

Schemes and Schemers.

For a full half hour, reader, we cast about us for something of which to write for your own special interest and instruction. At last, we got something. Not that we had nothing at first, for we had plenty; but it was only commonplace matter about commonplace things, such as commonplace people think, and speak, and write about. We wanted something aerial, or romantic, or chivalrous, or startling. We thought of the last accident on the Panhandle Railroad below Pittsburg, but instantly dismissed it as trifling; for an accident that breaks the skulls, or tears out the hearts, or smashes the bones, or crushes into jelly the bodies of four or five people, by pitching them a hundred feet down to the rocky bed of a creek or river, or over a precipice, or by running two trains or boats against each other at twenty miles an hour, is not of that importance, romantically considered, to make a first-class article even for a country weekly. Before rising to that dignity, at least, fifty people must be killed and wounded the scene to wind up by the cars or boats taking fire, much to the dismay of the timid and easily frightened passengers. We are certainly a great people. We live in an age of progress. We are past the middle of the nineteenth century. We don't hang people any more for stealing sheep. We don't convict a man any more for shooting or killing any body (any male body) without warning, or self-defence, whom he suspects of having been mutually agreeable with his sister, or wife, or grandmother. And why should we, for is not this an age of progress? We have rejected the foggy notion that it takes two to make a bargain. This is an age of progress.

Surely we are a great nation. Haven't we put down the rebellion? Didn't we catch Jeff. Davis in petticoats? Didn't we back down Johnny Bull? Didn't we buy Alaska? Didn't we have an earthquake in California? Can't we kill more people by bursting boilers, and smashing railroad cars, and exploding kerosene lamps, than any of the old, effete monarchies of Europe? Lastly, can't we undertake to collect more revenue, and get cheated out of a larger amount of it, than any other people? Doesn't it follow, then, that America's the greatest nation in the world? Just as the eagle's the biggest bird.

So, then, we ought to have the biggest schemes and schemers; and haven't we? Our debt is not big, compared to our size. Only something short of three billions. It might be twice, or ten times, the size it is. Who cares for expenses, unless it is General Grant, and his bosom friend, Washburne, from Illinois? It is a grand thing to think that we can afford to have such mighty schemes, and the national debt besides.

Just look at some of our schemes and schemers. First of all is the great American protectorate over the West India republics of Hayti and San Domingo, with an eye to a like protectorate over Cuba, and finally over Mexico; and here is General Banks the schemer. But Banks was immeasurably outshined by the proposition to extend the protectorate over Ireland, "which could whip England on a fair field any day;" and member of Congress Robinson, from New York, is the schemer who outshined the schemer Banks.

Next is the scheme to pay an ingenious individual the nice little sum of \$50,000 to aid him in constructing a telegraph of his own invention that dispenses with the use of wires and poles, and substitutes mother earth and mother air. The name of this inventor and schemer is Mahlon Loomis.

Then there is a very fat and sleek scheme to induce the Government to pay \$15,000 a mile to aid in constructing a railroad from Little Rock, away down in Arkansas, to some point on the Rio Grande, thence to the Pacific, a distance of not less than fifteen hundred miles.—The godfathers of this scheme are the scheming Senators from Arkansas. But the biggest scheme is to give the country, in lieu of the national bank currency, three hundred and fifty millions of United States Treasury certificates, in issues of from one dollar to one thousand dollars, which shall bear a little better than three and a-half per cent. interest, for which the Government will not even promise to pay either gold or silver, the idea being to have a currency that is not redeemable except by paying it for the Government for taxes, &c. The chief merit of this scheme is its "infelicity," for if at any time the currency becomes scarce, or a fresh supply is needed, it is only necessary to light the fire that heats the boiler that holds the water that makes the steam that starts the engine that drives

the press that makes the money that Uncle Sam uses. The father of this biggest of all schemes is the biggest of all the schemers, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts.

The Legislature.

At the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed, and may be found on page 70 of the State laws for 1868, reducing the total number of officers and employees attendant on both branches of that body to about fifty, in which number are included ten persons as pasters and folders of the public documents, at salaries of \$600, and two superintendents, at \$800 each. This act, however, did not in any way affect the persons who had previously been elected to do the pasting and folding of the two houses. The consequence was that the cost to the State of folding and pasting the public documents in wrappers for distribution was, on the part of the House, \$37,000, and, on the part of the House and Senate together, about \$50,000. Soon after the opening of the present session, an offer was made in caucus by Messrs. Rauch & Coehran, publishers of *Father Abraham*, of Lancaster city, to do the entire pasting and folding of the House for \$5,000, and of the Senate for \$2,500, or both together for an even \$7,000.

On the ground that the law before referred to made provision for the work, and prevented action on the proposition, it was almost unanimously rejected. Yet on the heels of its rejection, a resolution was adopted in the same caucus to repeal the law of last session and give each member the appointment of a paster and folder.—On this resolution, a committee was appointed, we believe, for both branches. We are heartily glad to see that the Senate committee have reported adversely to the proposed repeal, and hope they will be sustained by an emphatic majority. What the House committee have done or may do, we cannot say.

But this we say—that such extravagance had better be nipped in the bud. Such reckless expenditure of the public money is simply dishonest. If Republican members have neither the good of the State nor their party at heart, they may take part in such extravagance while they have the opportunity; but we greatly mistake if they do not find themselves at home as soon as possible, covered, if not with the "odium theologorum," at least with the "odium legislatorum."

Senatorial.

Senator Ramsey is to be returned to the U. S. Senate from Minnesota.

Carl Schurz has been nominated by the Republican Legislative caucus in Missouri as their candidate for like honor, in place Senator Henderson.

Hannibal Hamlin has received the Republican caucus nomination by a majority of one over Senator Morrill, present incumbent from Maine.

A. W. Campbell is likely to be elected by the Legislature of West Virginia. He is said to be a man of decided ability.

In New York, Governor Fenton has been nominated, over Senator Morgan, the present incumbent.

Lt.-Gov. Wm. J. Cumbach has been chosen from Indiana, in place of Senator Hendricks.

Senator Stewart is to be returned from Nebraska.

Senator Chandler will be elected from Michigan.

Is the editor of the *Freeman* utterly and entirely revengeful? Can he neither forgive nor forget? Will he never rise to that virtuous height which is crowned with good words for enemies, and particularly for political enemies? Will he never become able to bury in forgetfulness the remembrance that some two years ago Hon. D. J. Morrill beat him for Congress, and cease feeling ugly about it? We like the editor of the *Freeman* very much, and would gladly forget that he suffered the stings of defeat. But here, about every second week, he obtrudes his private and personal troubles upon the public through the columns of his paper, and says harsh things about Mr. Morrill, and hints at corruption, and talks of the potency of money, and says something about the ungratefulness of Republics, and in general conducts himself like a bear with a sore head, and we cannot forget it, and cannot but think that he is not amiable and forgiving, but egotistical and vindictive. Our neighbor may feel that his political fate has been sad, and may even become morbid on the subject. But he should keep his distempered thoughts and ideas to himself. The people are satisfied with the choice they made for Congressman, and if the *Freeman* man only maintains a decent degree of silence, it will not be known that he does not bow good-naturedly to the will of the majority, but sips upon anger in secret.

Hon. Heister Clymer declines to be a candidate for Governor.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18th, 1869. To the Editors of The Allegonian: It is very difficult to crowd into the brief space of a letter of reasonable length even a synopsis of the Congressional proceedings of a week. Every day brings forth something of interest, either in the shape of original propositions, or new views of old ones.

The present Congress is near its dissolution. Many measures, now in a semi-finished stage, may remain unperfected.—The respective friends of these are anxious, if not clamorous, for precedence, not willing to leave them to the undeveloped mercy of a succeeding legislature. It is too often the case, that private bills are urged with so great pertinacity, that great public measures have "to take a back seat." It is to be hoped that Congress will, during the less than two months yet left of its official life, devote itself first to final decisions on the public questions before it, and then, as a subservient consideration, to private interests. Such a course of action will meet the hearty approval of the country.

As I mentioned in my last communication, the financial problem is the all-absorbing topic of debate in Congress, and of conversation in all circles out of it. No one can yet form an approximate opinion of what will eventually be done, or left undone. The people having elected that "the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted," the requirement seems to be the securing of the means for meeting the obligations. All evasions will be pusillanimous and dishonest. Until the question shall have passed through the ordeal of argumentation, and some one of the various propositions assumed tangible shape, I will forego speculation, exhorting your readers to be patient, and "they will see what they will see."

There is now a very important bill undergoing discussion in the Senate, known as the "Sue Murphy case." It involves the question, whether the National Government is liable for damages to property sustained by the loyal citizens of the Southern States, during the war. Southern members of Congress are becoming impertunate. It being a test case, great consequences are involved in the result.

There are large delegations here from Mississippi, Virginia and Georgia urging, in relation to the first two, Congressional action looking to their reconstruction and admission to representation; and, in the case of Georgia, either the admission of the Senators elect, or remanding the State to her position before the adoption of her constitution, on the ground of having violated the reconstruction acts, by the ejection of the colored representatives from the State Legislature. All matters connected with these questions are in the committees, where they are being examined and sifted.

On Monday last, outsiders were taken by surprise, in consequence of the passage, by the House of Representatives, of a resolution, by the heavy vote of 121 to 47, repealing the Tenure-of-Office Act. The large majority favoring the repeal was undoubtedly secured by the representation that it was to be viewed as a vote of confidence in the incoming administration.—It is not certain how soon the Senate will take up this resolution. It will, no doubt, undergo discussion, before it be finally passed. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts has introduced a bill amending the law as it now stands.

Expectation is on tip-toe for the coming "Inauguration Day." In all political organizations, the anxious benches are crowded, not now by mourners, but by expectants, redolent with the smiles with which sanguine hope wreathes the human countenance. The time will soon come, when disappointment will be the lot of many who "in the wild hunt after office" think their respective claims irresistible. The announcement that the searching inquiry "is he worthy?" will be made, in the case of each applicant for place under President Grant's administration, and that honesty, capacity and faithfulness to the Constitution and the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence will be considered as the essentials to constitute worthiness, does not suit the tastes of a certain class of political braggadoos who are beginning to wend their way to the Capital. "I am neither a prophet nor a son of a prophet," but I can plainly see far enough into the future, to safely predict that those whose political principles are subservient to personal aggrandizement will not have the ear nor the confidence of the new President.

President Grant's administration will be an eventful one. He will have to grapple with momentous questions, fraught with weal or woe to the country, and on a rightful decision of which the very existence of the Republic will depend. He will not have the light of precedents to guide him. We live amid surroundings such as have not heretofore existed since the formation of the government. A gigantic rebellion has been crushed. States, purely in rebellion, have been re-admitted, under promises of future loyalty—professedly repentant, (but untried) rebels have been re-clothed with the garb of citizenship—the shackles have been wrenched from the limbs of a heretofore enslaved race, which has been admitted to a participation in the choice of our political rulers. The burdens necessarily imposed upon the people by a long and bloody war to preserve the Nation's life, are to be lightened. These, and their resulting issues, will call for the exertion of mental and physical labor, guided by patriotism and philanthropy, such as no occupant of the Presidential mansion has ever performed.

Pennsylvania will, without reasonable doubt, be favored with a Cabinet appointment. Whom President Grant may select of those whose names have been mentioned, I cannot determine. We will rest satisfied that a judicious choice will be made—a choice that will be hailed from the Delaware to the Ohio "as one eminently fit to be made."

But let me return to the subject of the approaching inaugural ceremonies. Aside from the politicians, the "gay and festive" have bright dreams, by day and night, of a "hugely" enjoyable time. The votaries of fashion are preparing for a display of "toggery" such as has never been seen in Washington. Terpsichore will be inaugurated to preside over the mazy dance where "fair women and brave men" will make up a scene of imposing splendor and joyful mirth. The extensive accommodations which the hotels can furnish have already been engaged by associations and individuals, who propose being in attendance. It will be a day of forgetfulness of sorrow for the past, and of bright anticipations of the future.

On Tuesday last, Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, submitted a "financial plan" which has become the theme of considerable discussion. It is not such a project as will commend itself to the calm judgment of Congress. He sweepingly denounces a metallic currency as a relic of barbarism, and stigmatizes gold and silver as the props of despotism. He advocates the withdrawal of the greenbacks, and the issuing, in their stead, of a currency to be styled "certificates of value," the credit of which is to be based upon the credit of the Government, but which the Government shall not be bound to redeem at any specified time; or rather that they shall never be redeemed in anything that is now considered a standard of value. Gold and silver are to be banished, and printed paper, with the Government seal impressed thereon, is to be substituted. On the deposit of the United States six per cent. bonds, by an individual or corporation, he would hand over an amount of these "certificates of value," less ten per cent., on which certificates the borrower must pay 3.65 per cent. interest, to be charged against the accruing interest on the bonds. By this process, he looks to the entire absorption of the circulation to the full amount of the bonded debt of the country, reserving, however, to the borrower the privilege of receiving back such amount of the bonds, held as collateral by the Government, as said borrower may desire, by his paying "certificates of value" for the same. This is an imperfect outline of a part of Gen. Butler's financial scheme, from an examination of which you may have some idea of it as a whole.

Bills have been introduced and debated in the Senate, incorporating companies to construct railroads from Washington City, as a centre, to different points East, West, North and South. These proposed measures involve the Constitutional right of Congress to grant corporate privileges of this character. The friends of this legislation claim, that Congress having the power under the Constitution to facilitate commerce between the States, has the power to incorporate railroad companies. The opponents, on the other hand, contend that this prerogative belongs to the States alone, and that the privileges heretofore granted to such companies by the States would ultimately become worthless, if Congress incorporate rival companies.—There will be considerable excitement in Congress, during the pendency of these bills, and much will be said pro and con.

The House, on Wednesday, disposed of the resolution extending the protection of the United States to the Governments of Hayti and San Domingo. Several amendments were offered to include other islands, among them "Ireland." The resolution and all pending amendments were laid on the table, by the emphatic vote of 126 to 36. A bill for the organization of territorial government for Alaska met a similar fate.

The Senatorial elections to take place in several of the States, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., are looked for with deep interest. As this letter will not be published before the elections shall have transpired, it were useless to speculate in reference to them.

There is a general interchange of congratulations among Pennsylvanians in Washington, on the auspicious selection of a Pennsylvania United States Senator.—Gentlemen from other portions of the country, who never before heard the name of John Scott mentioned, make many inquiries of us who hail from the Keystone State, as to the character, ability and future promises of one who has so suddenly loomed up from his retirement. I need not tell you of the proud satisfaction it affords us, when we triumphantly point to him as a representative man of the great State of Pennsylvania. I tell these anxious inquirers, that they must not think that our new Senator springs from an obscure stock—that he is not the first of his family who has represented Pennsylvania in the National Congress. I refer them to Lanman's Congressional Dictionary, where they will be informed that, forty years ago, John Scott, Sr., the father of our Senator, represented his District in the House of Representatives of the United States. They find Representative Scott's term of office commenced with that of Andrew Jackson as President, of whose administration the former was an ardent and efficient supporter. Of the father of our John Scott, I can speak from personal knowledge, having had the good fortune of being the recipient of his generous kindness, when I was a youthful "stranger in a strange land." My gratitude has never waned. I know of no better tribute I can pay to his memory than by giving publicity to my feelings of sincere joy in contemplating the elevation of his son.

Yours, CAMBRIA.

Our State Legislature on Tuesday elected Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, U. S. Senator for six years, commencing the 4th of March next.

Gold is quoted at 136.

JOHN H. SURRATT is now in South America, but intends returning in a month. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald vouches for the following concerning the conspirator as being true in every particular: I learn from one of my friends that he has prepared a full and explicit statement of the conspiracy which resulted in the death of President Lincoln. In this he denies all knowledge of any assassination plot, but confesses freely that Booth and himself and others were in a plot to abduct Mr. Lincoln. He declares that assassination was never spoken of to him, and was not agreed on by Booth and Payne until the night it took place. He further insists on the entire innocence of his mother, maintains that every effort was made to keep the abduction plot from her knowledge, and says she was simply the victim of unfortunate circumstances and the machination of the witness Weichman, whose evidence, it will be remembered, caused Mrs. Surratt's conviction. Surratt proposes to tell everything he knows, the good, bad and indifferent, and make oath to it. He feels, it is said, that it will be so impartial and straightforward that it will be believed.

THERE seems to be every prospect for a revival of business interests in the Southern States. This is especially true of the seaboard States, and of the rich cotton and sugar regions. The opportunities for investing in land are excellent. The terrible depression of the past few years have, of course, thrown many thousands of acres into the market, under the bankrupt act and by the action of individual owners themselves. There is much greater willingness to sell, both to Northern men and to the laboring population also. Judging by the official advertisements of land sales under bankruptcy orders in the Virginia papers authorized to publish them, there are to-day at least five hundred thousand acres offered for sale in this way alone. Millions of acres of good land can be purchased now at small prices. Other interests are also arousing themselves. Planters find that with a smaller number of acres and more thorough cultivation they do better than was the case in the old slovenly style. Manufacturing enterprises are projected, and mining will be entered into vigorously in many sections where nothing of that sort has ever been done.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—An illustrated annual, with the above title, has come to hand from the publisher, Mr. James Vick, Rochester, N. Y. It contains accurate descriptions of the leading floral treasures of the world, with plain and complete directions for sowing seed, transplanting, after-culture, and all matters connected with horticulture, illustrated with numerous fine engravings. To the florist and farmer it is a valuable acquisition, and its cheapness—only ten cents per copy—should induce all interested in gardening and floral matters, to send for a number. It, moreover, contains a complete catalogue of seeds, which can be furnished by mail to applicants. The sample copy before us is attractive, and deserving of perusal.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the books, notes, &c., of the late firm of Mills & Davis will be left in the hands of Esquire Kinkead, in Ebensburg, for collection, on the 1st of February next. Those indebted to them will therefore save costs by settling their accounts forthwith. MILLS & DAVIS. Jan. 21, 1869-3t.

NOTICE.—To Supervisors and School Directors. The County Auditors having certified the amount of Road and School taxes received on Seated and Unseated lands, the Supervisors and Treasurers of School Boards of the several districts entitled to the same are requested to present proper vouchers to the County Treasurer and receive the same on and after the first day of February, 1869. JOHN FERGUSON, JOHN A. KENLYD, MAURICE McNAMARA, Com's. Attest: THOMAS J. GLASS, Clerk.

AZURENE.—(Concentrated Indigo.) FOR THE LAUNDRY. It is warranted not to streak, or in any manner injure the finest fabrics. For family use sold in five cents, ten cents, and twenty cents boxes. Each twenty cents box, besides having five times as much blue as the five cents box, contains a pocket pin cushion or emery bag. For Hotel and large Laundry use, it is put up in \$2.00 boxes. See that each Box has proper Trade Mark. For Sale in Ebensburg by V. S. Barker and M. L. Oatman. [Jan. 21.]

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pa., in the matter of the first and second accounts of Enoch Farnsworth, administrator of William Henry Lloyd, dec'd., the last of which was submitted to J. C. Easley, upon exceptions.

And now, to wit, the 9th December, 1868, on motion of George M. Reade, James C. Easley appointed Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of said accountant to and among the persons legally entitled thereto. By the Court. Extract from the Record. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court this 9th day of December, 1868. Jas. GUYRE, Clerk. Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at the office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., at 2 o'clock, p. m., on MONDAY, the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1869, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper or be debarred from any share of said fund. JAMES C. EASLY, Auditor. Jan. 21-3t.

JOHNSTOWN DYEING ESTABLISHMENT! The undersigned would inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he continues to carry on the coloring business in all its branches, at the old stand on Locust street. Coloring and cleaning of all kinds done to order. Gents' clothing colored, cleaned and pressed equal to new. Ladies' dresses, silks, cotton or woolen goods, shawls, colored, cleaned or pressed to look as well as new.—Ribbons, feathers, &c., colored to look like new. Goods sent by express will receive my special attention and returned as soon as finished. SAMUEL M. RAINEY. Johnstown, Nov. 20-3m.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

BENTLEY'S NON-EXPLOSIVE METROPOLITAN OIL!

M. L. OATMAN, Sole Agent for Cambria Co.

The subscriber desires to call the attention of the public to the fact that he has purchased the right for Cambria county to sell "Bentley's Non-Explosive Metropolitan Oil" which he claims to be the

BEST, CHEAPEST, SAFEST Oil manufactured. The advantages claimed for this Oil are: 1. It is clear and clean. 2. It is non-explosive and safe. 3. It will not grease your hands, clothing, 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 BOROUGH RIGHTS for sale at the store of

M. L. OATMAN, Three doors east of Crawford's Hotel, Aug. 13] EBENSBURG, PA.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. GEORGE W. KERBY, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 24, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 1st day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m., before John Brotherton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in Hollidaysburg, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District. [Jan 15-2t.]

LEMMON & MURRAY, EBENSBURG DRUG & BOOK STORE! Lemmon & Murray, dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Pass Books, Blank Books, Fancy Soaps, Prayer Books, Bibles, Patent Medicines, Histories, Pure Spices, Novels, Flavoring Extracts, School Books, Cap Paper, Photograph Albums, Note and Bill Paper, Pipes, Tobacco, Pens, Pencils, Cigars, and Snuff, Penknives, Pure Liquors for medicinal purposes. Pocket Books, Ebensburg, August 20, 1868-5m.

REES J. LLOYD, Successor of R. S. Dunn, 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, Pens, Pencils, Superior Ink, And other articles kept by Druggists generally. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded. Office on Main Street, opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, Pa. [Aug 13]

NEW TAILOR SHOP!—The subscriber has removed his Tailor Shop into READE'S NEW BUILDING, on Center street, near Colonnade Row, and respectfully informs his old customers and all 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. D. J. EVANS. Ebensburg, Aug. 13, 1868.

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. CANNED PEACHES AND TOMATOES. Also, Buckskin and Woolen Gloves, Woolen 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. R. R. THOMAS. [Aug 13]

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. E. HUGHES, 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 filling 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. BOOTS AND SHOES made to order.—On shortest notice! The public are invited to give me a call. I will sell cheap as the cheapest, and 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 Mary streets. The house has lately been rebuilt and fitted up with all the most improved conveniences. Terms liberal. For further information inquire of GEO. M. READE, Agent. Nov. 18-3m.