote from the mass of testimony in the Shugart case, to prove, by Democratic witnesses, that the Democratic party is rotten to the core and unfit to be trusted. Out of their own mouths we will condemn them.

Rosecrans and His Mission.

The full import of Gen. Rosecrans' mission to White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, is out at last. He had now better turn his attention to Mexico. We take for granted that he is on pay for his mission to that distracted country, and whatever services he has to render her may be rendered most efficiently by turning his face toward the land of the Aztecs, rather than toward White Sulphur Springs. We hope he will have better fortune in the mission for which he is receiving Government pay than in the one he has performed without pay.

It is but a few days since the gallant General declared that he had undertaken this labor on his own responsibility, but in his letter to Gen. Lee, he speaks in the name of the Union army and the people of the North and West.

But the pith of Gen. Rosecrans' letter is contained in the following:

"I want to know if you, and the gentlemen who will join in that written expression, are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confident, that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storms."

The pith of the answer of Gen. Lee and those that unite with him in answering Gen. Rosecrans is as follows:

"Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. \* \* \* The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in their midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feelings toward them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without their employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on the public bounty."

Just what constitutes a "chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity" is not much clearer than mud, nor does Gen. Rosecrans or Gen. Lee aid our vision. The latter, with his friends, says they accept two facts as settled by the war—the extinction of slavery and the right of secession. That must have been a stunner for "Old Rosey."

Only those two facts settled by the war! Says Gen. Lee, "The Southern people are not hostile to the negroes and would not oppress them. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change of feeling toward them." Exactly so, and that is just what is the matter. The Southern blacks are ignorant, but no more ignorant than the landless Southern whites. What both poor whites and the blacks want is not kindness so much as justice, not favors so much as their legal and natural rights and a voice in making the laws by which they are to be governed. These, Gen. Lee and his friends are not willing to grant, and hence the trouble.

Head!

The following is the fourth article of the Democratic platform:

"Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

Let us see the operation of this in case of Democratic success. The farmer and workingman say to the bondholder that the bonds must be taxed according to the platform. Agreed, says the bondholder, but don't you know that our platform says "equal taxation for every species of property." Now, tax our bonds, but tax also your farms and everything else you own. Don't you see what the resolution says? But if you ask to be released, we ask it also. D'ye see the resolution—"every species of property?" Exit farmer and workingman, muttering something that sounds like curses not loud but deep.

Ohio.

The news from Ohio is cheering, and the most cheering bit of all comes from Democratic George H. Pendleton, who turns back from Maine saying that the "condition of the canvass" in his own State requires his presence there. Sunset Cox gives another statement that lets additional light into Pendleton's sudden return. Sunset gives up the fight in Maine, and openly concedes the State to the Republicans "by a reduced majority." Deeming Ohio sure, Pendleton thought to help win Maine. But his own State shows such signs of going overwhelmingly for Grant and Colfax that he hastens homeward. Seeking to grasp both, both are lost.

Grant from a Rebel Stand-Point.

We have noticed, from time to time, articles in the Democratic prints charging General Grant with having refused to sanction a general exchange of prisoners between the North and the South during the war, and severely censuring him for such presumed course. And probably no Democratic paper in the country has failed to publish, with all the embellishment of big capitals and glaring head-lines, Mr. Ex-Rebel Agent of Exchange Ould's letter, wherein he attempts to shift the responsibility for the horrors of Andersonville and other rebel prison-pens from his own shoulders to General Grant's. Let us see what Mr. E. A. Pollard, himself an ex-rebel and a most vehement advocate and defender of the "Lost Cause," says in his "Southern History of the War" on this subject. Vol. 2 p. 436:

"In connection with the history of the prisoners of the war, there is something of tribute to be paid to the conduct of General Grant. This high officer, however profuse of the lives of his men in battle, has certainly an unaffected sympathy and interest in the imprisoned soldier. It was through his offices that, in the later months of 1864, an agreement, first proposed by General Lee, was concluded, to the effect that, without releasing either Government from the obligation of affording due provision to its captives, each should have the right of treating to its own prisoners, in the possession of the other, under the direction of officers among them to be paroled for the purpose, such additional supplies of necessary articles as it might deem expedient to send. \* \* \* We may add here, in advance of the order of our narrative, that General Grant, having been subsequently empowered with the duties of exchanging prisoners, and put in a position to overrule the behests of such men as Stanton and Butler, did himself immortalize his name by authorizing a general exchange, and breaking by a stroke of the pen all the tissues of falsehood and cunning in which this matter had been so long entangled."

The Democratic papers never weary in ringing the changes on Grant's presumed "tyranny" and "brutality" as a soldier. We quote from the same authority as before—vol. 2 p. 513:

"It is to be fairly and cheerfully admitted that General Grant's conduct, with respect to all the circumstances of the surrender of Lee, exhibited some extraordinary traits of magnanimity. He had not directed the affair. He had conducted it with as much simplicity as possible, avoided 'sensationalism,' and spared every thing that might wound the feelings or imply the humiliation of a vanquished foe. Such conduct was noble."

In a Sea of Troubles.

Seymour gives it up. To use his own expression, he is in a "sea of troubles," plunged into it by his friends, and his friends on the other hand plunged into a like sea by himself. Under both platform and candidate, his friends first flounder and then must fall. Read the letter:

"My DEAR SIR: I have not been able until this moment to answer your kind letter of the 13th inst. I am gratified with the kindness of my friends; but they have plunged me into a sea of troubles. I do not know how the canvass will go; but, now that I am in the fight, I shall do the best I can. I see the Republicans are trying to dodge the financial issues, and to sink the election into a mere personal contest. Our papers must not allow this. They must push the debt and taxation upon public attention. If you get time I hope you will run up and see me. Mrs. Seymour joins me in asking you to give our respects to Mrs. Ingersoll. I shall be glad to hear from you at all times. "HORATIO SEYMOUR, "Hos. C. M. INGERSOLL, New Haven, Conn."

The Meeting.

The Democratic mass-meeting Tuesday night was addressed by R. M. Spear, of Huntingdon, General Kerr, of Pittsburg, Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., of Johnstown, and Col. J. P. Linton, of Johnstown, the Democratic nominee for Congress. The speeches were a repetition of the usual Democratic argument against everybody and everything save Democrats and the Democratic party, and were stale, flat, and unprofitable. The attendance was small. No enthusiasm was manifested. In fact, the meeting was not a decided success.—When a respectable Democratic meeting cannot be gathered together in Ebensburg after a month's notice given by advertisement and handbill, and on Court week too, may it not be said to betoken disaster for that party at the elections?

The Campaign.

Crack! crack! boom! boom! comes the echo of the guns from New York. Twenty-seven thousand majority for Vermont will do. It was a square, stand up fight, and all see the result. The right wing has moved and the enemy is overwhelmed. In a few days Maine will speak. Democrats have been telling us that a groundswell was coming, and sure enough it is here, but it has come in a different way from that predicted. Before the middle of October there will be another groundswell in Pennsylvania that will shake the dry bones.

Nothing could more thoroughly show the falsity of the assertion that the late Southern rebels had returned to loyalty and patriotism, than the recent declaration of the rebel general N. B. Forrest, that there were 40,000 Ku-Kluxers in Tennessee alone, and 550,000 in the entire South, and that they do not mean to kill blacks, but white radicals.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Gold is quoted at 145. Town is crowded with strangers. New subscribers are pouring in on us. Of course you will attend the Republican mass meeting to-day—Wednesday. Good speeches will be delivered after-noon and evening. Look out for the torchlight procession at night.

Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn., died on the 3d inst. Grounds for Republican complaint—Center county coffee-grounds.

Hon. John Cessna has been nominated for Congress in the 16th Penn. District. The "Wickedest man in New York" has reformed, and turned his dance house into a prayer meeting house.

They arrested a woman in Pittsburg the other evening for being out after night-fall. Well governed city.

John T. Hoffman is the Democratic nominee for Governor in New York, against John A. Griswold, Republican.

A Democratic exchange says that Seymour and Blair bonnets are the latest sensation. They should be seen under a veil.

The Fenians are reinforcing the Democracy of Cambria county, but the Democracy of Cambria county never reinforced the Fenians.

The Democracy of Cambria county turned out last night, and before the meeting adjourned a good many turned inside out.

The value of the hay crop of the Northern and Western States is estimated at \$200,000,000, the crop being the largest ever produced.

The Hon. John Covode is making a vigorous canvass in his district, and all the indications are that he will secure his reelection by a handsome majority.

Robert, son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, delivered his maiden political speech at Raleigh, N. C., a few days since, in behalf of Grant and Colfax.

The Democratic Conference for this Senatorial District met in Indiana, for the second time, on 31st ult., but again adjourned, and sine die, without making a nomination.

"Every election that has been held since Mr. Seymour was nominated has resulted in a Democratic triumph."—Johnstown Democrat.

On Monday of last week, the Athletics of Philadelphia beat the Athletics of Brooklyn in a game of base ball at Philadelphia, and on Monday of this week repeated the performance in New York city.

The Postmaster General has, in conformity with a recent act of Congress, issued his order to his subordinates to send to the Dead Letter office all letters, circulars, &c., relating to lottery, gift concerts, and similar swindles.

William A. Wallace, Chairman, &c., is out with another address, in which he says: "From every section comes the glad news of a defiant and united Democracy, and of a torpid and dispirited foe." When he wrote that, he could not have heard from Vermont.

A miner dug through tertiary clay, and stooped and picked his fossils o'er, Until he came, one July day, Right down upon the rocky floor, And there a copper lode he spied, And clapped his hands and gaily cried: "I've found at last the true Seam ore!"

At Harrisburg, the Capital of our Commonwealth, in a leading Democratic drinking saloon, frequented by the chiefs of that party, hang in handsome frames, the portraits of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Beauregard, Buckner, Bragg, and, to crown all, of Wilkes Booth.

Gen. John Ross of Vermont has had opened and tested a bank of fine sand suitable for the manufacture of glassware.—He has, we understand, some tumblers made out of it in his possession, which the manufacturers pronounce a very superior article. It is offered \$9 per ton for its delivery in Pittsburg.

A new gun, superior to either the needle gun or the barrel gun, was lately tested at Johnstown. We read in the Johnstown Democrat that at a Democratic meeting held in that place on Saturday evening week, D. McLaughlin, Esq., succeeded in throwing a shot into the Disunion ranks for one hour and a half at a stretch—and without bursting! As a tough, serviceable, and destructive piece of ordnance, Daniel may be said to be unparalleled.

There died at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, on Saturday last, an old woman, known as Grandmother Posey, the widow of a revolutionary soldier, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years. She remembered the revolution well. She was followed to the grave by gray-haired descendants, and was the ancestress of the following progeny: Ten children, eighty-one grandchildren, one hundred and nineteen great-grandchildren, thirty-three great-great-grandchildren, and five great-great-great-grandchildren.

Reverdy Johnson, away from the asphyxiating atmosphere of slave Maryland, expands and grows patriotic, as becomes the Senator and representative of a free Republic. At the annual feast of the Sheffield cutlers, reviewing the causes and consequences of our late war, Mr. Johnson is reported by the Atlantic Cable as perorating with the following effective sentence: "None but free men now tread the soil of America, and history will say that all was well spent in erasing this blot, transmitted from a common ancestor, tarnishing our fame, and belying the Declaration of Independence."

Letters of Acceptance of the Republican Nominees.

GENERAL GRANT'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1868. General Joseph R. Hawley, President Nat. Union Republican Convention: In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May instant, it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed.

The proceedings of the convention were marked with wisdom, moderation, and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I endorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will and always shall.

Peace, and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt.—Let us have peace.

With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

MR. COLFAX'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1868. Hon. J. R. Hawley, President Nat. Union Republican Convention: DEAR SIR:—The platform adopted by the patriotic convention over which you presided and the resolutions which so happily supplement it, so entirely agree with my views as to a just national policy, that my thanks are due the delegates, as much for this clear and auspicious declaration of principle as for the nomination with which I have been honored, and which I gratefully accept.

When a great rebellion, which imperiled the national existence, was at last overthrown, the duty of all others devolving on those entrusted with the responsibilities of legislation evidently was to require that the revolted States should be readmitted to participation in the government against which they had warred only on such a basis as to increase and fortify not to weaken or endanger the strength of the nation.

Certainly no one ought to have claimed that they should be readmitted under such rules that their organization as States could ever again be used, as at the opening of the war, to defy the national authority, or to destroy the national unity. This principle has been the pole star of those who have inflexibly insisted on the congressional policy your convention so cordially endorsed. Baffled by executive opposition and by persistent refusals to accept any plan of reconstruction proffered by Congress, justice and public safety at last combined to teach us that only by an enlargement of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained, and that it was even more safe to give the ballot to those who loved the Union than to those who had sought ineffectually to destroy it. The assured success of this legislation is being written on the adamant of history, and will be our triumphant vindication. More clearly, too, than ever before does the nation now recognize that the greatest glory of a republic is, that it throws the shield of its protection over the humblest and the weakest of its people, and vindicates the rights of the poor and the powerless as faithfully as those of the rich and the powerful.

I rejoice, too, in this convention, to find in your platform the frank and fearless avowal that the naturalized citizens must be protected abroad, "at every hazard, as though they were native born." Our whole people are foreigners or descendants of foreigners. Our fathers established by arms their right to be called a nation. It remains for us to establish the right to welcome to our shores all who are willing by oaths of allegiance to become American citizens. Perpetual allegiance, as claimed abroad, is only another name for perpetual bondage, and would make all slaves to the soil where first they saw the light. Our national cemeteries prove how faithfully these oaths of fidelity to their adopted land have been sealed in the life blood of thousands upon thousands. Should we not then be faithless to the dead if we did not protect their living brethren in the enjoyment of that nationality, for which, side by side with the native born, our soldiers of foreign birth laid down their lives?

It was fitting, too, that the representatives of a party which had proved so true to national duty in time of war should speak so clearly in time of peace for the maintenance untarnished of national honor, national credit, and good faith as regards its debt, the cost of our national existence. I do not need to extend this reply by further comment on a platform which has elicited such hearty approval throughout the land. The debt of gratitude it acknowledges to the brave men who saved the Union—from destruction—the frank approval of amnesty based on repentance and loyalty—the demand for the most thorough economy and honesty in the Government—the sympathy of the party of liberty with all throughout the world who long for the liberty we here enjoy—and the recognition of the sublime principles of the Declaration of Independence, are worthy of the organization on whose banners they are to be written in the coming contest.

Its past record cannot be blotted out or forgotten. If there had been no Republican party, slavery would to-day cast a baleful shadow over the republic. If there had been no Republican party, a free press and free speech would be as unknown from the Potomac to the Rio Grande as ten years ago. If the Republican party could have been stricken from existence when the banner of rebellion was unfurled, and when the response of "no execution" was heard at the North, we would have had no nation to-day. But for the Republican party daring to risk the issue of tax and draft laws, our flag could have been kept flying on the field all long looked for victory came. Without the Republican party, the civil rights bill guarantee of equality under the law would have been a dead letter, and the humble and the defenceless as well as the strong, would not be to-day upon a national statute-book.

With such inspirations from the past and following the example of the founders of the republic, who called the victorious general of the revolution to preside over the land his triumphs had saved from our enemies, I cannot doubt that our labor will be crowned with success. And it will be a success that will bring restoration, hope, confidence, prosperity and progress South as well as North, West as well as East, and above all, the blessings upon the Providence of national concord and peace. Truly yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

To the Voters of Cambria Co.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the electors at the ensuing election. JOSEPH McDONALD, Ebensburg, Sept. 9, 1868.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Cambria township, on the 24th inst., a black cow, slightly reddish on her sides, with horns saved off—supposed to be 7 or 8 years old. The owner is requested to come for ward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. RICHARD BENNETT, Sept. 8, 68.

NEW TAILOR SHOP!

The subscriber has removed his Tailor Shop into READE'S NEW BUILDING, Center street, near Colocate Row, and respectfully informs his old customers and the rest of the world that he is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of GENTS' AND YOUTHS' WEARING APPAREL, in the latest style of the art, with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Persons needing work in my line are respectfully invited to give a call. D. J. EVANS, Ebensburg, Aug. 13, 68.

CAUTION!

Notice is hereby given that I am the sole owner of the RIGHT to manufacture and sell "BENTLEY'S NON-EXPLOSIVE METROPOLITAN OIL" in Cambria county, which I have assigned of Letters Patent, and that any person or persons manufacturing or selling it, or any imitation of it, without my written authority, will be proceeded against by due course of law, and subjected to such penalties and fines as are imposed by law. The following named persons have purchased rights from me, and are authorized to manufacture and sell the Metropolitan Oil in Christianburg, for Summerville, and Washington township; John Buck, for Susquehanna township. Any other party mining or selling the Oil, or any imitation thereof, without producing written authority from me, are infringing upon my right, and they and those purchasing from them will be dealt with according to law. Aug. 13, '68-14 M. L. OATMAN.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

LEMMON & MURRAY, dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Patent Medicines, Pure Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Cap Paper, Post Paper, Note and Bill Paper, Pens, Pencils, Penknives, Pocket Books, Pass Books, Blank Books, Prayer Books, Bibles, Histories, Novels, School Books, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Pure Liquors for medicinal purposes. Ebensburg, August 20, 1868-2m.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE!

The subscriber would inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand everything in the GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY line, such as Flour, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, all kinds of Crackers, Cheese, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Also, CANDY, PEANUTS AND TOMATOES. Also, Buckskin and Woolen Gloves, Woolen Socks, Neckties, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap if not cheaper than elsewhere. A full assortment of Candies! Ice Cream every evening. aug13] R. R. THOMAS

REES J. LLOYD.

Successor of R. S. Davis. Dealer in PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, PURE WINES AND BRANDIES FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. Letter, Cap, and Note Papers, and other articles kept by Druggists generally. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded. Office on Main Street, opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, Pa. aug13]

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened out a Boot and Shoe Store in the rooms formerly occupied by Davis & Evans, on Center street, Ebensburg, where he will carry on the business on an extensive scale. READY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.—On shortest notice! The public are invited to give me a call. I will sell cheap as the cheapest, warrant my stock and make to give satisfaction. aug13] JOHN O. EVANS