

The News.

GOLD is quoted at 133.

Our State Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

The dedication of the Mexican Soldiers' Monument has been indefinitely postponed.

Gen. Longstreet was confirmed Surveyor of New Orleans by the Senate by a vote of 27 to 29. The two Pennsylvania Senators voted nay.

Both houses of Congress adjourned sine die on Saturday. The Senate will continue to hold executive sessions, in pursuance of a message of the President.

The Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act allowing the Governor the privilege of commuting the death penalty to imprisonment for life or a number of years. The Governor vetoed the bill.

The contested election in Third Penna. Congressional District, has been decided by the House in favor of Mr. Meyers, the Republican claimant, who has been sworn and taken his seat.

The Republican county Committee of Indiana has chosen Judge J. K. Thompson and Dr. J. L. Crawford as delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support Gen. Harry White for the nomination for Governor.

Our other Johnson is next to be disposed of. It is said that the President has telegraphed, requesting his resignation; and the gentlemen anxious for diplomatic honors are giving it to be understood that this and the other Foreign Missions are to be filled soon.

SECRETARY Boutwell is largely reducing the clerical and working forces in the different bureaus and printing establishments of the Treasury department. Retrenchment is the order of the day under the Grant administration in all the departments of the Government.

GERALD EATON, convicted of the murder of Timothy Heenan, was hung in Philadelphia on Thursday, protesting his innocence to the last. George S. Twitchell, convicted of the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary E. Hill, who was to have been executed the same day, committed suicide early in the morning by taking strychnine.

RHODE Island follows Connecticut! In the election a year ago her Republican majority was 4,309. In 1867 it was 4,194. Now, in spite of the general anarchy of the year following a Presidential election, and with a vote only about one-half as heavy as last Fall, we have carried the State by 3,803.

In Connecticut, Jewel, Republican candidate for Governor, is elected by 1,000 majority, while two out of the four Congressional Representatives are also Republican. So we have a net gain of one in the delegation—half of it instead of a fourth. The Legislature is Republican by a small majority, securing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, at least so far as Connecticut is concerned. The Republican triumph seems complete.

It is now definitely settled that Hon. Luther Motley will go to England, Gov. Curtin to Russia, and General Sickles to Mexico. Gov. Geary is pressing Lewis W. Hall for a resident mission with all his strength. Mr. Watts will be relieved from Vienna. Mr. Sanford will stay at Brussels. Mr. Dudley as consul at Liverpool, and Mr. Marsh as minister to Italy. John Hickman's name has been presented for a foreign appointment.

CONFEDERATE is universally felt that the reconstruction of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi will be completed, by their respective elections, at an early date, under the law of last week, and by the Congressional approval in December. Under the power conferred upon the President, each of their Constitutions will be submitted to separate votes upon their controverted sections—the effect of which will be to secure the adoption of the main body of each instrument, by the respective peoples, and the transfer of all questions concerning disfranchisement to Congress for a final settlement.

The recent news from Cuba is exciting deep interest in Washington, not only in political, but diplomatic circles, and is freely commented upon. The large number of Cubans now in Washington express the most unbounded confidence as to the success of their cause, and assert within a short time enough men will be under arms to drive the Spanish forces from the interior islands to the forts on the sea shore. When this is accomplished they say that Spain will be forced to acknowledge the independence of the Island. Our Government is evidently fully advised as to the importance of protecting Americans on the Island and American vessels which happen to be in Cuban waters.

The Temperance Question.

To the Editors of The Alleghanlian:

In the last issue but one of your paper you make, as it strikes me, an unwarranted attack upon the cause of Temperance and its vindicators. In a subsequent article you not only reiterate the former sentiment, but attack the Temperance men of our community, for letting so vile and blackguarding a sheet come into their families. You say it is unworthy of the support of genuine Temperance men. I presume your unprovoked attack upon the Vindicator, and your uncalculated for advice to the fifteen hundred intelligent subscribers of that valuable paper, will have a salutary effect upon their minds, and will cause them to take the matter into consideration, whether the Vindicator shall longer be supported by them or whether it shall meet with an untimely death. It seems to me, Gentlemen Editors, that you are wholly inadequate for the task you have undertaken; that of convincing the Temperance people of this place that they are supporting a paper not fit to be read. I think that the old and tried veterans of the glorious cause of temperance will not feel bound to abide the decision, or heed your youthful advice. I think, Gentlemen, that prudence is the better part of valor, and that young men, when they are about to assume great responsibilities should not strive to make themselves too conspicuous.

Having once been the proprietor of the Alleghanlian, and having long been identified with the glorious reform of Temperance, which is second only to the regeneration of the heart, I beg leave to occupy a little space in your otherwise valuable paper.

Let us for one moment look at your charge, that "the different Temperance organizations have proved totally inefficient to do more than deliver some from the flames while the fire burns on." God has so ordered things that great and sudden leaps are contrary to nature. Every advance in the general must be made by advances in the particular. The trees and the corn do not leap up suddenly into maturity, but they climb upward little by little, and after the minutest possible increase. The orbs of heaven, too, accomplish their circles not by one or two extraordinary starts or springs, but by traveling on through paces and roads of the sky. It is thus and only thus that any organization or any man will become efficient in any great undertaking. Laying down great plans—they can only be accomplished by great industry,—by minute attentions and by making small advances.—It is a great fact of history and of observation that all efficient men, while they have been men of comprehension, have also been men of detail. And this is equally true of organizations. In corroboration of this fact, look at our noble President—who, while General of our armies, was the most effective man in modern times—some will say of all times. The secret of his plans was more vast, more various, and of course more difficult than those of other men, yet he had the talent, at the same time, to fill them up with perfect promptness and precision, in every particular of execution, to be a solid and compact framework in every part. At this particular time, when all things looked encouraging to our brave General, many who were timid, and others who wished to retard the forward movement of our noble General, cried out, he has proved himself inefficient to do more than cause small defeats of the enemy, while the rebellion will continue to go on; yet his armies were together only one great engine of destruction, of which he was the head or brain. Numbers, spaces, times, were all distinct in his eye. The wheeling of every legion, however remote, was mentally present to him. The tramp of every foot sounded in his ear. The numbers were always supplied, the spaces passed over, the times met, and so the work was done, and the most gigantic rebellion ever conceived completely reduced. We may in the main reason of any community or organization as we would reason of an individual. The same great laws regulate its moral and spiritual progress. The same high Justice, pure and stern, sits in judgment upon all its proceedings. A like glorious crown rewards its fidelity.

Never may it be forgotten, then, how, as the first pioneers of Temperance went forth, clad in the panoply of truth, there was a stirring among all "the dry bones of the valley, bone came to his bone." Life was infused where there was nothing but death and putrefaction, and the reformed and reclaimed stood upon their feet an exceeding great army. The crisis had come. Four of the six inebriates with whom it commenced went to the house of God to hear one who, in God's name, was to oppose the sin of drunkenness and the drunkard's doom. They were pricked in their hearts. On their return the jeers of the bar room had lost their power. They signed a pledge, and commenced the work of reclaiming every inebriate in the land. Some jeered, others mocked, saying doubtless "they will prove totally inefficient to do more than deliver some from the flame while the fire burns on," but many went from the meeting to pray. And if of that half million of best men, who, in that great work of 1840-41, were reclaimed, a no inconsiderable number went back like the dog to his vomit, it derogates nothing from the operation as the wonderful providence of God and the power of sympathy and truth. It only illustrated the debased and unfeeling condition of society which should let them go back; the horrid evil of the traffic, licensed in our midst; and above all, the folly most signally manifest, of relying upon humanity and the strength of man's resolution without help from above or devotedness to the divine service. But it was a wonderful work, for which thousands of families relieved and redeemed, exclaimed "The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad." It was hailed as one of the most wonderful

and glorious triumphs of virtue over vice, the world ever witnessed; and it was even then felt, that, should the cause prevail throughout the land, "blessings, mighty, the rivers and exhaustless as the soil, would break forth upon the people and flow down in ever glowing richness and variety to all future ages." It is evident, then, that in single acts are bound up long years of results of character, and that from single acts, again, flow long years' results in character, for character is the root of destiny.

And now in looking at the present and comparing it with the past, we, as temperance men and temperance organizations, are not discouraged, not disheartened, although we have not accomplished all that was desirable, for we feel assured that if we faint not we shall yet reap what we sow. And what if there are obstacles to the further prosecution of our glorious enterprise. What if custom and appetite and political wire pullers, and cold-hearted Christians, and the rich in their voluptuousness, and the poor in their degradation are all against us. What if to defend themselves from us, and fill us with terror, the twenty thousand distillers and brewer unite with the two hundred thousand vendors of liquid fire in our land and form themselves into a "Whisky Ring" and wreath themselves together like the wriggling pyramid of snakes in the swamps of Guiana, where, we are told, thousands and thousands in self defence, are committing spirally on each other in one tremendous mass of writhings, with a thick array of heads thrust out upon every side, with fiery eyes and venomous darts and horrible hissings, the cold, deadly saliva issuing from their fangs—or what if the wraith of the States and of the country is all displayed as too costly to be sacrificed to our fanaticism; still there is power in God, power in truth, power in humanity to sweep them all away. If we work valiantly, and have faith as a grain of mustard seed, we may say to all these mountains "Be ye cast into the sea, and it shall be done." Faith, that virtue, shall triumph over vice, humanity over oppression, liberty over tyranny, and God over all that blots His image from creation.

I intended, Messrs. Editors, to have alluded more minutely to the charge you make against the Temperance Vindicator, styling it a "blackguard sheet," but my communication has already grown too lengthy. Suffice it to say that the twenty-eight subscribers of this place do not think so—nor do they feel complimented when you assert and re-assert that this is the character of the temperance paper which is taken into their families. These subscribers feel that they are as competent to judge of this matter as you, and are not willing that this indirect thrust at them should be passively received. As to the editor of the Vindicator, I have nothing to say more than this, that after a recent and brief acquaintance with him, I feel assured that he is a gentleman in every respect, and perfectly able to take care of himself.

Hoping that the Alleghanlian—in the circulation of which you know I have always been deeply—though not now peculiarly—interested, will contain no more reflections upon the cause of Temperance, I remain yours truly,

A. A. BARKER.

Ebensburg, Pa., April 12, 1869.

The New Court.

Following is the bill to establish an additional Court in Cambria county:— SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to hold a court of record within the borough of Johnstown, in Cambria county, under the name, style and title of the district court of Cambria county.

SECTION 2. The jurisdiction of said court shall extend to and embrace the boroughs of Johnstown, Conemaugh, Millville, Cambria, Prospect, Franklin, and East Conemaugh, and the townships of Yoder, Richland, Taylor, and Conemaugh.

SECTION 3. The said court shall have and exercise all and singular the powers and jurisdiction of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Cambria county, and have originally civil jurisdiction in all cases where the defendant shall be a resident of any of said boroughs or townships and the plaintiff's demand shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and also of all mechanic actions where the parties shall by writing institute the same in said court, and that it shall be lawful for any person holding bonds penal or single bills, notes in writing or any writing obligatory wherein is contained a confession of judgment, or which may be accompanied with an authority to confess judgment on the same, to enter the same of record in said court as is provided by law for entry of the same in the court of common pleas of Cambria county, and with like effect within the said district, and with like powers and jurisdiction over the same, and the remedies, powers, pleadings, and costs in all cases shall be similar to like proceedings in the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace and common pleas of Cambria county; Provided, That the limit of two hundred dollars shall not apply to confessions of judgment or to any written authority to confess judgment.

SECTION 4. The said court shall have jurisdiction of all mechanic's liens and liens for materials furnished in the erection of any building or buildings within any of said boroughs or townships, for materials furnished and work done in the laying or paving and completing any sidewalk in any of said boroughs, and said liens shall be entered by the clerk of said district court for the fee now provided by law, in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and all and every such lien or liens shall be proceeded on in said district court to judgment and final execution in the same manner, to all intents and purposes,

and with the like effect as if the same had been entered in the prothonotary's office and proceeded on in the court of common pleas of Cambria county.

SECTION 5. The jurisdiction of said court shall also extend and embrace all appeals and writs of certiorari in all civil cases from the judgments and proceedings of the justices of the peace within the limits and boundaries of the said district, and they shall be removed, heard, tried, and determined in the same manner and under the like provisions and restrictions as are provided by the laws of this Commonwealth for cases of appeals and writs of certiorari to the several courts of Cambria county.

SECTION 6. The transcripts of all judgments of alderman and justices of the peace of the district shall, when duly authenticated, be admitted to record in the said court, and shall thereupon have all the incidents of judgments of said court, and the record of any judgment of said court, when duly authenticated, shall, upon application to the proper officer of any of the courts of record within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be entered upon the records, and thereupon shall have all the force and effect and incidents of a judgment regularly obtained in any of said courts.

SECTION 7. The powers and jurisdiction of the said court shall be vested in and exercised by the said judge learned in the law and two associates, like manner and with like effect as the said powers and jurisdictions are now exercised by the judges of the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the peace of Cambria county; Provided, That the president judge of the Twenty-fourth judicial district shall be the president judge of this court, and the associate judges of the courts of Cambria county shall be the associate judges of this court.

SECTION 8. The said court shall be held on the first Monday of July, third Monday of September, January, and April, in each and every year, and continue for one week, if necessary, during each and every term, and adjourned courts may be held as often as the business of the said court may require.

SECTION 9. The judgments of said court, when entered in the court of common pleas of Cambria county, shall be liens upon all the real estate of the defendant or defendants lying within said county, and the fee of the prothonotary of Cambria county for entering the judgments of said district court shall be twenty-five cents, and the writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas for the purpose of selling any real estate of defendant or defendants within said district shall issue out of the court of common pleas of Cambria county as heretofore, and that there shall be but one general lien docket and extension docket, which dockets shall be kept in the said court of common pleas of Cambria county as is provided by law; Provided, That the plaintiff in any judgment in said district court, his attorney, executors administrators, or assigns shall have power to issue any writ of fieri facias or execution against the personal property of the defendant or defendants lying within said district.

SECTION 10. That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of Cambria county and he is hereby authorized and empowered to act as sheriff within the jurisdiction of said county, with like powers and with like effect as the said sheriff of Cambria county, so far as the jurisdiction of said county extends, and with full power to appoint a suitable person to act as deputy sheriff within said jurisdiction; Provided, That in case the said sheriff of Cambria county refuses to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this act, or to appoint a deputy sheriff to perform the same, within thirty days after notice is given him of the passage of this act, then the judges of said district court, or any two of them, shall appoint a person to act in place of said deputy sheriff, who shall be called the marshal of said district, said sheriff or marshal to give bond to be approved by the court for the faithful discharge of his duties, said bond to be approved by the court or any two judges thereof, in vacation, they having power to fix the amount.

SECTION 11. That it shall be the duty of the district attorney of Cambria county to act as district attorney of the said court, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to prosecute on behalf of the Commonwealth in the quarter sessions of the peace of said district court and to perform all acts with all the rights, privileges, powers, and restrictions and under the same pains and penalties as are now provided by the laws of this Commonwealth regarding the rights, privileges, and duties of the district attorneys of this Commonwealth and should the said district attorney in case of sickness or any other reasonable cause be unable to attend said court and perform the duties of his office he shall have power to appoint any attorney of said district court to perform the duties of said office for the time being, and on failure to appoint in such case the court may appoint.

SECTION 12. That it shall be the duty of the prothonotary of Cambria county and he is hereby authorized and empowered to perform the duties now required by law of the prothonotaries, clerk of court of quarter sessions, and the court of common pleas of Cambria county, so far as the business and jurisdiction of said court extends, and on failure or refusal of the prothonotary of Cambria county to perform said duties or appoint a deputy, then in such case the court shall appoint in the same manner as provided for in section ten regarding the appointment of deputy sheriff, notice of thirty days to be given to said prothonotary of the passage of this act, in like manner and with like effect as provided for relating to the appointment of a deputy sheriff for said court, and it shall be made a part of the duties of said prothonotary or deputy and clerk to take charge and custody of the records and seals of said court and keep the same in

the place of holding said court, and in the apartments provided for the purpose, and the fees of said clerk or prothonotary shall be the same as now provided by law for the prothonotary, clerk of the court of quarter sessions and clerk of the court of common pleas of Cambria county for like services; he shall also give bond in the same form to be approved of in like manner; Provided, That the amount of said bond shall be fixed by two of the judges of said court, the president judge being one.

SECTION 13. That the grand and traverse jurors for said court be selected, drawn, and summoned in and from said district in the same manner and with the same restrictions and penalties as are provided by the laws of this Commonwealth in such cases, except that the jurors shall be selected and drawn by one of the associate judges of said court, in connection with the sheriff of the same, and the said sheriff shall supply a wheel and take charge and custody of the same for the depositing in and drawing of said jurors therefrom, and the sheriff of Cambria county shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, supply a wheel as hereinbefore provided, and notify said deputy and one of the associate judges to meet in the borough of Johnstown on a certain day, to be by them fixed, for the selection and drawing of grand and traverse jurors, which day shall not be later than the third Monday in May next, at which meeting they will draw the panel for the ensuing year, and the like proceedings shall take place for the drawing and selecting of jurors within the time mentioned every succeeding year hereafter, and the first court of said district shall be held as herein provided on the first Monday of July next.

SECTION 14. That the fee bill provided by law for Cambria county shall be extended to and adopted in said court, so far as the same may be applicable thereto, with the exceptions hereinbefore and hereafter mentioned, for which fees are provided by this act.

SECTION 15. Jurors drawn and in attendance for the hearing and trial of causes in said court shall receive one dollar and fifty cents per day, and witnesses subpoenaed and in attendance on the trial of causes or before the grand jury in the said court shall receive one dollar per day, and mileage at the rate of three cents per mile circular when residing without the jurisdiction of said court.

SECTION 16. That the president judge of said court shall receive in addition to his present salary five hundred dollars per annum, and mileage for traveling to and from said court same as now allowed by law; that the associate judges shall receive in addition to their present salaries and mileage two hundred dollars per annum and mileage for traveling to and from said court same as now allowed by law, and that said salaries and mileage for traveling be paid out of the State Treasury.

SECTION 17. That all expenses of said court that are incident to the several courts of this Commonwealth, and now by law payable out of the treasury of the several counties therein, shall be paid out of the treasury of Cambria county upon orders drawn upon the treasurer thereof by any two of the said judges, and attested by the clerk of said court in favor of the sheriff thereof, whose duty it shall be to receive and pay out the same to the person or persons entitled thereto, and for that purpose the said sheriff shall provide and keep in his office a book in which regular entries shall be kept of the moneys so received and paid out, and all fines, forfeitures and forfeited recognizances; the moneys received and recovered thereon shall be paid by said sheriff into the treasury of Cambria county, and also the jury fee of four dollars, which may be taxed with other costs in any case tried in said court, and in account of such fines, forfeitures, and forfeited recognizances and jury fees said sheriff shall keep in a separate book for such purpose, which said book shall be open to the public examination of any person or persons interested therein; Provided, That the said sheriff shall receive for his services in that behalf two per cent. on the amount so received from and paid to said treasurer, and the said deputy sheriff shall be required to give a bond to the Commonwealth for the faithful discharge of his duties in paying out and receiving said moneys, the amount of said bond and the security thereon to be given to be fixed and approved by the judges of the said court or any two of them; And provided further, That the said sheriff shall settle annually with the auditors of the county of Cambria for all moneys so received and paid out as aforesaid.

SECTION 18. It shall be the duty of the said judges, or any two of them, to lease a suitable building in the borough of Johnstown, in which the said court and offices shall be held and kept, the rent thereof to be paid as provided for the payment of the expenses incident to said court.

SECTION 19. That it shall be lawful to use the jail of Cambria county as the jail for said district, and it shall be the duty of the jailor of Cambria county to receive and keep all such persons as shall be given him in charge by the deputy sheriff or constables of said district, until discharged by due course of law or the order or direction of said court; Provided, That it shall be lawful to use the lock-up in Johnstown for jail purposes so far as the same can be done with safety.

SECTION 20. That the said court shall belong to and constitute a part of the Western district of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, to which appeals, writs of error, certiorari, et cetera, shall lie from the said court, in the same manner as is provided for by the laws of this Commonwealth in and for the several courts of Cambria county.

SECTION 21. That it shall be the duty of the several justices of the peace and constables within the limits and jurisdiction of said district to make returns of all such matters and things as are now by law re-

turnable to the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of Cambria county to said district court.

SECTION 22. That the parties to any civil suit pending in the said district court may arbitrate the same in like manner and with like effect and subject to the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, and with the same rights of appeal, as if the same were pending in the court of common pleas of Cambria county.

SECTION 23. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONERY!

WEST END CAMBRIA HOUSE, EBENSBURG, 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 fruit, such as—

RAISINS, PRUNELLES, CARTEON 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 first-class

RESTAURANT!

where will be served at all hours

OYSTERS, steamed 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. A. H. FALLER. Jan. 7, 1869.

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 100 pounds of surplus honey. James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 80 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 56 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, 1868-69

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 20 feet long, and the other 40 feet. It contains some 20 rooms, and is well suited for use, 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. \$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. mar 17]

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