

Special Legislation.

One of the evils, and by no means an inconsiderable evil, attending the politics of the country is that of special legislation. Taking our own State Legislature as an example, we find each year enough laws enacted to make a volume of from five hundred to twelve hundred pages. Those affecting the entire State, usually denominated general laws, do not each year embrace more than from thirty to fifty pages. Of such a vast amount of special legislation, at least three things may be predicated:

It is enormously expensive to the people.

It in many cases makes confusion as to what the law is.

It opens a wide door to bribery and all sorts of political and legislative corruption.

We of Pennsylvania do not alone suffer by it. Governor Hoffman, of New York, has taken up the cudgel against it, and in the name of the people is carrying on a bitter and protracted contest with both branches of the Legislature. It is also stated that President Grant intends to make the matter the subject of a message to Congress, for the evil is found in the National as well as the State halls of legislation. At the adjournment of both Senate and Assembly last spring and this spring, scenes were enacted that ought to make even shame blush. Members openly gave and received presents to such an extent that the transaction has well been styled a "grand gift enterprise." It would be more than difficult, it would be impossible, to show with what better grace or more honesty the members of a legislative body can receive costly gifts after the close of their labors, than the judges of any bench at the close of the sitting of the Court should permit the desks and tables of the court-room to be burdened with gifts bestowed upon them by suitors or attorneys. Yet for such a transaction, they would be impeached, and rightfully. For no greater offences than these, Lord Bacon was deposed from the high position of Chief Justice of England. But why connect these transactions with the evil of special legislation? Simply because they are part of and consequent on that evil.

It matters not with what indiscretion these things are done—whether bestowed in the name of Pompey or the name of Caesar. Men are not such simpletons as to believe that Senators and Representatives have no more urgent use for their money than to lavish it on each other as a paragon would on his mistress.

But the thing is done, just as it has been done, and will be again, unless the proper remedy is applied. It is more worthy to discuss the remedy than merely to denounce the evil. If these shameful scenes and the reckless course of our lately adjourned Legislature will wake up the people to the necessity of sending only men of sterling character to the Legislature, the battle will be half won. We are always too ready to fly to a change in the statute as a cure for a political or social evil—as though public sentiment or private virtue were not greater and more potent than a hundred statutes—as though a statute availed anything in a free country as a measure of social or moral reform when not supported by the virtue of the people. Hence we say that the first thing and the great thing to do is to arouse the attention and conscience of the people. Yet even were this done, it would not be found an easy task to procure trustworthy and capable men in all parts of the State willing to sacrifice personal comfort and private business for the sake of one year in the General Assembly. Were the term extended, it would obviate this difficulty, though plausible objections could be raised to any extension of the term. Still, the one-year system tends to keep out of the Assembly capable and worthy men who might otherwise be obtained. A comprehensive civil code could be framed, by which the necessity and opportunity of special legislation could be obviated. Hints are thrown out that the present Civil Code Commission will give us such a measure. We shall hope, The increase of the number of members is also advocated. Certain it is that in some of the States where the number is greatly in excess of ours, these evils are not so burdensome as with us. But we say again, that to arouse the attention and conscience of the people is to win half the battle.

Reports from Washington say that Secretary Botic will retire from the Cabinet this week. When he accepted the position, it was understood that he would not retain it any great length of time on account of ill health.

Gov. ROBERT JOHNSON, son of ex-President Johnson, died in Washington on Monday last.

A Fool, ora Blackguard.

It is one of the infelicities of editorial life that a newspaper is open to the criticism of all. The politician, the preacher, the merchant, the mechanic, the laboring man, and even the loafer, may criticize it as the spirit happens to move. All this is not entirely palatable, but is expected, and can be endured. But when a mongrel thing like the so-called *Temperance Vindicator* undertakes to pass judgment upon it, we submit that it is the last feather on the camel's back. Speaking for ourselves, we can say that we can endure the criticism of all classes of society, excepting fools and blackguards. The editor of the *Vindicator* is either a fool, with ears a foot long, else he is a blackguard, with itching ears and a forked tongue. We ask it as a special favor, that he will refrain from shaking either his ears or his tongue at us in the future.

The semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States was celebrated in all the principal towns and cities of the Union on Monday, in Philadelphia, the ceremonies were particularly imposing. A grand procession, which occupied two and one-quarter hours passing a given point, was one of the features, and a ball in the evening, attended by thousands, was another. A delegation of the fraternity of Ebensburg participated in the Philadelphia celebration. The order of Odd Fellows is a philanthropic organization. During the half century of its existence, it has expended in the United States alone the sum of \$20,153,582 for the relief of the sick, assistance of widows and orphans, and in burying the dead. Is it not worthy of all praise?

SOME days ago U. S. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, was delivered of a long and wordy speech in favor of—nobody knows exactly what. In the course of some debate which followed the speech, Mr. Sprague drew a simile between a puppy-dog and a mastiff and two certain Senators. Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, appears to have imagined himself the puppy-dog spoken of, and forthwith made a violent harangue, redolent of blood and bowie-knives. Since that date, the telegraphic dispatches of the newspapers have teemed with surmises as to the probability or improbability of a duel between the potent, grave, and reverend belligerents.

Though not an advocate of the "code," we think this duel ought to come off. When one Senator can stoop so low as to institute a comparison between a brother Senator and a dog, and when the other Senator can so far forget the dignity of his station as to rise in place and talk of "satisfaction," &c., some instrumentality ought to be invoked to rid the Senate of their mutual presence—and why not "pistols for two?"

THERE is a prospect of serious complications between England and Spain, growing out of the recent seizure of vessels. Dulce has patched up a counter claim against England, at which the governor of New Providence is highly indignant. The direction of colonial affairs is never certain, and these petty difficulties will vanish when reviewed by the home governments. Spain can as little afford to quarrel with a promised ally as that ally can afford to give up effete ideas regarding monarchical prestige. It would, however, be singularly retributive if Nassau, the illicit trading ground between England and the Southern Confederacy, the den and keep of all the pirates that preyed upon the commerce of the United States during the rebellion, should, for the same offences against Spain, bring England a second time into disgrace. But these rumored complications rest only upon the recent telegraph despatches, which, under the excitement now existing in the West Indies, are often exaggerated and frequently entirely imaginary.

By an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st of March, A. D. 1869, a penalty of twenty-five dollars is imposed for the killing of any insectivorous bird; one-half of this fine to be paid to the informer. Here is an opportunity to make twelve dollars and a half and render the community effective service. There is no practice so inhuman as the killing of the pretty little songsters that warble beneath our windows and gladden our hearts. It is the duty of every good citizen to prevent their destruction, and this can only be done by prosecuting those who violate the law. The birds that are classed under this head of insectivorous birds are robins, martins, swallows, blue birds, wood peckers, &c., &c., in fact all the various small birds seen in this latitude.

SALARIES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.—The Ministers to England and France receive \$17,500 a year each; the ministers to Russia, Austria, Spain and Mexico, \$12,000 each; the ministers to Hayti and Liberia, \$10,500; the ministers resident in Sweden, Belgium, Guatemala, Bogota, Bolivia and Nicaragua, \$7,500.

GOVERNOR Geary has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of \$2,000 for the apprehension of William Brooks, one of the murderers of Theodore Brodhead, and who escaped, during the winter, from the Stroubsburg jail.

What Possible Value Would Suffrage be to Woman.

We are often asked the question, "On what do you base your assertion that the ballot can achieve so much for woman? It has not 'say they,' done much for man; in this country all white men vote, and yet the masses are wretchedly fed, housed, clothed and poorly paid for their labor. Ignorant alike of social and political economy, their voting is a mere form; practically they have no more to do with the government than the masses in the old world who have no representation whatever."

These wholesale philosophers, and we meet them every day, are incapable of any patient process of analytical reasoning. If the moment a man is endowed with knowledge, virtue, wealth and position, then the right amounts to nothing. If a generation of ignorant, degraded men, whose noses have been held to the grindstone all their days, do not vote at once with the wisdom of statesmen, then Universal Suffrage is a failure, and the despot and the dagger are the true government.

The careful reader of history will see that with every new extension of rights a new step in civilization has been taken, and that uniformly those nations have been most prosperous where the greatest number of people have been recognized in the government. Contrast China with Russia, England with the United States. Where the few govern, the legislature is for the advantage of the few. Where the many govern the legislature will gradually become more and more for the advantage of the many, as fast as the many know enough to demand laws for their own benefit. This knowledge comes from an education in politics; and a ballot in a man's hand and the responsibility of using it, is the first step in this education. Even if a man sells his ballot, there is power in possessing something that a politician must have or perish. The Southern slaves must have acquired a new dignity in the scale of being when Judge Kelly and Senator Wilson traveled through the south to preach to them on political questions.

The thinking men of England, as they philosophize on the abuses of their government, see plainly that the only way to abolish an order of nobility, a law of primogeniture and an established church, is to give the masses a right by their votes to pitch this triple power into the channel; for all the bulwarks of aristocracy will one by one, be swept away with the education and enfranchisement of the people. Gladstone, John Bright and John Stuart Mill see clearly that the privileges of the few can be extended to the many only by the legislation of the many. All the beneficial results of the broad principles they are advocating to day, may not be fully realized in a generation, but, to the philosophical mind, they are as true now as if already achieved.

The greatest minds in this country, too, have made most exhaustive arguments to prove the power of the ballot and recognized the equality of the citizens, in our Declaration of Rights, in extending suffrage to all white men, and in the proposition to further extend it to all black men. The great republican party (in which are many of the ablest men of the nation) declare that emancipation to the black man is a mockery, without the Suffrage. When the thinking minds on both continents are agreed as to the power of the ballot in the hand of every man, it is surprising to hear educated Americans ask, "what possible value would Suffrage be to woman?" when in the British Parliament, the suffrage was extended to a million new voters, even Lord Derby and Disraeli, who were opposed to the measure, said at once, now, if this class are to vote, we must establish schools for their education, showing the increased importance of every man who has a voice in the government, and the new interest of the rulers in his education. Where all vote all must be educated; our public school system is the result of this principle in our government. When woman vote, Harvard, Yale and Princeton will throw wide open their doors.

Woman are not anomalous beings outside all law, that one need make any special arguments to prove that what elevates and dignifies man will educate and dignify woman also. When she exercises her right of Suffrage, she will study the science of government, gain new importance in the eyes of politicians, and have a free pass in the world of work. If the masses knew their power, they could turn the whole legislation of the country to their own advantage, and drive poverty, rage and ignorance into the Pacific Ocean. It would learn wisdom in the National Labor Conventions and not sell their votes to political tricksters, a system of Finance, Trade and Commerce, and Co-operation could soon be established that would secure the rights of labor and put an end to the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few.

Labor holds the ballot now, let it learn how to use it. Educated woman know how to use it, let them have it.—*Revolution.*

The following is a copy of the general militia law passed during the last session of the Legislature: That the minimum for all volunteer military organizations of all arms of the service is hereby fixed at thirty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, when the minimum shall be the same as is now required by law. Under the act of 1858, there is an annual tax of fifty cents, except in Dauphin county, where, by a special act of the last Legislature, the tax is fixed at one dollar.

An old lady applied for a pension in Indiana as a widow of a soldier of the war of 1812, stating that her husband was lost in the Ohio river in 1847. The department replied that the soldier was still living and receiving a pension in Tennessee.

How Grant Acts and Looks.

President Grant himself bears his duties well, and wears his honors with mainly modesty. His mistakes are probably only Belmont repeated. In appearance and manner there is a marked improvement. He looks better and moves with more ease as President, than he did formerly when receiving as General and hero of the war; the latter being of course the light in which most visitors approached. It troubled him. His "literal mindedness" of intellect sufficiently accounts for such embarrassment. As President, nearly every interview must assume more or less of a business aspect, and this suits President Grant.

In dress, President Grant appears with scrupulous neatness. His face, with all its famous impassiveness, has a more alert air than formerly. He receives visitors sitting at a desk, and when they approach him he turns in his chair so as to have the light behind him and in your face, into which he looks while you are talking, with a quiet steadiness that you must notice while yet it does not specially embarrass you. He hears what you have to say directly bearing on your business, asking a question if necessary, and dismisses promptly. Most persons are pleased with interviews had with him.—*Washington correspondence Syracuse Journal.*

The feat of riding fifty miles on a velocipede within six hours, which was accomplished in Boston a couple of weeks ago by Walter Brown, the noted oarsman, was again performed by him on Friday last at the Jersey City Velocipedrome. The distance to be ridden required no less than seven hundred and thirty-one circuits of the hall, there being fourteen circuits and a fraction over to a mile. The time occupied from the start to the close was five hours and forty-six minutes. The actual time in riding, however, was but four hours and twenty minutes, within three minutes of the time occupied in riding the same distance in Boston. At the Jersey City Rink, however, he had to ride the circuit of the hall one hundred and fifty-eight more times than at the Boston Rink, so that he really did better riding there than in Boston.

THE CROPS.—Trustworthy reports relative to the crop prospects from this country and State, uniformly represent that the winter wheat is not only safe, but in a good thrifty condition, and at this late day we may consider it safe beyond any ordinary danger. It is noteworthy that the annual ominous reports of extensive winter killing do not as usual recur this season, and from this fact alone we might be led to anticipate a prosperous and healthy condition of the growing wheat crop.

—The office of the "Teacher's Advocate" has been removed from this place to Johnstown.

—The Cuban flag is a red triangle with a white star in the centre, and five stripes alternate blue and white.

—Sheward, who murdered his wife in 1851, at Norwich, England, has confessed his guilt and received sentence of death.

—David H. Carpenter was executed on Friday last, at Angelica, New York, for the murder of his brother.

—An Irish girl of Easton has fallen heir to \$50,000. She is believed to be much handsomer than formerly.

—The election for County Superintendent takes place at the Court House next Tuesday.

—Virginia oyster men claim that it is death to eat raw oysters immediately after eating sugar or molasses.

—One thousand English sparrows have arrived in Philadelphia and will be let loose in the public square of the city.

—The flags on the public buildings in Washington were floated at half mast on the 14th inst., in commemoration of the assassination of President Lincoln.

W. M. JONES, Notary Public, Ebensburg, Pa. [apr. 29.]

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Particular attention paid to collections. [apr. 29.]

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. Boyce & Co., in the lumber business, was mutually dissolved in January, 1869. Those having accounts with the firm will call and settle. E. BOYCE & CO. Hemlock, April 29, 1869-3t.

THOS. J. LLOYD, Dealer in LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA. The highest market price will be paid, in cash, for all kinds of good Lumber. Particular attention paid to filling all orders. [aug. 13.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Julia Ann Carny, 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.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Lent & Rodgers, in the carriage business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted or having claims against the firm will call on L. E. Rodgers to make settlement. GEO. E. LENT, L. E. RODGERS.

The undersigned will continue to carry on the business in all its branches. Prices low and work guaranteed to give satisfaction. L. E. RODGERS, April 29, 1869-4t.

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 22-3t.

EIGHTY'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 W. M. 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. 1-33-13th 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 to of April, 1869.

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 22-3t.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Gentlemen: In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of the 8th of May, 1851, 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, *en masse*, 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 sections 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 case of John E. Will vs. James Henry, No. 41, Dec. Term, 1868, 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, 1869-3t.

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., (pursuant to proceedings 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 shortest notice!

The public are invited to give me a call. I will sell cheap as the cheapest, and warrant my stock and make to give satisfaction. [aug. 13.] JOHN O. EVANS.

PRINTING INK.

From the National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.—Good Printing Ink.—We are at present using printing ink manufactured by Mr. C. E. Robinson, at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia. This ink we regard as superior to any printing ink we have used for a number of years. It is clear and clean, and flows freely. We can safely recommend its use to all printers. From Philad. North American and United States Gazette.

We publish in another place the recommendations of the printing ink manufactured by Mr. C. E. Robinson, at the Gray's Ferry Ink Works. We are using the ink from Mr. Robinson's works, and are pleased to add our approval of it to the many endorsements he has already received. The ink is of excellent quality, clear, and works freely.

GINGER SNAPS.

A collection of Two Thousand Sentinels of wit—the materials gathered and the whole batch baked by Jo Cose.

This book contains the merriest thoughts of the merriest men; short, crisp, pungent; all selected with care so that they may be read by men and women, boys and girls, at any time and place. It is a book for farmers at the fireside in winter; for folks at home travelling in cars or steamboats; ramblers at the seaside and in the woods. Take it up at any time and you will find something you have never seen before that will make you shake with honest laughter. Price, in fancy paper, illustrated cover, red edge, only 50 cents; in board, embossed and lettered, red edge, extra cloth, embossed cover, 75 cents; edge, \$1. (a choice gift book.) Which will you have? Send your money and you shall have your "SNAPS." Sent post-paid on receipt of price. Address the "Walkill Valley Times," Montgomery, N. Y.

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, to the trade generally, to his

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CONFECTIONERY!

embracing every variety of candies made, such as—

GUM DROPS,

STICK CANDIES,

FANCY CANDIES,

LOZENGES, &c., &c.

together with an extensive stock of such as—

RAISINS,

PRUNELLES,

CARTON FIGS,

MALTA DATES,

CURRENTS,

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, 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 country or State. Any person buying a family right can have their bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance where 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. That 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 the 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 Dietrich, of Carroll township, took from an old box to a new one. In every instance where 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.

That 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 the experience should induce every one interested in bees to

BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!

Nov. 26, 1863-4t PETER CAMPBELL, Carrolltown, Pa.

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 being 12 feet long, and the other 40 feet. 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 situated.

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

TERMS: \$1,300 for the entire property. \$300 in hand; the balance in payments. For session given the 1st of April, if desired. For particulars, apply to or address A. A. BARKER, Ebensburg, Pa.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE!

The subscriber would inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand everything in the

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY

line, such as Flour, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, all kinds of Crackers, Cheese, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

CANNED PEACHES AND TOMATOES.

Also, Buckskin and Woolen gloves, Woolen Socks, Neck ties, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap if not cheaper than elsewhere.

A full assortment of Candies!

Ice Cream every evening.

R. R. THOMAS

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED FOR THE ALLEGHANIAN?

TERMS, \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.