

REMOVAL.—After the issue of this paper, The Alleghanian office will be removed to the large and elegant rooms above the offices of Messrs. Reade and Evans, on Center street.

As soon as we are fairly settled in our new quarters, we want all our friends to come and see us, and stay as long as possible. This change of location will occupy considerable time in effecting, and it is therefore probable we will be unable to issue a paper next week.

The Chinese.

It is not a generation since—young men still remember the time—when China and the Chinese seemed almost as far from us as if they lived in Mars or the moon. Now and then a missionary returned to be stared at as though he had slid down from the skies on a rainbow. But though once far off, they are now very near. Steam and the telegraph have brought us close together. The civilization now rising on the Pacific coast is two-fold—that of the Anglo-Saxon and that of the Asiatic. The oldest people on the earth are brought into daily contact with the youngest. Side by side, are reared temples for the observance of the religion of Foo as well as of Christ. These children of the east who now tread the Pacific coast will soon be known also to the western, and perhaps even the eastern States. A project is on foot to introduce a colony of them into Tennessee to engage in the culture of tea. On the completion of the Pacific railroad, the easy and cheap transit to the east will doubtless entice very many to emigrate into the older and more thickly settled portions of our country. All the results that will flow from this emigration, or that must necessarily follow such as has already taken place, no human eye can foresee. Hitherto we contributed millions to make known to them the truths of the Christian faith. The converts were hardly counted by scores, nor even by tens. But now they are at our doors. They have not renounced the land of their birth, but merely sought to ameliorate their condition by taking advantage of our more easy means of amassing wealth, still keeping in view a return to their native soil. Nevertheless, we may be certain that in the future, they and their descendants will be part of our population. No large bodies of people leave the land of their fathers never more to return unless life has been made a burden by oppression or misfortune. The men who first emigrated from the Atlantic States to seek their future on the Pacific coast almost all expected to return. Although Penn is called the founder of Pennsylvania, he died on English soil. At various times the reflux of the settlers to the mother country threatened the destruction of some of the American colonies. Thousands on thousands will doubtless return to their own land, and each one who returns will be an angel bearing good or evil tidings of our race, our civilization and our religion. If the christianization of the world is not an idle dream, or if the christianization of any of the heathen lands is not a mere fancy, there never was such an opportunity before presented of making known our better religion and better civilization than is now presenting itself.

How then shall we receive these people? Shall they be made welcome? Shall they be treated justly? We have all been used from our youth regarding them as semi-barbarians, and their government as a shameless despotism. We are now finding out that wisdom has not abided with us alaa. For our part we say, make them welcome, treat them justly, and guarantee them freedom to exercise their own judgment as to whom they worship and how and when. Our laws guarantee this to all. They place the Asiatic on a level with the native born in all civil rights, yet their treatment has been such as ought to bring the blush to our cheeks. Scarcely a month passes that we do not read some comment on the ill-treatment of christians (nominally so) in China in violation of "treaty obligations." Yet not a day, nor an hour, goes by that does not witness the grossest impositions upon the Chinaman of California. Does he have a well paying ranche, he is driven from it without color of law or justice. Public officers force from him the payment of such sums as their rapacity may suggest. He is beaten on the streets and asks in vain for redress. But the other day, a Methodist Episcopal church edifice was burned to the ground because the pastor insisted on laboring among these Chinese for their welfare and conversion after having received notice from "California christians" that he must quit his efforts—and all in violation, not of treaty obligations, perhaps, but of the law and constitution. If any one way could be more likely than another to make dif-

ficult the problem attending the introduction of these people into our midst, surely this unjust treatment affords that way.—These people are not barbarians, but a great and wise people. Our religion may be true and theirs false. We may be able to teach them a purer faith, but we also in turn may sit at their feet and learn.—We believe that ours is the true religion. If so, how gladly ought we all to hail the opportunity of bringing this true and this false religion side by side, confident of our complete triumph.

An Excellent Family Paper.

There is a sheet published in Williamsburg, Blair county, styled the Temperance Vindicator, which seems to be a sort of a plug ugly in its peculiar way. To use its own phrase, it is a "red-hot temperance paper," and seems perfectly willing to be considered a "black-guard sheet." Judging from the last number sent us, it will soon have earned a pre-eminent title to that polite designation. A couple of weeks since or more, it published in a libelous manner, the names of parties who had petitioned the Blair county court, in behalf of certain applications, for license to sell strong drink. On this publication, the Altoona Tribune made some comments, which in turn elicited from the "red-hot temperance paper," the article to which we now specially refer. Our temperance contemporary is published as a "fire-side weekly." It also offers extra inducements to "ministers" to raise clubs of subscribers. On the principle, we suppose, of fighting the devil with his own weapons, it has brought to the aid of the temperance cause, the slang of the lowest bar-rooms and the pet terms of the oldest smokers. We do not know the editor. But we do know that if some unfortunate being who all his life had been the companion of the lawless and degraded was suddenly transformed into the editor of a "red hot temperance paper" during a season of fitful abstinence from his cups, he would most probably rant just as this editor does. The only thing that would save him from such a course, would be a plentiful supply of good sense.

In the language of the profession of light fingered gents, the Vindicator "blabs" on the objects of its thrusts. Having the parable of Dives and Lazarus before it, and the craving of that lost aristocratic sinner for something to drink, it appropriately speaks about "drinking bells." It seems anxious for a "sensation," and its editor appears to be well acquainted with the diet of his satanic majesty, and his manner of taking food. It styles the inebriate the "sucker of devil's broth." It knows all about the "slums," and especially the "slums of Altoona," and the "heat" that was among them. It seems to be familiar as a companion with the conduct of the German over his lager beer. Indeed that terrible demon, delirium tremens, seems not to have been far from the editor's sanctum, for he was haunted with the presence of an imaginary Irishman, brandishing a shillalah, stained with blood, and seeking to spill the contents of the editor's cranium on the floor. Everybody has noticed in victims of that disorder that they imagine themselves, by reason of an excessive egotism, to be the objects of some special vengeance. So our valiant contemporary imagines a German, a son of Erin, a modern dandy, a "Timothy" (Paul's well loved pupil), several politicians, and several respectable citizens to be congregated about him encompassing his destruction, bent on grinding his bones to mix their tread, and on eating his liver for their breakfast.

We recognize the evil of intemperance to be perhaps the greatest social evil of the day. Yet there are others of startling magnitude. That such fanatical howls, and dervish-like shouting as that displayed by this "red-hot temperance paper" will prove an efficient remedy, we do not look upon as possible. If persons put their names to petitions for license containing what is not true, they should be held responsible. But so long as they clearly act within the pale of the law, the holding of them up to public scorn is a libelous act. Wherein the law is deemed wrong, attack and expose it. For our part, we would willingly see our license law swept from the statute book. Yet this evil of intemperance, like many other evils, is of too subtle a nature to be cured by a change, or a dozen changes, in the law. The law can do no more than second the real remedies. Our temperance organizations doubtless receive many from being addicted to intoxicating drink, but hitherto they have proved what, in our judgment, they will continue to prove—totally inefficient to do more than deliver some from the flames while the fire burns on.

Mr. A. JOHNSON is "swinging around the circle" homeward. At each point where he stops he makes one of his peculiar speeches and leaves the Constitution in the hands of the people. May we never look upon his like again!

Hon. John Scott.

The Hon. John Scott delivered his maiden speech in the United States Senate, on Friday last, on the Tenure of Office bill. The Associated Press dispatches give us but a meagre report of the speech, but enough is given to understand the position taken on the question by Mr. Scott. In his argument, he shows "that the power of removal from office is within the jurisdiction of Congress, and may be regulated by legislation. The Republican party was committed to that view by the tenure of office act, by the vote on the impeachment trial, and by its party platforms. He hoped, therefore, that the Senate would stand upon principle, and refuse to repeal the law; but he would vote for its suspension with proper qualifications and safeguards." The speech is pronounced on all hands to have been able, eloquent, and replete with pointed argument.

Foster vs. Covode.

The contest between these gentlemen for the honor of representing the XXIXth Congressional district of this State in the present Congress, has been decided, so far as relates to the prima facie right to the seat. The papers in the case were before the House last week, and the matter was referred to the committee on contested elections, who reported that under the evidence before them the prima facie right rested with Hen. John Covode.

BILL TO STRENGTHEN THE PUBLIC CREDIT.—The following is a copy of the bill passed by the Fortieth Congress for the protection of the public credit. It is amongst the last official acts of that body and passed by a party vote.

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditor, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretation of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver, but none of said interest bearing obligations not already due shall be paid or redeemed before maturity unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time the bonds of the United States bearing a lower interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any contract hereafter made, especially in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan or sale of property or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which as carried into the contract may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such sale or rendering such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, and on the trial of a suit brought for the enforcement of any such contract, proof of the real consideration may be given.

FOREIGN GOODS, under the laws of Pennsylvania in reference to hawking and peddling, it has recently been decided by the Supreme Court, mean wares made in foreign countries, and do not include wares manufactured in the United States, but out of Pennsylvania. The acts since 1830 against peddling without license were intended to embrace both foreign and domestic goods, excepting, however, from their operation, citizens of Pennsylvania peddling goods of their own manufacture. But in the act of April 16th, 1840, the word "domestic" was dropped, inadvertently, it is asserted, since the consequence useless and unmeaning provision is retained, which allows citizens of Pennsylvania without license to peddle goods of their own make. However this might be, it was decided that the many acts on the subject being interpreted so as to form a complete system, the word "foreign" should receive the construction mentioned above. And the Court held that it was not necessary to make out a license to peddle in Pennsylvania goods made in other States of the United States.

OLD BREAD.—A curious discovery was just made at Pompeii. In a house in course of excavation an oven was found, closed with an iron door, on opening which a batch of eighty-one loaves, put in nearly eighteen hundred years ago, and now somewhat over done, was discovered; and even the large iron shovel with which they had been neatly laid in rows. The loaves were but slightly over baked by the lava heat, having been protected by a quantity of ashes covering the door. There is no baker's mark on the loaves; they are circular about nine inches in diameter, rather flat, and indented (evidently with the baker's elbow) in the centre, and are slightly raised at the sides, and divided by deep lines radiating from the centre into eight segments. They are now of a deep brown color, and hard, but very light. In the same shop were found 501 bronze and 52 silver coins. A mill, with a great quantity of corn in excellent preservation, has also been discovered.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS.—General Order No. 10, issued from the Adjutant General's office, Washington, on the 5th, makes the following disposition of army officers:

- First—The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major General A. H. Terry.
Second—Major General George G. Meade is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will transfer his headquarters to Philadelphia, Pa. He will turn over his present command temporarily to Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, Colonel Thirty-fifth infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of Major General while in the exercise of this command.
Third—Major General P. H. Sheridan is assigned the command of the Department of Louisiana, and will turn over the command of the Department of the Missouri temporarily to the next senior officer.
Fourth—Major General W. S. Hancock is assigned to the command of the Department of Decatur.
Fifth—Brigadier and Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby is assigned to the first Military district, according to his brevet of major general.
Sixth—Brevet Major General A. C. Gillen, of the Twenty-fourth infantry, will turn over the command of the Fourth Military district to the next senior officer and join his regiment.
Seventh—Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, Colonel of the Twenty-sixth infantry, is assigned to the command of the Fifth Military district, according to his brevet of major general.
Eighth—Brevet Major General N. H. Emory, Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, according to his brevet of major general.

WHAT IT COST.—Five or six years ago, the Emperor Theodoros of Abyssinia, as he called himself, addressed an autograph letter to Queen Victoria. As a matter of course, it was opened and read by the Foreign Secretary, Earl Russell. Not thinking it worthy of being placed in Victoria's hands, nor even worthy of having its receipt acknowledged, it was placed out of sight in one of the pigeon-holes of the Foreign Office. Not receiving any reply, Theodoros considered himself insulted, and laid hold of certain German and British missionaries and travellers, whose zeal or curiosity had carried them into Abyssinia. Treating these prisoners in a very cruel manner, and not paying any attention to reiterated requests to liberate them, Theodoros received intimation that Abyssinia would be invaded by a large British force. Trusting largely in the inaccessibility of his dominions, Theodoros ridiculed the idea of invasion—the object being, as he thought, only to recover a few insignificant Europeans. The honor of England, however, was at stake, and war with Abyssinia was assented to by the British Government and Parliament while Lord Derby was Prime Minister. The result was the recovery of the prisoners and the defeat and death of Theodoros. Great exultation prevailed throughout England. But, the time having arrived when the cost had to be ascertained and paid, it now appears that this little war has already cost £8,600,000 (say \$43,000,000), and will almost certainly run up to £9,000,000. It carries with it the deeply-purchased moral: when official personages receive letters it is best to answer them before they are put away out of sight in the pigeon-holes of any public department. Lord Russell's negligence cost England an expenditure of \$45,000,000.

The first bill signed by President Grant—the bill for strengthening the public credit—embodies the principle on which the Republicans planted themselves in the Presidential canvass. It provides that the obligations of the Government shall be paid in coin, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or in other currency than gold or silver. This law will have a beneficial effect abroad, as well as at home, without any doubt, and it was entirely appropriate that it should be the first to receive President Grant's signature.

WHEN Secretary Boutwell took charge of the Treasury Department he found in the vaults \$13,000,000 in currency, \$73,000,000 in coin, \$29,000,000 in gold-bearing certificates—a total of \$115,000,000. The first payment of interest due will be on the first of May, when \$30,000,000 in coin will be needed to pay the semi-annual interest on the fifty-two bonds. There will happily be enough for this purpose, and an abundance to spare.

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 Leverer, 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.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of John M. King, Bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John M. King, of Johnstown, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who was adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at Hollidaysburg, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1869. MARTIN L. LONGENECKER, Assignee. March 15-3t.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the western district of Pennsylvania. JOHN M. KING, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear on the 15th day of April, 1869, at ten o'clock, A. M. before John Brothelme, 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. And further, Notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place. S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. AUGUSTINE D. CRISTE, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 15th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m., before John Brothelme, 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. And further, notice is hereby given, that second and third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place. S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk. March 25-2t.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Pursuant to a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, the undersigned, trustees of the First Congregational Church of Ebsensburg, will offer for sale at public outcry, on TUESDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described pieces or tracts of land: That certain lot or part of two lots having a front of forty-one feet on Sample Street, in the borough of Ebsensburg, thence extending back a distance of eighty feet, on which is now erected a BRICK CHURCH EDIFICE. Also, that certain piece of land comprising two lots, having a front of six feet on High Street, and thirty-nine feet on Sample Street, including an alley six feet wide extending from High to Sample Street, and the part of lot fronting on Sample Street thirty-three feet, thence extending back one hundred and five feet, the said alley and lot or part of lot to be sold either together or separately. Terms cash. A fee simple title given. Sale to be on or near the premises. JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN E. ROBERTS, THOS. M. JONES, ISAAC EVANS, DAVID J. DAVIS, N. I. ROBERTS, R. R. DAVIS, Trustees. March 16, '69-3t.

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 Dee, 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 two yearly 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, 22 INCHES IN DIAMETER, 28 FEET LONG. All in good working order. March 11, 1869-3t. J. MOORE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Do you ever one that wants Pictures, come see to Ebsensburg and get them! Having located in Ebsensburg, 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 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. aug13] T. T. SPENCE, Photographer.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE!—The subscriber would inform the citizens of Ebsensburg 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. aug13] R. R. THOMAS

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, Ebsensburg, where he will carry on the business on an extensive scale. READY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.—For sale at City Prices. 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. 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 E. HUGHES, THOS. J. LLOYD. Ebsensburg, 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. aug13] THOS. J. LLOYD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONERY!

WEST END CAMBRIA HOUSE, EBSENBURG, PA. A. H. FALLER, Proprietor.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

The subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Ebsensburg 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, CARTON 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!

The attention of the public is called to the fact that in connection with my confectionery is a

RESTAURANT!

where will be served at all hours OYSTERS, stewed or fried, HOT COFFEE, PIGS' 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. Jan. 7, 1869. A. H. FALLER.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE!

Pronounced the best ever yet introduced in this county 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 100 pounds of surplus honey from two hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound. Adam Deitrich, 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 from one hive obtained 35 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, Carrolltown, Pa. Nov. 26, 1868-4f

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: \$1,200 for the entire property. \$300 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, Ebsensburg, Pa. mar14f

NEW TAILOR SHOP!

The subscriber has removed his Tailor Shop into READE'S NEW BUILDING, on Center street, near Colanone 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, will be respectfully invited to give me a call. D. J. EVANS. Ebsensburg, Aug. 13, 69. JOB WORK of all kinds done at THE ALLEGHANIAN OFFICE, High St., EBSENBURG. Bring on your orders.