

The New Administration.

All eyes are turned towards Washington. A new Chief Magistrate is in the executive chair, and a better day has dawned. A man less than ten years ago unknown to any persons but his own neighbors and private friends, once a subaltern in the army, and afterwards a dealer in leather, is barely eking out an existence for himself and family, is already a celebrated character in history and the chosen head and executive of forty millions of people. On his wisdom, firmness, and integrity a powerful nation relies in great part for prosperity, peace, and harmony. It seems strange that a people boasting themselves the freest on earth should attach such importance to the views and actions of an officer who has no authority aside from what they by their votes have delegated to him. Yet it is not strange. Power must rest somewhere, in the hands of some person. If we would have a designated officer to execute the laws, he must be trusted with the means of their enforcement. But it is not the importance of the Presidential office as regards the powers and duties pertaining to it that causes every ear to listen with eager attention to the first words of the newly installed Executive. The country for nearly three years has borne the turmoil of a contest between the executive branch of the government on the one hand, and the legislative on the other. It has during that time been afflicted and stung with the noise, the vanity, the egotism, the coarseness, and the impracticability of Andrew Johnson. Now, a different type of man steps into Johnson's place. A man of deeds, and not of words. A man safer, and yet more dangerous to his foes than the late incumbent. Safer, because steadier, and more sincere, prudent, and practical. More dangerous, also, because more sincere, and more given to deeds than words. No sentences fall from his lips for mere effect. What he says, he means. Does he say he will faithfully collect the revenue?—depend upon it he will so collect it. Does he say he will administer the laws?—what he says he will do. The whole country knows this, and hence anxiously awaited his inaugural address, to which we now turn.

There is little of the artistic in its style. There is none of the smoothness and ambiguity of the language of diplomacy, or of the adroit politician. Neither is there the bombastic and exaggerated style of the demagogue. It is the plain, simple, emphatic language of a plain, honest, determined man, who, clearly perceiving certain things to be done, moves at once to their accomplishment. Look at these sentences, masterpieces in their directness and incisive force: "I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people." "The laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to as well as those who favor them. I know of no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution."

As to the policy enunciated which is to control the executive branch of the government during his term, it may be summed up as follows: "Within the sphere prescribed by the constitution, he will fill all the duties and exercise all the privileges of his office impartially and without fear, according to his best discretion, being neither the creature of a party on the one hand, nor an ambitious demagogue on the other." "The questions arising out of the late rebellion will be treated 'calmly, without hate or sectional pride,' and persons, property, religious and political opinions made secure against molestation in every part of the country, without regard to local prejudices. Such words are golden."

The national debt and interest shall be paid in gold, unless otherwise stipulated. The payment of the debt, as also the return to a specie basis, shall be accomplished as soon as possible, without detriment to the country or the debtor class. No repudiation shall hold office under the new administration. The revenue shall be faithfully collected and strictly accounted for. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all the industries encouraged. We shall not add to our national debt by an increase of our obligations. In regard to our foreign policy, the rights of all nations shall be respected, and a like respect demanded toward ourselves. Our policy towards the Indians shall tend toward their civilization, christianization, and ultimate citizenship. To what man should not these avowals bring hope. All hail to Grant and his avowed policy! If faithfully carried out, (and who doubts that it will be!)—he who led the nation amid war to peace and restored unity, will lead it in peace to a higher, better, nobler and purer career than it has ever known before.

A Hitch.

Since the appointment and confirmation of A. T. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury, a statute so old as to have been passed in 1789 has been raked up, which renders that gentleman ineligible for the position. The statute is to the effect that no person appointed to such office shall be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, nor shall be owner of any sea vessels, &c. Mr. Stewart, it is well known, is largely interested in commercial matters, and is therefore clearly ineligible. The President has sent a message to Congress asking the repeal of the old statute, but it is hardly probable the request will be granted. Meantime, many rumors are afloat with regard to the matter, one of which is that Mr. Stewart and Judge Hoar will resign, and that the President will appoint Boutwell, of Mass., and Tremaine, of New York, in their stead. But the latest story is that if it becomes necessary Mr. Stewart will transfer all of his immense commercial interests to the control of three trustees, who shall have exclusive control of them, and who shall bestow the profits on public charities. Later yet. Mr. Stewart has tendered his resignation of the Treasury portfolio, and the President has accepted the same.

The Inaugural Address.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:—Your suffrages having elected me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought: I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability to the satisfaction of the people. On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable will execute the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to as well as those in favor of them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution. The country having just emerged from a great Rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceding Administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person and property, and of religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. All laws to secure this end will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor classes or to the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.—To this shall be added a faithful collection of the revenue; a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditures in every department of Government.

When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries?—Why, it looks as through Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box, the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us.

Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access. But that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar in use now, and not before.

While the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future; the nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country—those who form this age and must be rulers twenty-five years hence—have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection upon what will be our commanding influence among

the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political, and religious, can join in the common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation on this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office only those who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, is one deserving of careful consideration. I will favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization, christianization, and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State.—It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one toward another, throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share toward cementing a happy union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

The New Cabinet.

The President of the United States has nominated and the Senate confirmed the following constitutional advisers:

- Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, Secretary of State.
Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.
Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy.
General Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.
Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, Postmaster General; and
Eben Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

General Schofield retains his position at the head of the War Department. The name on this list that will give peculiar pleasure to the Republican party is the first, that of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. He has signal claims upon the confidence of the country. The earliest friend of General Grant in Congress, he is also the oldest member of the House. Born in Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, on the 23d of September, 1816, he served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the Kennebec Journal at Augusta, in that State; studied law at Harvard University, and removed to the West, practicing law at Galena, Illinois, where he made the acquaintance of the new President. He has been a member of the House in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and was re-elected in November to the Forty-first Congress, and has therefore served in the National Legislature a longer continuous term than any other citizen, not excepting Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. Always an advanced Republican, heartily co-operating with the active men, and earnestly supporting the vigorous measures of that party, he will be a popular Republican member of the Administration. Especially qualified by his recent travels in Europe to administer the Department of State, we look to him not only to purify that long-perverted branch of the Government, so far as its officials abroad are concerned, but earnestly to second the comprehensive foreign policy of President Grant. Nothing would give greater satisfaction to the people than his willingness to remain in his new position.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury, is well known as an enterprising, successful and benevolent merchant in the city of New York. Heretofore identified with no political organization, his summons to the second post in the Cabinet has evidently been prompted by a desire on the part of the President to do honor to an interest not often represented among the constitutional advisers of the Executive. This new business, in all its vast details, requires extraordinary talent, and his experience abundantly qualifies him for the new position to which he has been called. Mr. Adolph E. Borie, is the president of the magnificent loyal Union League of Philadelphia, and one of the old-established firm of McKean, Borie & Co., long associated with the East India trade. An original Old Line Whig, he became a Republican in the natural course of things, and he and his business partners have been among the freest voluntary contributors to the great Union cause during the rebellion. Perhaps no man is more surprised by Mr. Borie at this appointment. Chosen, like Mr. Stewart, from a heretofore neglected class, we do not doubt that he will make an excellent Cabinet minister.

Ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, the new Secretary of the Interior, was a

Union soldier of distinction. A gentleman of high and irreproachable character, a fine lawyer, his experience as Governor of his State will well qualify him for his duties.

Hon. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, the new Postmaster General, will be recollected with pleasure as a Representative in Congress from the Elkton, Maryland, district, in the XXXVIIIth Congress, and as United States Senator from the same State for the unexpired term of ex-Governor Hicks. His eulogy on his friend and colleague, Hon. Henry Winter Davis, on 22d of February, 1866, in the House of Representatives, was a masterly presentation of Republican doctrines and duties, and this, together with his address as chairman of the Philadelphia Southern Loyalist Convention, in September of the same year, reproduced as the final indictment of the South against Andrew Johnson during the impeachment trial, are among the promises of a radical administration of the Post Office Department—a department which needs an active and earnest politician to effect a thorough and lasting reform of the many abuses which have grown up under the recent corrupt Administration.

Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, the Attorney General, is a native of Massachusetts, and is in the 52d year of his age. He is a son of the late Hon. Samuel Hoar, who was driven from Charleston by the violence of a mob, some twenty years ago, where he was sent as a special commissioner of the State of Massachusetts to test the constitutionality of their black laws. He is an able lawyer, and has for the past fifteen years been connected with the Common Pleas and Supreme Court, on the bench of the latter of which he is the oldest associate judge. Mr. Hoar is a brother of the new member of Congress from the Worcester, Mass., district, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, and resides in Concord in that State, where the first blood of the Revolution was shed. He was an original member of the Free Soil party and a sound Republican, although he has not recently taken an active part in politics.—Philadelphia Press.

The members of the great and powerful Independent Order of Odd Fellows will celebrate, on the 26th proximo, in Philadelphia, the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of their society on this continent. The occasion promises to prove one of the most interesting connected with the history of Odd Fellowship in America, and will attract delegates and visitors not only from all parts of our country but from foreign lands. The principal feature of the exercises will be a grand civic procession in which some twenty full divisions of the order will participate, forming the most imposing demonstration of Peace ever witnessed in the City of Brotherly Love. General T. A. Rowley, United States Marshal for Western Pennsylvania, Grand Marshal of the State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, has been very wisely chosen Chief-Marshal, and under his superior management and direction the parade cannot fail to be orderly and precise, and creditable to the noble order under whose auspices it will be held.

Next in interest to the Cabinet appointments, which have so long been the subject of curiosity and speculation, were the important military nominations sent to the Senate and promptly confirmed Friday afternoon. The advancement of Sherman to the place vacated by Grant, as General of the Armies of the United States, was, of course, expected by all, and it was looked upon as almost equally certain that Sheridan would be Sherman's successor in the Lieutenant Generalcy. The promotion of General Schofield to the vacant major generalcy was to have been expected. General Angur takes one of the vacant brigadierships, leaving two more to be filled. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, was confirmed Commissioner of Interior Revenue.

Late advices from Gen. Sheridan report a general movement of the hostile remnants of broken Indian tribes, numbering in all about one thousand warriors, toward the extreme southwest. The troops are following them from various directions, with intent to close in upon them at some common centre, and compel a surrender and "submission to a settlement on their reservations, on the terms proposed by Government."

On the 4th inst., Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine, was elected Speaker of the House, and Hon. Edward M'Pherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

CAUTION!—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with a two horse WAGON and SLED, which I have this day purchased from Edward Davis, (collier) of Jackson Tp., Cambria Co., and left in his possession during my pleasure. March 6, 1869-3d. V. S. BARKER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at Carrolltown, on TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate and personal property: 60 acres of land, situated four miles north of Carrolltown, adjoining lands of Hiram Fritz, Lawrence Dea, and others, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, 18 by 32 feet, and a two-story building, 30 by 60 feet, suitable for a bank barn. Three acres are cleared and well watered, and the residue has some white oak and chestnut timber upon it. Terms, one-half cash in hand, and balance in ten equal payments, secured by judgment bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

Also, will be sold at same time and place, a HORSE-POWER STATIONARY ENGINE, with hot and cold water pumps, and 2 CYLINDER BOILERS, 32 INCHES IN DIAMETER, 28 FEET LONG. All in good working order. March 11, 1869-3d. J. MOORE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Not every one that wants Pictures, come ye to Ebensburg and get them! Having located in Ebensburg, I would very respectfully inform the people that I am now fully prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS in every style of the art, from the smallest Card Picture up to Life Size. Pictures taken in any weather. Every attention given to the taking of CHILDREN'S PICTURES. Photographs painted in Oil, India Ink, or Water Colors. Your attention is called to my FRAMES FOR LARGE PICTURES, and PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, also, Copying and enlarging done in the very best style of the art. I ask comparison, and defy competition. Thankful for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same. Gallery on Julian street, three doors north of the Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE, Photographer.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR STORE!! JOHN CROUSE, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic WINES AND LIQUORS! Johnstown, Penna.

BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, GIN AND BITTERS, CATAWBA WINE AND KIMMEL, and the very best quality of Liquors and Wines for Medical purposes. Prices low. HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS! will do well by giving me a call, at my store, on Canal-st., building formerly occupied by T. G. Stewart & Co. [Jan. 28, '69.]

IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice, that on the 6th day of January, A. D., 1869, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John M. King, of Johnstown, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to elect one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden in the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, in Hollidaysburg, before John Brothelme, esq., Register, on the 15th day of March A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m. THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. M. Wm. F. BATHURST, Deputy. Feb. 18-6t

AGENTS WANTED—\$10 A DAY. TWO \$10 MAPS FOR \$4. LLOYD'S PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS OF AMERICA & EUROPE, AMERICA & THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Colored—in 4,000 counties. These great Maps, now just completed, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every school and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discounts given to good Agents. Apply for circulars, terms, and send money for sample maps, to J. T. LLOYD, mar4-1m] 23 Cortlandt st., N. Y.

POOR HOUSE NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Poor House, in Cambria county, Pa., on Monday, the 22d day of February, 1869, it was unanimously Resolved, That from and after April 1, 1869, no relief will be allowed to any person outside of the Poor House, except persons who are not able to be removed to the Poor House; and any person claiming to be unfit to be removed to the Poor House will be required to furnish a certificate from their attending Physician, under oath of said Physician, stating that such removal would endanger the life of such person. HENRY BYRNE, JNO. D. THOMAS, J. Diracs. C. SNYDER. Attest: E. M'DERMID, Clerk. March 4-3t.

JOHNSTOWN DYING 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 cleaned, cleaned and pressed equal to new. Ladies' dresses, silk, 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. 26-3m.

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.—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. [aug13] JOHN O. EVANS.

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.

SELECT SCHOOL.—The undersigned will open a select school in room No. 1, Ebensburg Union school-house, on Monday, March 15, 1869, for a session of two months. Terms—\$1.50 per month, of four weeks. Feb. 11-4t. GEO. W. COPE.

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED FOR "THE ALLEGHANIAN"? TERMS, \$3.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE. Subscribe! subscribe!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONERY! WEST END CAMBRIA HOUSE, EBENSBERG, PA. A. H. FALLER, Proprietor.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! The subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, and the trade generally, to his LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CONFECTIONERY!

embracing every variety of candies manufactured, such as—GUM DROPS, STICK CANDIES, FANCY CANDIES, LOZENGES, &c., &c. together with an extensive stock of fruits, such as—RAISINS, PRUNELLES, CARTOON FIGS, MALTA DATES, CURRANTS, APPLES, &c. All of the above goods will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS!

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS WILL BE given to the trade, and a trial will satisfy any and all that my goods are of the best quality and at prices that DEFY COMPETITION!

RESTAURANT! where will be served at all hours OYSTERS, stewed or fried, HOT COFFEE, FIGS FEET, TRIPE, SARDINES, DRIED BEEF, &c., &c.

FRESH FISH RECEIVED EVERY THURSDAY CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

I hope by fair dealing and strict attention to business to merit the patronage of the public. In connection with my confectionery is a first-class RESTAURANT.

L. LANGSTROTH'S PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE! Pronounced the best ever yet introduced in this country or State. Any person buying a family right can have their Bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance in which this has been done the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expenses, and frequently exceeded them. Proof of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the number are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees to BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!

Henry C. Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 106 pounds of surplus honey from two hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound. Adam Dietrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 160 pounds of surplus honey. James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive. Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than \$21, and the right cost him only \$5.

Peter Campbell, of Carroll township, obtained 34 pounds of surplus honey at one time. Quite a number of similar statements, authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive. Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address PETER CAMPBELL, Carroltown, Pa. Nov. 26, 1868-1f

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?—The subscriber offers at private sale the following described valuable property, situate in Strongstown, Indiana county: ONE LARGE HOUSE, Two stories high, L-shape, one L being 50 feet long, and the other 40 feet. It contains some 20 rooms, and is well suited for, and has heretofore been used as, a Hotel. Situated in the business portion of town. ONE SMALLER HOUSE, Two stories high, 40x22 feet, capable of accommodating two families.

THREE ACRES OF GROUND, Upon which the foregoing described houses are situate. The property was formerly owned and occupied by Barker & Litzinger, who have dissolved partnership. TERMS: \$1,300 for the entire property. \$500 to \$500 in hand; the balance in payments. Possession given the 1st of April, if desired. For particulars, apply to or address A. A. BARKER, Ebensburg, Pa. mar4-1m]

NEW TAILOR SHOP!—The subscriber has removed his Tailor Shop into READE'S NEW BUILDING, on Center street, near Colton Row, 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 PART, 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, 6t.

JOB WORK of all kinds done at THE ALLEGHANIAN OFFICE, High St., EBENSBERG. Bring on your orders.