

Competency.

Every youth, as he sees himself drawing near to the age when he should, and if he would be good for anything in the world, must choose some calling or other by which he can earn his living, almost daily seeks to decide what that vocation shall be. Sometimes almost the entire range of human avocations is passed in review, only to be gone over again in fruitless effort to come to a decision, while in other cases a calling is soon chosen and the ardent boy resolves that he will go at a bound to the top of the ladder. In more than ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, the valiant resolution is leavened with that youthful zeal which hopes to reach the coveted goal by a single leap rather than by unromantic plodding, repeated effort, disheartening failures and long journeys with blistered feet. A brief contact with the real difficulties of whatever pursuit may be chosen takes away the romance and leaves as the result an example of what the world is full of—a man without pride in his calling or any useful ambition.

The particular avocation to be followed, so long as it is useful and free from necessary dishonesty, is a matter of minor importance, and ought to be decided in accordance with the mental and physical capacities and circumstances of each individual. There is no solid foundation for the aversion existing toward learning trades. It may be that the relation held toward labor by capital has no little to do with this antipathy, as under the present system the mechanic is too apt to be reduced to a mere cipher. He has little or no responsibility beyond the performance of his daily routine of labor. Weekly or monthly he draws his wages, knowing beforehand all he may depend upon for the support of himself and dependents. His condition is too much that of the common soldier, performing his daily service, drawing his pay, and knowing but few of the ordinary responsibilities of life. But even under the present system the mechanical arts offer and afford more room for independence of character than clerkships and other callings which usually receive the preference. In our country the demand for labor of all kinds will continue to be greater than the supply. True there may come periods when times will be dull, remuneration poor, owing to unforeseen and temporary causes. But so much of our resources remains unextended themselves that skilled labor is not likely to go a begging either long or often. Least likely of all is it that the really competent artisan will lack for work. Such men are too scarce even in these dull times. There is hardly a village of a thousand people in the State that does not today need mechanics more competent, more proficient in their calling than those whom it contains. As Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, much of our work appears as if it was built to day to be torn down tomorrow. Worse than this, there is too often an apparent lack of conscientiousness in work done. Our mason work often crumbles into dust almost before years enough have passed thoroughly to harden the mortar. Glue and putty and varnish hide the defects of our fine workmanship in wood. Gaping joints offend the eye. Were we an older country, this incompetency visible in every avocation and profession in life would lie idle, vainly seeking to be employed. Our professions are no more free from defect than other callings. Men without mental discipline through training or adequate information aspire to positions that would give room for the display of the highest qualities and greatest accomplishments. They find patronage because their superiors are appropriated as rapidly as they appear.

But while our anomalous position gives opportunity to such deficient workmen, how much better opportunity does it afford those who are willing by thorough preparation, by diligence, by attention to detail, to become masters in all things wherein they assume to be experts. For such men there will always be demand. In dull times they will be preferred, and in flush times they will be better compensated.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.—Ex-Governor Curtin's appointment as Minister to Russia is the proper recognition of a popular favorite and a cordial deference to what is popular preference in Pennsylvania, where Andrew C. Curtin is without a doubt one of the best esteemed men. He will go abroad carrying with him the good wishes of a people who elected him twice Governor, and who, if they had had their way, would retain him at home in a position equally as honorable as a foreign Minister.

PRESIDENT GRANT has issued orders directing the various heads or departments to give leave of absence to their employees who desire to participate in the Old Fellows' semi-centennial anniversary at Philadelphia.

County Superintendent of Common Schools.

As has already been announced, a Convention of the School Directors of Cambria county will be held at Ebensburg, on May the 4th, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent of Common Schools for the three succeeding years. The Convention will have an important duty to perform, inasmuch as the selection of a Superintendent is a matter of the greatest importance to the School interests and to the people. Cambria has already established an enviable reputation on account of its admirable school system, and for the faithful and energetic manner in which the educational interests are guarded by those in whose keeping they have been placed. It behooves the Convention to take carelest they appoint a Superintendent unfit and incompetent for the duties of the office, and who through ignorance and mismanagement will undo much of the good that has already been done. They should be guided in their selection by the soundest discretion, and with an "eye single" to the public good, and hence they should lay aside all merely personal considerations, and select a man who by learning and experience is peculiarly fitted for the office.

Among the requirements of the office is that he should be a man of literary and scientific acquirements, one thoroughly conversant with all the various branches of study pursued in all the schools. This is necessary because he has entire supervision over them, and it is part of his duty to examine the different schools in the several branches. A man devoid of these acquirements would of course be wholly unable to perform one of the most important duties of his office. This is a proposition so plain that we need not enlarge upon it. He should also have skill in the art of teaching, including a practical knowledge of all the theories and modes adopted in our several schools. This proposition is as plain as the preceding one. There are many other requisites we might enumerate, but we would be insulting the intelligence of our School Directors, were we to dwell at any length on this point. But above all, the Superintendent should be a man of the utmost energy and perseverance, one who will devote his whole time and undivided attention to the arduous and important duties of the office. He should be a man not only of intellectual, but also of executive ability, one who would be able to devise plans and propose measures by which the interests of education can be best advanced.

If the Directors disregard all these self-evident propositions, and select a man who possesses no requisites for the office, they should, and will, be held to stern accountability. And if they select one so fully competent for, and so faithfully efficient in the office as the present Superintendent has shown himself to be, they will entitle themselves to the thanks of the friends of popular education.

School directors will be careful to notice that the triennial convention for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent, is called for the first Tuesday of May, the fourth day of the month. The day was changed from the first Monday to the first Tuesday of the month by the act of April, 1867.

An Act Allowing Parties in Interest to be Witnesses.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.

That no interest nor policy of law shall exclude a party or person from being a witness in any civil proceeding; *Provided*, This act shall not alter the law, as now declared and practiced in the Courts of this Commonwealth, so as to allow husband and wife to testify against each other, nor counsel to testify to the confidential communication of his client; and this act shall not apply to actions by or against executors, administrators or guardians, nor where the assignor of the thing or contract in action may be dead, excepting in issues and inquiries *dehors vel non* and others, respecting the right of such deceased owner, between parties claiming such right by devolution on the death of such owner.

SEC. 2. That a party to a record of any civil proceeding, in law or equity, or a person for whose immediate benefit such proceeding is prosecuted or defended, may be examined as if under cross-examination, at the instance of the adverse party, orally and in writing, and for that purpose may be compelled, in the same manner, and subject to the same rules for examination, as any other witness, to testify; but the party calling for such examination shall not be concluded thereby, but may rebut it by counter testimony.

SEC. 3. That the testimony of witnesses authorized by this act may be had by deposition or commission issued, as the case may require, with such notice to the party to be examined, and to the adverse party, as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by the rules of the proper Court, touching the taking of depositions and testimony on commission. Signed and approved the 15th day of April, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

The Reconstruction Act.

The following is the full text of the act authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people. It is approved and signed by the President:

Be it enacted *&c.*, That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem best for the public interest, may submit the Constitution which was framed by the Convention which met at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the registered voters of said State registered at the date of said submission, for ratification or rejection, and may also submit to a separate vote such portions of said Constitution as he may deem best, such vote to be taken upon each of the provisions alone or in connection with the other portions of the said Constitution, as the President may direct.

SEC. 2. That at the same election the voters of the said State may vote to elect members of the General Assembly of said State provided for by the said Constitution, and members of Congress; and the officer commanding the District of Virginia shall cause the list of registered voters of said State to be revised, enlarged and corrected prior to such election, according to law, and for the purpose may appoint such registers as he may deem necessary, and the said elections shall be held, and returns made, in the manner provided by the acts of Congress commonly called the Reconstruction acts.

SEC. 3. That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the Constitution of Texas to the voters of the said State, at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire Constitution, or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to a separate vote, and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect members of the Legislature, and all the State officers provided for in said Constitution, and members of Congress; provided also that no election shall be held in said State of Texas, for any purpose, until the President so direct.

SEC. 4. That the President of the United States may in like manner, as he may deem expedient, direct either the entire Constitution of the State of Mississippi, or separate provisions of the same, as is provided in the first section of this act, to be submitted to a separate State election in the State of Mississippi, and at the same election voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature, and all the State officers provided for in said Constitution, and members of Congress.

SEC. 5. That if either of said Constitutions shall be ratified at said elections, the Legislature of the State so ratifying elected as provided in this act, shall assemble at the Capital of said State on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of such ratification by the military officer commanding in said State.

SEC. 6. That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas shall be admitted to representation in Congress, their several Legislatures, which may be heretofore legally organized, shall ratify the Fifteenth Article which has been proposed by Congress to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the proceeding in any of the said States shall not be deemed final, or operate as a complete restoration of the same, until their action respectively shall be approved by Congress.

A CURIOUS case was decided in the Supreme Court of New York the other day in which the widow of a man named Ward, recovered thirty-three thousand dollars from the estate of her husband under the following peculiar circumstances: Ward was married in 1834, in Ireland, and immediately afterwards came to this country, where he realized a large fortune. Mrs. Ward followed him, but he refused to recognize her as his wife. Dying in 1864, his body boxed up in order to prevent identification, and buried. Mrs. Ward proved her marriage by one surviving witness.

The balance of the case was made out of letters written to her by her husband from 1835 to 1837. These had no stamps upon them. But it was proved by an old employee of the postal service in Ireland that no stamps were required previous to 1849 on letters sent to Ireland. Although none of Mrs. Ward's witnesses, nor Mrs. Ward herself, could swear to having seen the dead body of Ward, the case was decided in her favor.

THE Civil Tenure Bill question is settled at last by an agreement of the two houses of Congress. The new act went to the President for his signature last week. The President's power of removal or suspension is not in any way dependent on charges or reasons, but may be exercised in his own discretion; that no removal can be made during the session of the Senate except by consent of that body given in confirming a successor; that the President may suspend at pleasure during vacation, and appoint successors who shall receive all pay and emoluments of the office to which they are appointed; that nominations in case of suspension must be made within thirty days after the re-assembly of the Senate; that if during this session the President and Senate fail to agree on some one suspended, the officer goes back at the end of the session.

A CORRESPONDENT describing the infernal machine termed the "shower bath" employed at Sing Sing prison, explains the method of punishment. The victim is stripped naked before a dozen keepers or guards, who are anxious to "see the sport," placed in a stock with hands and feet extended and firmly fastened by the wrists and ankles—spread eagle fashion—with the chin resting on a plank in such a way as to receive the deluge directly in the mouth. In from three to five minutes a man is drowned into unconsciousness, and a very few repetitions of the torture wrecks the strongest constitutions.

Our Wealth Decreasing.

If, instead of gaining in wealth, we are rather losing ground, then it is of the utmost practical importance to ascertain who are the losers. There is somewhere a steady loss of capital going forward. The loss is not to be looked for among the operative and employed classes; for, in the first place, they have little to lose, and, in the next, the returns of the Savings Banks and social criteria generally fail to indicate loss on their part. We presume it will not be supposed that the agricultural class (although they have not increased in number proportionately to the increased population) have perceptibly diminished in wealth counted in lands and bonds. Manufacturers also though at one time heavy losers through the decline in prices, have for the last two or three years been more prosperous. It is mainly among the distributors of commodities that we must look for the evidence of diminished wealth; and recent failures and facts well known in commercial circles leave little room for doubt that as a class this interest is working without profit. We do not mean to intimate any general insolvency among merchants; but simply that in large number of instances their private and business expenses exceed their profit. This is a well known fact every day remarked upon by merchants themselves.

The great evil of our present condition, it is thus seen, lies in the fact that too much of the labor and capital of the country are employed in the distributing processes and too little in production. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of this fact in all its bearing upon our efforts to regain the specie basis. It is out of the question to suppose that we could safely resume specie payments, under such a condition of commercial affairs as now exists; and much less that we could do so without business suffering. We above all things require, as a condition precedent to resumption, that the commercial interest at large should be in a state of average soundness; and the first preparatory inquiry should therefore be directed to the means for checking the existing over-expansion of all classes of the community. Can legislation accomplish anything toward checking the current over-importation; or arrest the prevailing extravagance; or diverting labor to productive pursuits? Or must affairs be left to find a sounder basis by a natural process?

The questions must be reserved for future consideration.—[N. Y. Financial and Commercial Chronicle.]

NEW YORK makes twenty-one States that have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. They are as follows: Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Kansas. The following States are morally certain to ratify before the year closes: Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Georgia. Rhode Island, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas will give us the residue that we need, and more too; and we hope for help also from Ohio, Indiana, California and Oregon. Success is almost beyond contingency.

A TABLE of vital statistics of Philadelphia furnishes the following remarkable facts: In 1851 there were 4,417 marriages and 17,271 births recorded, or about four births to one marriage during the year. In 1868 there were 6,871 marriages and 17,259 births, or a proportion of 2.7-10 births to each marriage. The resident population has increased fifteen per cent., but the tables show no increase of births. These figures are in accordance with the statistics of the New England States. Here we have a pretty commentary on the intelligence, wealth and virtue of the universal Yankee nation.

SENATOR Wilson's new bounty bill provides that hereafter all claims shall be paid direct to the claimant or his heirs, and not to any agent or attorney. This bill is intended to prevent further frauds on the part of unscrupulous men, who have achieved an unenviable notoriety in the "bounty business." It is to be hoped that Senator Wilson's bill will receive a speedy passage and become a law.

MALINDA SNYDER, a mute, left her father's residence in Perry county, about the 14th of March, and has not been heard of since. She is about twenty years of age, five feet high, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. Any information of her communicated to her father, David Snyder, Sandy Hill Postoffice, will be an act of great kindness.

The contest for the representation of the XXth, or Westmoreland, Congressional District, is not to be decided until the December session of the House. In the meantime, neither of the contestants is admitted to the seat, which will finally be awarded only after a full investigation of the respective merits of the claimants.

The Democratic State Central Committee have selected the 14th day of July for the meeting of the State Convention at Harrisburg. The outside pressure attending the meeting of the Committee threatened that if Gen. Cass is not nominated they would cast their ballots for Gen. McCandless.

The Cincinnati Base Ball Club opened the season on Saturday last.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Julia Ann Carney, late of Ebensburg, deceased, having been granted the subscriber by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, and those having claims against it will present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement. A. A. BARKER, Ebensburg, March 4, 1869.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the funds in the hands of D. A. Luther, Executor of the estate of Jacob Luther, dec'd., as shown by his final account confirmed the 10th of March 1869, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of MAY, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where they must present their claims or be barred from coming in for a share of the fund. WM. H. SECHLER, Auditor. April 22-31.

LEIGHTY'S WASHING MACHINE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN USE!

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has invented a new and improved WASHING MACHINE!! (Patented.) and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, feeling confident that he can give entire satisfaction.

REFERENCE:—J. Moore, Wm. Clement, W. D. Davis, Mrs. David Davis, D. O. Evans, T. M. Jones, and C. T. Roberts. All orders addressed to WM. LEIGHTY, Ebensburg, Pa., will be promptly attended to. [Apr. 22-ly.]

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—Margaret E. Strohecker and G. W. Strohecker for use of Archibald M'Fadden vs. Samuel F. George. In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 1, March term, 1869. Vend. Expon. And now April 7th, 1869, on motion of F. P. Tierney, Esq., Wm. H. Sechler appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of defendants' real estate on the above stated writ. By the Court. From the record. Certified 17th of April, 1869. J. K. Hirtz, Procy.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of attending to the above appointment I will sit at my office in the Borough of Ebensburg on Thursday, the 13th day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where those interested may attend. WM. H. SECHLER, Auditor. April 22-31.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY: Gentlemen:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of the 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the court house, in Ebensburg, on the first TUESDAY in MAY, A. D., 1869, being the fourth day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *vis a vis*, by the majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth section of said act. T. J. CHAPMAN, Co. Superintendent of Cambria Co.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of defendant's personal property, in the case of John F. Will vs. James Henry, No. 1, March term, 1869, and other writs in hands of Sheriff at time of sale, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Shoemaker & Oatman, in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 3d day of MAY, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where they may attend or be barred from coming in upon said fund. GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor. April 8, 1869-31.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Francis J. Christy, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John C. McGuire, dec'd., (presented to probate in partition,) as shown by his second and final account, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at the office of Shoemaker & Oatman, in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of APRIL, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where they must present their claims, or be barred from coming in for a share of the funds. GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM!—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened out a Boot and Shoe Store in the rooms formerly occupied by Davis & Evans, on Center street, Ebensburg, where he will carry on the business on an extensive scale. READY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.—For sale at City Prices. On short 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.

AN ORDINANCE.—Resolved—That Section VII of Chapter XI of the ordinance of the Borough of Ebensburg, passed on the second day of April, A. D. 1868, and repealed by resolution of Council, on the third day of December of the same year, be and is hereby reinstated and declared to be a part of said ordinance, as it originally stood, and that this resolution and the said Section VII be published in two consecutive issues of the two newspapers of this Borough and also by hand-bills, posted at each of the public places in said Borough. This Resolution to take effect in ten days after its publication.

SEC. 7.—Any person who shall willfully suffer his horse, mare, gelding, mule, goat, sheep, swine, hog, pig, sow or shorthorn to run at large in the borough shall pay a fine, on conviction of such offense, of not less than one or more than ten dollars. It shall be the duty of the street commissioner and police to seize and impound any such animals so running at large, and to give information to the burgess of every such offense. If, after four days' public notice of the taking up of any such animal, the same is not claimed and the fine, costs and charges for keeping paid, it shall be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder; and the proceeds, after deducting the fine, costs, and charges, shall be paid to and remain in the hands of the borough treasurer, subject to the call or order of the owner of such animal. Any person on whose premises any domestic fowl shall enter or trespass, may take up or kill the same, between April first and November first of each year.

ABEL LLOYD, Burgess. Attest—ED. JAMES, Clerk. April 16, 1869.

—Subscribe for THE ALLEGHENIAN.

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 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!

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

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. 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 Deltrich, 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 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, Carrolltown, Pa. Nov. 26, 1868-1f

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?

The subscriber offers at private sale the following described valuable property, situated in Strongstown, Indiana county:

ONE LARGE HOUSE. Two stories high, L-shape, one L being 29 feet long, and the other 40 feet. It contains some 20 rooms, and is well suited for a hotel. 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 situated.

The property was formerly owned and occupied by Barker & Litzinger, who have dissolved partnership.

TERMS: \$1,300 for the entire property. \$300 in cash; the balance in payments. For session given the 1st of April, if desired.

For particulars, apply to or address A. A. BARKER, Ebensburg, Pa. mar17]

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE!

The subscriber would inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand everything in the GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY line, such as Flour, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, all kinds of Crackers, Cheese, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, &c. CANNED FRUITS AND TOMATOES! Also, Buckskin and Woolen Gloves, Woolen Socks, Neckties, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap if not cheaper than elsewhere. A full assortment of Candies! Ice Cream every evening. B. R. THOMAS aug13]

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED FOR "THE ALLEGHENIAN"? TERMS, \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.