

supervision is had over the transactions of insurance companies that frauds are rendered almost impossible, and spurious companies can have no existence. The result of the protection thus afforded, is that whilst foreign companies, thus protected, do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and lately some of them have withdrawn their agencies from other States because no risks will be taken, in consequence of the inadequacy of the laws to afford protection to insurers. To this defect, moreover, may be attributed the operations of the number of worthless companies which have suddenly sprung up, without any solid basis and as suddenly expired, to the injury of all whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth. Whilst Pennsylvania insurance companies transact little business outside of the State, it is alleged that foreign life insurance companies alone paid taxes last year on three million eight hundred thousand dollars of premiums received in Pennsylvania, a great proportion of which would be confined to this State if the same protection was given by law to its citizens as is afforded by other States. The report of the Insurance Department of New York, published in 1867, shows that the companies which were doing business in 1866, in Pennsylvania, and also in New York, had risks in force for more than five thousand million of dollars; and it is believed that the risks in Pennsylvania companies which, for want of a proper Insurance Department can not be obtained, would swell the amount to over six thousand millions.

In view of these facts, and of the costly experience of the people who have been imposed upon and defrauded by unsubstantial and ephemeral companies, I repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State, and annually publish, under oath, full reports of their transactions. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands the protection which can thus only be afforded.

The Governor then goes on to discuss several subjects, of no special interest to the general reader, including damages by rebel raids, State beneficiaries, the cattle disease, pardons, &c. The conclusion of his message is as follows:

Many of the events that have transpired since my last annual communication to the Legislature have been unusually interesting and significant. They have been infinitely more than political, and bear directly upon the great interests and most sacred destinies of the nation. Apart from the vindication of the principle of the party which sustained the government and the army during the contest for the preservation of the Union, and the election to the Presidency of the first soldier of the age, is the fact that the people have by triumphant majorities forever settled our controversy upon certain fundamental principles. These principles, and undoubtedly will arise upon other issues, but there can be no future struggle about slavery. Involuntary servitude, as a monopoly of labor, is forever destroyed. The monster obstacle to the national progress has been removed, and henceforward all the faculties of our people can be developed "without let or hindrance." The fair and exuberantly fertile States of the South, heretofore comparatively retrogressive and unproductive, relieved from this terrible curse, with the influx of northern immigration and capital, will soon become the rivals of their northern sister States in all the arts of peace, and additional markets will be developed in which to exchange the very products of the heretofore hostile sections.

Hardly less magical has been the effect upon other nations. General Grant's election has confirmed the hopes of our nation's friends, and the fears of its foes in the Old World. It supplements and seals the verdict of arms and the progress of republican principles. The downfall of the rebellion in the United States was quickly followed by the great civil revolution in England; the peaceful expulsion of the last of the Bourbons from Spain; the unrest of Cuba; the concession of more liberal principles in Germany; and the necessary acquiescence of the Emperor of the French in the republican sentiments he fears even as he has betrayed them. What are these but the echoes of the dire catastrophe that has overwhelmed aristocracy in the United States?

Notwithstanding the importance of the issues involved in the late canvass, and the bitterness of feeling as well as the earnestness with which it was conducted, its termination has happily met with the acquiescence of nearly the whole people; and at no time in the history of the nation has there been opened before us a brighter prospect of continued peace and increasing prosperity; and we have no greater cause for universal congratulation than that no differences of opinion now exist that can materially mar our national happiness, retard our onward progress, or threaten the peace or perpetuity of our government.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that the voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to "the letter and spirit" of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this as in all other respects our individual and national honor "must and shall be preserved," that we are determined by all honorable means in our power to secure ample encouragement and protection to each and every branch of Home Industry, and every manly enterprise that contributes capital, labor, skill and industry to our material wealth, social advancement and political tranquility; that for all our citi-

zens, the children of the Commonwealth, being also citizens of the United States, we demand the fullest protection, in their persons, their property, and in all their rights and privileges wherever they may go within the national jurisdiction or in foreign lands; and that whilst our financial policy shall be such as to maintain untrammelled our national credit, it is to be hoped that it may at the same time be such as will permit and sanction the construction of the great railways now in progress and stretching out their giant arms to grasp the mighty commerce of the Pacific, to develop the untold resources of wealth in the intervening territories, and to connect the most distant portions of our country in a common union, not only with iron bands, but by the still stronger and more indissoluble ties of a common interest and a common brotherhood.

To lessen the burdens of the people, and to keep the expenses of the State as low as possible within the limits of its absolute necessities, will always be among the chief objects of wise and just legislation. Let us, then, with a due sense of our obligations and high responsibilities, endeavor to so discharge our duties as to secure the greatest good of the community and merit the approbation of Him by whom our Commonwealth has been so abundantly blessed. JNO. W. GEARY.

#### Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9th, 1869.  
To the Editors of The Alleghenian:  
I pressed with the belief that a brief epistle, now and then, from this "city of magnificent distances," giving the news, though in a condensed form, might interest your readers, permit me to introduce this, my first, messenger, and to bespeak for it your charitable consideration. You must not expect details of legislation, or strung-out argument to back up your correspondent's private opinion of "men and measures." Such an undertaking would demand more time to indite and arrange than I can devote to it, and more space than your columns can allow for publication.

Washington, regarded as the political centre of the nation, is a city *suu generis* in character, the permanent inhabitants having little to do in shaping its distinguishing features. It may be viewed as a grand stage, upon which "stars," "stock actors," and "supers" in politics perform, drawing praise, censure, meriment, or ridicule from the audience—the people. In the great drama of political life, of the actors it may be said,

"They have their exits and their entrances," coming and going—shooting up in a blaze of notoriety, and again vanishing into dark obscurity. The prominent men of to-day were the tyros of yesterday. The stirring events of the late long-to-be-remembered epoch in American history, measured by the beginning and ending of the war of the rebellion, have brought a class of men into notice who, "in piping times of peace," would have been too short lived to have reached an elevation to be seen. Much of merit would have lacked the opportunity to manifest itself; but the war called forth the latent ability of the people, and, in its progress and close, furnished material from which the people will be inclined to select their rulers for a long time to come. It must not be supposed that progress in the field of battle will alone be considered the recommendation to popular favor. Executive, legislative, and judicial services in the time of the country's need are no less meritorious, and will be as speedily recognized. Loyalty to the nation, opposition to rebellion against its integrity, sympathy with the defenders of liberty and Union, must, in the past, have characterized those who, in the present or future, may hope for popular favor. In the recent elections, the people have applied these tests in the choosing of a President, a Vice President, and a National Congress.

On the approaching 4th of March, the reins of government will be placed in the hands of those to whom has been committed the grave responsibility of securing peace and prosperity throughout the land, recently the theater of bloody strife, and inaugurating such an administration of the government as will effectually guard against the devices of treason, while giving aid and protection to loyalty and devotion.—It may not be said of us that "the age of virtuous politics is past." The confidence of the people in the patriotism of the President, Vice President, and Representatives elect gives bright hope for the future of our country. Although their respective tasks will be difficult of performance, yet, as in war, under the leadership of Grant, there was "no such word as fail," it may reasonably be anticipated that a like success will distinguish his incoming administration.

We are on the eve of most important legislation, during this last session of the 40th Congress. The two prominent measures to be discussed and matured are those looking to a fiscal and a tariff policy. On the question of finance, there exists a great variety of views. The first and most onerous question seems to be the adoption of some plan for improving the currency—for bringing it up to a specie value, and ultimately for its redemption—for supplying the necessary circulation after the proposed retiring of the "greenbacks" shall have been accomplished. Some contend for immediate resumption—some for fixing a day, month, and year in the future when the doors of the Treasury shall be opened and the holders of greenbacks invited to "walk in" and draw gold for paper promises—some for an indefinite postponement of the subject, leaving the currency as it is, without increasing its volume, to continue to supply the requirements of trade, resting upon the ability of the government to redeem at such future time as sound policy may suggest. This question, in its several phases, is now calling out the best financial talent in Congress. What

kind of a bill, if any, may be passed by the present Congress, I will not now venture to predict.

While the mode and time of redemption of greenbacks are as yet undeveloped, there can be no doubt as to the sense of the nation in regard to the payment of the government bonds at maturity. The Republican party, in the recent canvass, undisputedly assumed a bold and honest position on this question. The Chicago Platform pledged the party, if successful, to the payment of these securities in gold, according to the contract, as all understood it when the loans were made. The people endorsed this obligation, which, although morally and legally binding before the election, has now the expressed approval of the country. These bonds, having yet fourteen years to run, present no discouragement. A nation which could organize an army and may such as was called forth during the late war, and suppress so gigantic a rebellion as recently threatened its very existence, will be found equal to the requirement of honestly paying the debt incurred, and thereby protect its honor in the view of the civilized world.

The Keystone State has a very deep interest in the amending of the tariff laws so as to give adequate protection to its manufacturing interests. The successful development of its mineral resources will depend upon the fostering care of the General Government. This, to a Pennsylvanian, is, or should be, a self-evident proposition. No District in the State has more at stake in the enactment of a protective tariff than the one of which "little Cambria" is a component part. As for your county, your material wealth is in the bowels of the earth. While your soil, in the main, does not afford a rich harvest as a reward of the toil and labor of the husbandman, your sub-surface wealth may be said to be inexhaustible. With this fact staring us in the face, it is difficult to account for the continued adherence of a majority of your voters to the doctrine of free trade. Twenty-seven years ago, when your correspondent first pitched his tent in Cambria county, very little was known of the extent of its mineral wealth. Since that time, it has gradually been opened up, and now you can point to the fact of your having within your borders the largest and most important iron manufacturing establishment in the United States, giving employment, a market, and financial prosperity to thousands of your citizens. All this has been accomplished against the expressed will of the dominant party in your county. Fortunately for Cambria's true interests, her association with her sister counties in the 17th district gives her a Representative in Congress who has been an active agent in developing her heretofore hidden treasures, and to whom she is more largely indebted for her rapid progress in the onward and upward road to a firmly established prosperity than to any man within her limits. I believe that the time is near at hand when the political views of a majority of the voters of Cambria county will be in accord with those of Daniel J. Morrell—when your people will throw behind them their old political prejudices, and array themselves under the banner of a progressive party.

Much interest has been manifested by Pennsylvanians residing in Washington on the subject of the selection of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Buckalew. Of the outgoing Senator, it may truly be said that, apart from his advocacy of his views on political questions, he has the confidence and esteem of every member of the Senate. Possessing talents of the first order, and sustaining an irreproachable private character, his party may well be proud of their Senator. It behooved the Republican party of Pennsylvania to select a successor who will be recognized as the peer of Mr. Buckalew. Without disparagement of the other contestants for the succession, all will admit that your district presented a candidate who fully fills the measure of expectation. John Scott, Esq., of Huntingdon county, has no superior in your State in all that constitutes true greatness. Learned, eloquent, and pure, he is the pride of his friends. Your correspondent knew him in the halcyon days of his youth, when he was just commencing to "drink from the Pierian spring." He was then distinguished as possessing those traits which have since so signally marked him. He has closely watched his career from the bench in a village school-house to his entrance upon professional life—thence his upward march in his strife for professional eminence, until he gained and firmly held a conspicuous position among competitors older in years but not more distinguished for mental acquirement or legal ability.

Shunning notoriety with the modesty which virtue begets, John Scott has had no ambition for place. About to be chosen Senator to represent the great State of Pennsylvania in the councils of the nation, the office has sought him, not he the office. With what interest can the father direct the attention of his son to such a choice, bidding him contemplate the reward of unaided merit, and a never deviating adherence to a life of rectitude. Such an example will be presented in the election of John Scott to the Senate of the United States. In conferring this distinction, the Republican representatives in your Legislature, while honoring the recipient of their favor, thrice honor themselves and their constituents. It seems to a spontaneous tribute to individual worth.

"For when is public virtue to be found, Where private is not?"  
Your correspondent will hereafter devote more space to details of Congressional proceedings. For the present, he bids you "good-night." CAMBRIA.

THE Hon. John Minor Botts died at his home, in Culpeper, Virginia, on Friday last.  
GOLD is quoted at 135.

#### Agricultural College of Penna.

The next Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 15th of February, 1869, and continue 24 weeks; Students to report at the College on the Thursday preceding the first day of the Term.

Careful instruction, by Lecture, Examination and Practice, will be given in Agriculture in all its branches, and in the Mechanical Arts and Industrial Pursuits. The liberal Arts, Sciences and Literature usually studied in the Colleges will also be included: The object being to make sound general scholars, while imparting the Practice, and a knowledge of the Principles upon which the Practice depends, of the particular employments in view.

The studies and exercises of each Student shall be specially directed, as the parent may determine.—1. To Practical and Scientific Agriculture and Horticulture; 2. To Civil Engineering, Architecture and Mining; 3. To the principles of the Mechanic Arts and of Machinery; or 4. To the principles and practices of Commerce and Manufactures: The whole to be accompanied by the study of History and Government, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the exact and Natural Sciences and the other branches of a higher education, and also by such of the Ancient or Modern Languages as may be selected; and, on the part of all the Students, by practice on the Farm, in the Garden, Laboratory and Field.

At the proper time, a detailed account of the course of study and other particulars will be published. Till then, a general outline may be found in the Pennsylvania School Journal for January, 1869, page 185.

By the liberality of the National Government and the State Legislature, the Trustees have been enabled to dispense with the charge for Tuition—heretofore \$600 a year; and to fix the price of Boarding, &c., at the lowest rate that will meet expenses, viz: \$100 for the spring term of 24 weeks, and \$70 for the fall term of 16 weeks—in all \$170 a year for everything, except text-books, light, and a small charge for the use of room furniture, when the student does not provide his own, which he has the option to do.

The buildings will comfortably accommodate, and the farm of 400 Acres pleasantly and usefully employ, Four Hundred Students. Of these, each county and the city of Philadelphia will be entitled to one without regard to population; and the remainder will be divided amongst the counties and the city in proportion to population; all free of charge for Tuition.

To entitle to admission, the Applicant must be the son of an inhabitant of the State, not less than sixteen years of age, of good moral character and health, and well versed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the History of the United States.

First applicants from the respective counties, coming up to the above requirements, will have the preference for admission; but it is not desirable that more than 100 be admitted in 1869 and the same number annually thereafter, in order that the College may fill only as the Students shall advance in their classes.

The undersigned is authorized to pledge the Board of trustees and a full Faculty of Instruction, to which he would add his own promise, that every effort shall be made to render the institution a benefit to the youth who may report to its halls, a much-needed aid to the various Industrial Pursuits, and an honor to the State. For further information, address THO. H. BURROWES, President Agricultural College, Centre county, Pa.

"THE REBELS OF THE CONFEDERACY."  
—In his article on the flight of Jeff. Davis, in the current number of *Puckard's Monthly*, Mr. E. A. Pollard makes the remarkable statement that the bulk of the valuable documents of the Confederate Government, including the correspondence of Jefferson Davis, exists to day in concealment; that many days before the fall of Richmond there was a careful selection of important papers, especially those in the office of the President, and letters which involve confidence in the North and Europe, and that these were secretly conveyed out of Richmond and deposited in a place where they remain concealed to this time, and will probably not be unearthed in this generation. Mr. Pollard mentions the case of a single secret document which he was once permitted to see in Richmond, where certain parties offered to assist the Confederacy by supplying its Western armies for a whole year from the granaries and magazines of the North. Such important letters and other secret papers (says Mr. Pollard) still exist, were preserved from the wreck and fire of Richmond, and at this moment are kept in a manner and place which render them secure against discovery, loss or mutilation.

The steamship *Etna*, which arrived on Sunday at New York from Liverpool, encountered a very tempestuous voyage. Mr. Molyneux, fifth officer of the ship, was swept overboard and drowned, on the 26th of December. Five others were also washed overboard at the same time, but were rescued. Several of the crew and passengers were badly injured by the same sea, one of them having his collar bone broken. The deck was swept of officer's quarters and boats, and the greatest consternation prevailed among two hundred passengers on board. The voyage was one of the most severe ever experienced.

A BIG THING.—A merchant at Lock Haven, Pa., has an advertisement in the *Democrat* of that place eight columns long covering an entire page, which has been engaged for one year at an expense of \$1,000. Considering the field of operations, he must rank hereafter with Bonner and Helmold, the greatest of living advertisers.

#### The Alleghenian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1869.

#### Our Next Senator.

It is with more than ordinary gratification that we record the nomination of Jno. Scott, of Huntingdon, as the Republican choice for United States Senator. We are confident Pennsylvania will never regret the choice.—Perhaps at no time in the history of the State was it more needful for her to be represented in the United States Senate by a man of ability, integrity, industry, discretion, and fluency of speech. In the past, she has not seldom been unfortunate in the selection of the men chosen to represent her in that body. She was deceived and dishonored in Cowan. Buckalew, who is soon to be succeeded by Scott, though not, by any means, lacking in ability, has represented the momentary despondency of the people in 1862, caused by the slow progress of our arms, rather than the real sentiments of the masses.

Our new Senator is chosen at a time when one great era is about to close forever, and another era, brighter and better, is breaking upon us like the first appearance of the sun above the horizon upon a summer morning. The era just breaking is one in which the intellect and labor of the country are to be devoted to developing the country's magnificent resources and in upholding such measures and policies as will promote the industrial prosperity of the nation and the comfort and security of the people. No State in the Union has more at stake in the immediate future than Pennsylvania. Her people are devoted to almost every form of industry, to agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce.—They watch with anxious eye the efforts constantly making to expose them to the merciless competition of the cheap labor of Europe. It is true—too true, perhaps,—that the industries of our State can stand alone and without the aid of protection from foreign nations. But to leave them so stand is to reduce the pay of the laborer to a mere pittance, to shut up our schools and send the children into the fields and work shops. We apprehend the greatest problem of the near future is to discover the best means of developing the country's wealth without pauperizing the laborer.

We feel assured that on all questions and policies affecting the interests of the State and the nation, the voice of Mr. Scott will give no uncertain sound.

As to ability we doubt not he will rank among the foremost men of the Senate. We know no man who has better powers of analysis than he. While there may be some who will excel him in defence, in aggression upon foes he will hold the highest rank. Though he is now honored by the State, we doubt not that he will reflect dignity, honor, purity and influence upon her. No man, nor any set of men, will ever make John Scott a tool. The talk to that effect of certain Washington correspondents is empty air. Few men will be less demonstrative than he. Still fewer men more independent in action.

#### Maj. Gen. E. H. Rosseau.

Maj. Gen. Rosseau, well known to the entire country, died on the 7th inst., in New Orleans, at which point he had his headquarters as commander of the Fifth Military District. The deceased was of Huguenot descent, and was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky. He started life as a poor boy and without any educational advantages. It is said that at one time he was engaged in breaking stones on one of the highways of Kentucky. He studied law in Indiana, and was at one time a member of the Legislature of that State. After serving in the Mexican war, he returned to Kentucky, taking up his residence in Louisville, and in 1860 was a member of the Kentucky Senate. At the inauguration of the rebellion he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and raised several regiments of Kentuckians, with their camp on the Indiana side of the Ohio, the former State being at that time neutral. With these troops he protected Louisville against Gen. Buckner, and did perhaps as much as any other man to prevent Kentucky from seceding from the Union. He was given rank as Brigadier General of volunteers, Oct. 1st, 1861, and assigned to a command under General Buell. In 1862, he was promoted to a Major-Generalship of volunteers. In 1867, he was made a Brigadier General in the regular army. On the reconstruction question he sided with the President as against Congress. He was a good and brave soldier and deserved well of his country.

The State Legislature met on Tuesday of last week. In the House, John Clark, of Philadelphia, was elected Speaker.—Wilmer Worthington, of Chester, was elected Speaker of the Senate. Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, received the Republican caucus nomination for United States Senator, and R. W. Mackey, of Pittsburg, the nomination for State Treasurer. We print the Governor's Message in this paper.

HORACE GREELY proposes to write, during the year 1869, an elementary work on Political Economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of the *New York Tribune*, and will appear in all its editions—Daily, \$10; Semi-Weekly, \$4; Weekly \$2 per annum.

The first number of *Hearth and Home*, an illustrated weekly, published by Pettigill, Bates & Co., New York, has been received. It is a valuable addition to literary journalism. We bespeak for it a large circulation.

A LARGE number of members of the new British Parliament are said to favor a penny postage between Great Britain and the United States.

#### GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

BENTLEY'S NON-EXPLOSIVE METALLIC POLI-TAN OIL!  
M. L. OATMAN, Sole Agent for Cambria.

The subscriber desires to call the attention of the public to the fact that he has secured the right for Cambria county for Bentley's Non-Explosive Metallic POLI-TAN OIL, which he claims to be the BEST, CHEAPEST,

Oil manufactured. The advantages of this oil are:  
1. It is clear and clean.  
2. It is non-explosive and safe.  
3. It will not grease your hands, clothes, furniture, or carpets.  
4. It is fifty per cent cheaper than any other Oil. Price, only 10 cents a quart.

TRY IT! BUY IT!  
One and all who have used it pronounce it to give entire satisfaction. Give it a trial and be convinced of the above facts.  
TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGHS RIGHTS  
for sale at the store of  
M. L. OATMAN,  
Three doors east of Crawford's Hotel,  
Aug. 13]

#### LEMMON & MURRAY

EBENSBURG DRUG & BOOK STORE  
LEMMON & MURRAY, dealers in  
Drugs, Medicines, Pass Books, Perfumery, Blank Books, Fancy Soaps, Prayer Books, Patent Medicines, Novels, Pure Spices, School Books, Flavoring Extracts, Historical, Cap Paper, Jewelry, Post Paper, Photograph Albums, Note and Bill Paper, Pipes, Tobacco, Pens, Pencils, Cigars, and Sausages, Pocket Books, Pure Liquors for medicinal purposes.  
Ebensburg, August 29, 1868-3m.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his property, situated at Lilly Station, P. R. R., containing 230 acres, with 44 foot vein of Bituminous Stone Coal, and a platform and track connecting with the P. R. R., all in good working order, together with a grist mill and saw mill on a falling stream of water. Three large and well finished dwelling houses, and four smaller tenant houses. Sixty acres said land is well timbered. It is one of the most desirable properties on the railroad between Altoona and Johnstown.  
If sold within six weeks from date it will then be offered for rent. Address, Lemock P. O., Cambria county, Pa.  
Dec. 24, 1868 3L. JAMES CONRAD.

#### REES J. LLOYD,

Successor of R. S. Dan  
Dealer in  
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, PURE WINES AND BRANDIES FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, PATENT MEDICINES, Letter, Cap, and Note Papers, Pens, Pencils, Superior Ink, And other articles kept by Druggists generally.  
Office on Main Street, opposite the Mechanics Store, Ebensburg, Pa.

#### NEW TAILOR SHOP!

The subscriber has removed his Tailor Shop into READE'S NEW BUILDING, on Center street, near Colorado street, and respectfully informs his old customers and the rest of mankind 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 at low rates. Persons needing work in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.  
Ebensburg, Aug. 13, 68. B. J. EVANS.

#### NEW CHEAP CASH STORE!

The subscriber would inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he keeps on hand everything in the GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY line, such as Flour, Tea, Coffee, Sugars, kinds of Crackers, Cheese, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, &c.  
CANNED PEACHES AND TOMATOES, Apples, Buckskin and Wooden Shoes, Wash Socks, Neck ties, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap if not cheaper than elsewhere.  
A full assortment of Candies!  
Ice Cream every evening.  
Aug. 13] R. R. THOMAS.

#### NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of E. HUGHES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to or by the firm are to be settled by THOMAS J. LLOYD, who continues the Lumber business at the old stand.  
THOS. J. LLOYD.  
Ebensburg, August 24, 1868.

The undersigned will continue buying and selling Lumber. The highest market price will be paid, in cash, for all kinds of good Lumber. Particular attention paid to Billing orders.  
[Aug 13] THOS. J. LLOYD.

#### 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—For sale at City Price.  
On shortest notice.

The public are invited to give me a call. I will sell cheaply, and give me a warrant my stock and make to give satisfaction.  
[Aug 13] JOHN O. EVANS.

#### HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Mrs. Mary Owens offers for sale her house, situated on the corner of Ogle and Hart streets. The house has lately been rebuilt and fitted up with all the modern improvements. Terms liberal. For further information inquire of GEO. M. REARD, Agent.  
Nov. 18, 6m.