# The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

J. T. HUTCHINSON, ED. JAMES, } EDITORS.

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

TERMS: { $2.50 PER ANNUM. $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 9. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1868. NUMBER 14.



WILLIAM KITTELL, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
August 13, 1868.

JOHN FENLON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
☞ Office on High street. [aug13

GEORGE M. READE, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
☞ Office in Colonnade Row. [aug13

WILLIAM H. SECHLER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
☞ Office in Colonnade Row. [aug20

GEORGE W. OATMAN, Attorney at Law and Claim Agent, and United States Commissioner for Cambria county, Ebensburg, Pa. [aug13

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
☞ Office opposite the Court House.
H. L. JOHNSTON. [aug13] J. E. SCANLAN.

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
☞ Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel. [aug13

JAMES C. EASLY, Attorney at Law, Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa.
☞ Architectural Drawings and Specifications made. [aug13

E. J. WATERS, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener.
☞ Office adjoining dwelling, on High st., Ebensburg, Pa. [aug 13-6m.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Particular attention paid to collections.
☞ Office on High street, west of the Diamond. [aug13

A. KOPELIN, Johnstown. T. W. DICK, Ebensburg.
KOPELIN & DICK, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
☞ Office in Colonnade Row, with Wm. Kittell, Esq. [Oct. 22.

JOSEPH S. STRAYER, Justice of the Peace, Johnstown, Pa.
☞ Office on Market street, corner of Locust street extended, and one door south of the late office of Wm. M'Kee. [aug13

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Summit, Pa.
☞ Office east of Mansion House, on Railroad street. Night calls promptly attended to, at his office. [aug13

DR. DE WITT ZEIGLER—
Having permanently located in Ebensburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of town and vicinity.
Teeth extracted, *without pain*, with *Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas*.
☞ Rooms adjoining G. Huntley's store, High street. [aug13

DENTISTRY.—
The undersigned, Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. *He has spared no means to thoroughly* acquaint himself with every improvement in his art. To many years of personal experience, he has sought to add the imparted experience of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that an opportunity may be given for his work to speak its own praise.
SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S.
☞ Will be at Ebensburg on the fourth Monday of each month, to stay one week.
August 13, 1868.

LLOYD & CO., *Bankers*—
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans and other Securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a General Banking Business transacted.
August 13, 1868.

W. M. LLOYD & Co., *Bankers*—
ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. [aug13

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK—
OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.
*Paid up Capital*.....$ 60,000 00
*Privilege to increase to*..... 100,000 00
We buy and sell Inland and Foreign Drafts, Gold and Silver, and all classes of Government Securities; make collections at home and abroad; receive deposits; loan money, and do a general Banking business. All business entrusted to us will receive prompt attention and care, at moderate prices. Give us a trial.
*Directors*:
D. J. MORRELL, JOHN DIBERT,
ISAAC KAUFMAN, JACOB LEVERGOOD,
JACOB M. CAMPBELL, EDW'D. Y. TOWNSEND.
GEORGE FRITZ.
DANIEL J. MORRELL, *President*.
H. J. ROBERTS, *Cashier*. [sep3ly

W. M. LLOYD, *Pres't*. JOHN LLOYD, *Cashier*.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
*GOVERNMENT AGENCY*,
AND
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
☞ Corner Virginia and Annie sts., North Ward, Altoona, Pa.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$300,000 00
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN..... 150,000 00
All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms.
Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations always on hand.
To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows: $50 to $100, 2 per cent.; $100 to $200, 3 per cent.; $200 and upwards, 4 per cent. [aug13

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Notary Public, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel. [aug13

JOB WORK of all kinds done at THE ALLEGHANIAN OFFICE, HIGH ST., EBENSBURG, PA.


### November.

The chill November wind is sighing
Across the meadows bare;
And clouds of murky spray are flying
Through all the dreary air;
And leaves of many-colored hues
Descend with noiseless tread,
Or rustle with a wierd-like sound
On the branches overhead.

How silent is the woodland now!
No note of song is heard
From robin, wren, or linnet gay,
Or joyous mocking bird;
But the cheery voice of chanticleer,
Like some lone clarion shrill,
Rings through the dull monotony,
Afar o'er field and hill.

Across the barren stubble-field
The lowing cattle stalk,
Or move among the forest trees,
O'er many an ancient walk;
The ploughman from his weary toil
Lifts oft his anxious eye,
And marks again the gathering clouds
That sweep along the sky.

But darkness closes in the scene,
The hour is cold and gray,
The ploughman leaves the fallow ground,
And homeward plods his way;
And at the rosy milkmaid's call
The eager cattle come,
And man and beast the comforts feel,
The blessings of a home.

—*Teachers' Advocate.*

## THE FABLES OF HISTORY.

THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

Dr. Octave Delepierre, the learned Secretary of Legation to the King of the Belgians, has published a book entitled "Historical Difficulties and Contested Events."

The first delusion to which he addresses himself is the Colossus of Rhodes. In the elementary works in use in the English and the American schools, the Colossus of Rhodes is represented as a statue with gigantic limbs, each leg resting on the enormous rocks which face the entrance to the principal port of the Island of Rhodes, and ships in full sail passed easily, it is said, between its legs. This is the narrative of the historian Rollin, of several French dictionaries, and even of some encyclopedias. The real truth about the Colossus, according to Dr. Delepierre, is that about the year 306, B. C., the Rhodians, after successfully defending themselves against a year's siege, commanded Chares to erect a memorial statue to the honor of their deity, and this statue was erected on an open space of ground near the great harbor, where its fragments were seen and admired by travelers for many years after its destruction. Toward the end of the second century after Christ, the Colossus was reconstructed under the Emperor Vespasian, but of smaller dimensions.—The fable of the ancient statue, between whose gigantic limbs ships in full sail were believed to have passed, originated apparently at the time of the Crusades, when the inhabitants of Rhodes amused themselves by relating to the new-comers all sorts of incredible stories of their past grandeur.

BELISARIUS.

The romantic tale of Belisarius, the conqueror of the Vandals, deprived of his sight by the Emperor Justinian, and compelled to beg his bread in the streets of Constantinople, was mentioned by no contemporary historian, but it has been repeated age after age, and Marmontel's novel propagated the fiction in every language of Europe. The real fact, as stated by Gibbon, is that Belisarius was guarded for a year as a prisoner in his own palace. His innocence of the treasons of which he had been suspected became then acknowledged, and his freedom and honors were restored; but death removed him within a year of his liberation. He was never blind nor a beggar.

THE ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY.

Whether the Alexandrian Library contained 54,000 volumes or 400,000, it is tolerably certain that this immense collection made by the Ptolemies was not, as is commonly supposed, destroyed by the Arabs in the seventh century, but became a prey to the flames when Julius Cæsar, who was beseiged in that part of Alexandria in which the museum stood, ordered the fleet to be set on fire. One story has it that the books were ordered to be distributed in the various baths at Alexandria, to be burnt in the stoves, and that they lasted six months; but it would have puzzled the Egyptians to heat baths with parchment! Another fiction was that at the taking of Babylon the books were thrown into the river Euphrates, and the number was so great that they formed a bridge over which foot passengers and horsemen went across.

POPE JOAN.

Is it true that a woman succeeded in deceiving her cotemporaries to the extent of elevating herself to the Pontifical throne? According to the widely-spread version, a female Pope, disguised as a man, was elected in the year 655, and assumed the name of John VIII, and subsequently died in giving birth to a child. This is clearly a legend, the most probable explanation of which is, that Pope John XII, amongst many concubines, had one named Joan, who exercised such an empire over him that for some time it might be said it was she who governed. His love for her went so far that he gave her entire cities, and despoiled the Church of St. Peter of crosses and of golden chalices in order to lay them at her feet, and we are told that she died in childbed.

ABELARD AND ELOISA.

The history of the two lovers, Abelard and Eloisa, Dr. Delepierre takes to be true as a whole, but he contends that the celebrated letters imputed to Eloisa, were not written by her at all, and that the tomb in Pere la Chaise, at Paris, is altogether a modern construction.

WILLIAM TELL.

The tale of William Tell is pronounced to be nothing more nor less than a northern saga that has been adopted and repeated from generation to generation. The revolution which took place in Switzerland in 1407 gave rise to the legend of the Swiss hero, and from that time to the present writers have continually endeavored to expose its unsound basis, but the public, equally pertinacious, have insisted on believing in its truth. The story was not known until two centuries after the supposed event, and the chronicles of the Middle Ages, so eager after extraordinary facts and interesting news, are entirely ignorant of it. Tell's lime tree in the centre of the market place at Altdorf, and his cross-bow preserved in the arsenal at Zurich, are not more valid proofs than the pieces of the true cross which are exhibited in a thousand places.

PETRARCH AND LAURA.

Petrarch was a great poet and a great politician, but he was not altogether the Platonic lover some have represented him to be. With regard to Laura, all is doubt, obscurity, and hypothesis. All traces left of her were so faint, even in the century in which she lived, that doubts were entertained of her existence. Baldelle, a very partial commentator on Petrarch, is obliged to confess that the poet was by no means faithful to his divinity; but that another whom he loved after a less ideal fashion presented him with a daughter, who afterwards became the consolation of his old age. Laura has made far more noise in the world during the past four or five centuries than she ever did during her own time.

JOAN OF ARC.

We are now asked to believe that Joan of Arc was not burnt at Rouen, as is commonly said, but that some other unknown creature was sacrificed in her stead. This is the weakest of all Dr. Delepierre's positions. He takes as his principal authority some professed discoveries by Pere Zignier, according to which the contract of marriage between one Robert des Armoises, chevalier, with the Maid of Orleans has been discovered. When the victim was led to the stake, a large mitre was placed on her head, which concealed the greater part of her face, and a huge frame covered with insulting phrases was carried before, and completely covered her person.

CHARLES V.

The generally received belief of Charles V. is that, after his abdication, he retired to a convent, adopted the habits of a monk, and occupied himself solely with the mechanism of clocks and watches, and at last personally rehearsed his own funeral. All this, says the Belgian savant, is in fact nothing but a tissue of errors, clearly disproved by existing authentic documents. Charles V. did not live with the monks; he never wore the habit of the order, and he never ceased to wield the imperial scepter de facto and to control the affairs of the State. He had, moreover, a residence built for himself, detached from the convent, but communicating by passages with the cloister and the church. Far from adopting an appearance of poverty or limiting his attendants to twelve in number, his household consisted of more than fifty individuals, whose annual salaries amounted to some £4,400 sterling of the present day. The profusion of plate taken by the Emperor to the monastery was employed generally for the wards of the establishment, and for his personal use. Courtiers were continually arriving and departing, and the Emperor was almost as much immersed in public affairs in his retreat as he had been while actually on the throne. Although he had delegated the official authority, he retained the habit of command, and was Emperor to the last.

GALILEO.

Dr. Delapierre denies that Galileo ever uttered the celebrated words. "But still it moves." No doubt, this protestation of truth against falsehood may, at the cruel crisis, when, at the age of seventy-seven, he pronounced on his knees a form of recantation, have rushed from his heart to his lips, but if these words had actually been heard, his relapse would infallibly have led him to the stake. It is denied that he was subjected to torture at all.—He became completely blind after his recantation, and was attended in his solitude by his two daughters from a convent. One of them was taken from him by death, but she was replaced by other affectionate relatives, who endeavored to amuse and console the lonely captive.—His letters breathe a poetical melancholy, a quiet irony, an overwhelming humility, and an overpowering sense of weariness.

A BATCH OF FALLACIES.

Du Par, in his "Researches sur les Americains," says that Montezuma sacrificed annually twenty thousand children to the idols in the temples of Mexico. In such assertions, the improbability and exaggeration are so self-evident that it is needless to dwell upon them. Books tell us that the Duke of Alba put to death by the hands of the executioner, in the Low Countries, eighteen thousand gentlemen, while the fact is that scarcely two thousand could have been collected there.

Even in the time of Titus Livius, there was so much doubt as to the truth of the legend of the Horatii and the Curatii, that he writes, one cannot tell to which of the two contending people the Horatii and the Curatii belonged. Yet this cautious historian related in another place that Hannibal fed his soldiers on human flesh, to give them energy and courage!

M. de Humbolt set himself to disprove some of the anecdotes of Christopher Columbus; the fable of the egg that he is said to have broken in order to make it stand upright; and the account of his anxiety, amounting to agony, among his mutinous crew, to whom he had faithfully promised a sight of land.

In the history of England, the Duke of Clarence was for four centuries believed to have been drowned in a butt of Malmsey, but the author of "The Historic Antiquities of the Tower of London" claims to have entirely exposed this as an error.

According to the Abbe Bartholemy, at the memorable battle of Thermopylæ, Leonidas, instead of resisting the Persians with three hundred men, commanded at least seven thousand men. The learned Spon ridicules the pretended wit of Diogenes, and explains it in quite another way. Alfred Maury endeavors to convince us that Cæsar never said and never would have said to the pilot, "Why do you fear? You have Cæsar and his fortunes on board?"

When he reflects on the innumerable errors daily propagated by books, Dr. Delepierre gets alarmed at the strange confusion in which he foresees all literature may find itself a few centuries hence. It is very possible that historical events will be more difficult of proof than before the invention of printing, which may consequently have served to augment disorder and perplexity, rather than to have assisted in the promotion of truth and accuracy.

## Civilizing Influence of Gunpowder.

Buckle, in his History of Civilization in England, ascribes the entire intellectual progress of the past five centuries to the changes wrought in the organization of society by the invention of gunpowder. He says on this subject:

"Gunpowder, though a warlike contrivance, has in its results been eminently serviceable to the interests of peace. This important invention is said to have been made in the thirteenth century; but was not in common use until the fourteenth, or even until the beginning of the fifteenth century. Scarcely had it come into operation when it worked a great change in the whole scheme and practice of war.—Before this time, it was considered the duty of nearly every citizen to be prepared to enter the military service, for the purpose either of defending his own country or attacking others. Standing armies were entirely unknown; and in their place there existed a rude and barbarous militia, always ready for battle, and always unwilling to engage in those peaceful pursuits which were then universally despised. Nearly every man being a soldier, the military profession, as such, had no separate existence; or, to speak more properly, the whole of Europe composed one great army, in which all other professions were merged. To this the only exception was the ecclesiastical profession; but even that was affected by the general tendency, and it was not at all uncommon to see large bodies of troops led to the field by bishops and abbots, to most of whom the arts of war were in those days perfectly familiar. At all events, between these two professions men were necessarily divided; the only avocations were war and theology; and if you refused to enter the church, you were bound to serve in the army. As a natural consequence, everything of real importance was altogether neglected. There were, indeed, many priests and many warriors, many sermons and many battles. But, on the other hand, there were neither trade, nor commerce, nor manufactures; there was no science, no literature; the useful arts were entirely unknown; and even the highest rank of society were unacquainted, not only with the most ordinary comforts, but with the commonest decencies of civilized life.

"But as soon as gunpowder came into use, there was laid the foundation of a great change. According to the old system, a man had only to possess, what he generally inherited from his father, either a sword or a bow, and he was ready equipped for the field. According to the new system, new means were required, and the equipment became more costly and more difficult. First, there was the supply of gunpowder; then there was the possession of muskets, which were expensive weapons, and considered difficult to manage. Then, too, there were other contrivances to which gunpowder naturally gave rise, such as pistols, bombs, mortars, shells, mines, and the like. All these things, by increasing the complications of the military art, increased the necessity of discipline and practice; while at the same time, the change that was being effected in the ordinary weapons deprived the majority of men of the possibility of procuring them. To suit these altered circumstances, a new system was organized; and it was found advisable to train up bodies of men for the sole purpose of war, and to separate them as much as possible from those other employments in which formerly all soldiers were occasionally engaged. Thus it was that there arose standing armies; the first of which were formed in the middle of the fifteenth century, almost immediately after gunpowder was generally known. Thus, too, there arose the custom of employing mercenary troops, of which we find a few earlier instances, though the practice was not fully established until the latter part of the fourteenth century.

"The importance of this movement was soon seen, by the change it effected in the classification of European society. The regular troops being, from their discipline, more serviceable against the enemy, and also more immediately under the control of the government, it naturally followed that, as their merits became understood, the old militia should fall into disrepute, then be neglected, and then sensibly diminish. At the same time, this diminution in the number of undisciplined soldiers deprived the country of a part of its warlike resources, and therefore made it necessary to pay more attention to the disciplined ones, and to confine them more exclusively to their military duties. Thus it was that a division was first broadly established between the soldier and the civilian; and there arose a separate military profession, which consisting of a comparatively small number of the total amount of citizens, left the remainder to settle in some other pursuit. In this way, immense bodies of men were gradually weaned from their old warlike habits, and being, as it were, forced into civil life, their energies became available for the general purpose of society, and for the cultivation of those arts of peace which had formerly been neglected. The result was, that the European mind instead of being, as heretofore, solely occupied either with war or with theology, now struck out into a middle path, and created those great branches of knowledge to which modern civilization owes its origin. In each successive generation this tendency [illegible] organization was more marked; the utility of a division of labor became clearly recognized; and as by this means knowledge itself advanced, the authority of this middle or intellectual class correspondingly increased. Each addition to its power lessened the weight of the other two classes, and checked those superstitious feelings and that love of war on which, in an early state of society, all enthusiasm is concentrated. The evidence of the growth and diffusion of this intellectual principle is so full and decisive, that it would be possible, by combining all the branches of knowledge, to trace nearly the whole of its consecutive steps. At present it is enough to say, that, taking a general view, this third or intellectual class, first displayed an independent, though still a vague activity, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; that in the sixteenth century, this activity assuming a distinct form, showed itself in religious outbreaks; that in the seventeenth century, its energy, becoming more practical, was turned against the abuses of government, and caused a series of rebellions, from which hardly any part of Europe escaped; and finally, that in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it has extended its aim to every department of public and private life, diffusing education, teaching legislators, controlling kings, and above all, settling on a sure foundation that supremacy of public opinion, to which not only constitutional princes, but even the most despotic sovereigns, are now rendered strictly amenable."

SEEING IS DECEIVING.—Here is a row of ordinary capital letters and figures:

SSSSXXXXZZZZ33338888

They are such as are made up of two parts of equal shapes. Look carefully at these and you will perceive that the upper halves of the characters are a very little smaller than the lower halves—so little that an ordinary eye will declare them to be of equal size. Now turn the page upside down, and, without any careful looking, you will see this difference in the size is very much exaggerated—that the real top half of the letter is very much smaller than the bottom half. It will be seen from this that there is a tendency in the eye to enlarge the upper part of any object upon which it looks. We might draw two circles of equal size, and so place them that they should appear equal.

A BOSTON paper is responsible for the following: A young man from the country went into a drug store the other day, and seeing people freely patronizing the soda fountain, at length stepped up and called for a drink or "that ar" for himself. After swallowing the foaming contents of the glass, and laying his stamps with a satisfied air upon the counter, he said: "Mister, what do you call that that bites so?" On being told that it was soda water, "Wall," said he, "I'm blamed if I didn't a'pose it was sweetened wind."

## List of Jurors.

Below we give the names of the Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn to serve at the ensuing term of the Cambria county Courts, commencing Monday, December 7th, 1868:—

*Grand Jurors.*

Jos. S. Strayer, Foreman, Justice, Johnstown,
Adams Henry, farmer, Jackson township,
Adams Thomas W., farmer, Allegheny twp.,
Anna Anthony, farmer, Chest township,
Barnes Henry B., plasterer, Johnstown bor'gh.
Bole Isaac C., farmer, Taylor township,
Beynon Lewis, tailor, Ebensburg borough,
Collins Edward, prop inspector, Prospect bor.,
Edwards Robert, farmer, Cambria township,
Eger John, tinner, Summitville borough,
Garman Peter, lumberman, Susquehanna twp.,
Hoover Peter, farmer, Carroll township,
Harrison Thomas, farmer, Jackson township,
Haynes John W., carriage maker, Johnstown,
Hoffman, Gillian, blacksmith, Johnstown bor.,
Judy Aquilla, laborer, Millville borough,
Kiper Jacob, farmer, Jackson township,
Luther D. A., farmer, Carroll township,
Long Joseph, jr., farmer, Cambria township,
McDermitt William, cooper, Clearfield twp.,
Mack Jacob, farmer, Cambria township,
Parrish Francis, inn keeper, Gallitzin township,
Sherry Jacob, farmer, Allegheny township,
Sleep William, coal merchant, Johnstown bor.

*Traverse Jurors—First Week.*

Adams Silas, farmer, Clearfield township,
Adams M. M., lumberman, Washington twp.,
Butland Charles, plasterer, Johnstown bor'gh,
Burthold Daniel, rail straightener, Millville,
Beaver Francis, lumberman, Carrolltown bor.,
Cartwright Charles, roller, Johnstown borough,
Carmichael Samuel, laborer, Cambria borough,
Cunningham James, farmer, Carroll township,
Cohick L. B., gentleman, Johnstown borough,
Davis David R., farmer, Jackson township,
Durbin Augustine, farmer, Munster township,
Dishong Frederick, farmer, Jackson township,
Drumm Solomon, farmer, Carroll township,
Epley James, laborer, Millville borough,
Eckenrode Joseph, carpenter, Susquehanna tp.,
Frederick John, roller, Johnstown borough,
Farabaugh Charles, farmer, Blacklick twp.,
Farren John, farmer, Summerhill township,
Farabaugh Earhart, farmer, Allegheny twp.,
Graham Mark, carpenter, Conemaugh bor'gh,
Gates Isaac, farmer, White township,
Gibbons John, farmer, Clearfield township,
Gore Thomas, speculator, Johnstown borough,
Heslop Gale, painter, " "
Harris W. W., farmer, Jackson township,
Helsel Charles, farmer, Richland township,
Herzog Thomas, farmer, Carroll township,
Ile Francis, farmer, Munster township,
Jones William M., clerk, Ebensburg borough,
Livingston David, roller, Millville borough,
Lawrence S. A., laborer, " "
Lucas David, sr., teamster, Conemaugh bor.,
Layton Wm. G., carpenter, Johnstown bor'gh,
McGough John, farmer, Summerhill township,
McCloskey Hugh J., farmer, Washington tp.,
Mardis Joseph S., farmer, Blacklick township,
Masters Joseph, lumber agent, Millville bor.,
Noon Michael, jr., farmer, Carroll township,
Porter John, farmer, Susquehanna township,
Philling John, [illegible], Cambria borough,
Plummer James D., clerk, Croyle township,
Room Henry, carpenter, Johnstown borough,
Smay Jacob W., farmer, Croyle township,
Thompson Maj. John, gentleman, Ebensburg,
Urban Joseph, farmer, Chest Springs borough,
Van Scoyoc John, tanner, White township,
Waters E. J., justice, Ebensburg borough.

*Traverse Jurors—Second Week.*

Anstadt Henry, farmer, Jackson township,
Bearinger John, helper, Millville borough,
Buck Jacob, farmer, Allegheny township,
Benshoof Solomon, farmer, Taylor township,
Bracken Thomas, farmer, Blacklick township,
Bailey William, laborer, Prospect borough,
Barns John J., Esq., merchant, Clearfield tp.
Criste Joseph, farmer, Washington township,
Crosby James, laborer, Johnstown,
Cameron John, lumberman, Blacklick twp.,
Davis David, rail straightener, Johnstown bor.,
Duncan Thomas, lumberman, Blacklick twp.,
Eldridge John, house agent, Johnstown bor.,
Fagan Jeremiah, chairmaker, Ebensburg bor.,
Flanagan John, saddler, Johnstown borough,
Fagan Simon, laborer, Cambria borough,
Good Christian, farmer, Jackson township,
Glass Joseph, farmer, Susquehanna township,
Gallaher Hugh, tanner, Gallitzin township,
Glitch Casper, machinist, Conemaugh bor'gh,
Glass Edward, founder, Ebensburg borough,
Haws A. J., fire brick maker, Johnstown bor.,
Hogan Patrick, wagonmaker, Millville bor'gh,
Hogue Thomas, laborer, Gallitzin township,
Horner Isaac B., farmer, Richland township,
Jones Alexander, clerk, Ebensburg borough,
Kirkpatrick James, farmer, Chest township,
Lloyd Benjamin, farmer, Cambria township,
Luther Levi, farmer, Carroll township,
Little Daniel, lumberman, Chest Springs bor.,
Miller Moses B., farmer, Richland township,
Miller Joseph, banker, Wilmore borough,
Murray Robert, laborer, Cambria township,
Miller Joseph, farmer, Blacklick township,
Miller Philip, farmer, Chest township,
Mealy Patrick, blacksmith, Loretto borough,
Noon John, farmer Conemaugh township,
O'Friel Francis, merchant, Loretto borough,
Orr William, cabinet-maker, Johnstown bor.,
Parrish Edward, farmer, Cambria township,
Ryan John, merchant, Cambria borough,
Smith David, farmer, Carroll township,
Sechler John, miller, Croyle township,
Stull John F., farmer, Richland township,
Snyder John, farmer, Carroll township,
Williams Wm. J., carpenter, Ebensburg bor.,
West Emory, clerk, Conemaugh borough,
Wagner Mich'l D., justice, Chest Springs bor.

"COME here, sissy," said a young gentleman to a little girl, to whose sister he was paying his addresses; "you are the sweetest thing on earth." "No I ain't," she replied, "Sister says you are the sweetest." The gentleman popped the question the next day.

AN aged bachelor was asked if he ever saw a public execution. "No," he answered, "but I once saw a public marriage ceremony!"

"I WOULD bestow my daughter," said Themistocles, "upon a man without money, rather than upon money without a man."

DR. HOLMES says that easy-crying widows take new husbands soonest; there is nothing like wet weather for transplanting.

"SAMBO, did you ever see the Catskill Mountains?" "No, Clem; but I've seen cats kill mice."

A POOR woman can see more sympathy in a sixpence than in a stream of tears.