

DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

Democrat and Sentinel.

W. H. M'ENRUE, Editor & Publisher.
EBENSBURG, NOV. 22, 1866.

The Duties and Dangers of the Hour.

The elections for this year are about over. They have called out about the old strength of the Radical party, and no more. They have demonstrated that the people are not yet ready to take counsel of their judgment and reason, but are still inclined to shape their course by the dictates of passion and old party antagonism and prejudice.

The result of these elections is not a full crowned success for the schemes of Congress. The followers of Stevens and Sumner have only turned the same old "fantastic somersault before high heaven" that they have been vaulting for the last five years; they have but repeated what they had before declared. The result unfolds nothing new, and can do no harm, provided the people of the South are true to themselves, to the whole country and to the interests of freedom. Upon the acceptance or rejection of the constitutional amendment depends the continuance in power of the Radicals, or their speedy overthrow.

If ever patience and steadfast devotion to principle were required at the hands of any people, they are now required at the hands of the ten Southern States which have not bowed the knee to Bial. We of the North have shown ourselves powerless to aid them, by securing a controlling power in Congress to give them their rights. Their destinies are now in their own hands, and no power on earth but their own brave hearts, can save them.—What must they do? Why, refuse all and singular, every measure presented for their adoption as a condition precedent to a bestowal of their rights. We say all, for we care not what the intrinsic merits or demerits of any of these propositions may be, whether they beam with the benignity of Heaven or frown with the blackness of Hell, the spirit which dictates them is wrong, and the plan for their adoption under duress is the essence of despotism. Then let the South stay right where she is, until there grows up in the North a sentiment which will have virtue enough to give her her rights and strength enough to assert itself. If her industry is perishing, let it die; if her people starve, weeds grow in her marts and nature resumes sway in her plantations; let it all be so rather than say that she knelt like a medicant at the feet of Northern sectionalism and supinely groveling begged her rights by the sacrifice of the manhood of her sons. How long can her industry be dead and Northern industry not lay with the languor of decay? How can she lie like a corpse in the Union unburied, neither living, dying, dead, nor resurrected, and other sections not feel palsied and stagnated through contact with her unnatural conditions. Be it known that the best way to reach Radical hearts is thro' Radical pockets, and the best way to reach them is for the South to stay where she is to-day, prone, but not dishonored, until the party that degrades shall drop to pieces and newer men, with the old time virtues, will lead her back to her rights, her dignities, and powers. Could we reach every Southern ear, such would be our advice and exhortation.

Fitness.

At the late election in New York city, a faction elected John Morrissey, the expugnant to Congress, whereas the radical organs set up a prolonged howl. We certainly look upon it as the fittest thing of the age. Morrissey is as moral as Ben. Wade, Sprague or Kasson, and is much more exemplary in his surface manners than they. Unlike Kasson he has never been forced to plead guilty in open Court to adultery.

A pretty party is the radical Republican to object to the company of a prize fighter in Congress! It is fair to presume that he will be on his "muscle," and will be as little governed by reason as any of them, and will be a fair average member as Congress runs at present. It is said that he is a gambler. A majority of the radical members are gamblers, and they may well tremble at the introduction of an adept amongst them. They rob the people and Morrissey will ease them of their ill-gotten gains. In short, nothing can now disgrace the United States Congress, not even so great an outrage as the election of Morrissey.

The Elections.

Of the twelve States in which elections were held on the 6th inst., the Radicals have succeeded in carrying ten and the Democracy two. This simple announcement is not very flattering to the Democracy, yet if one examines the returns in the various States he will see much to rejoice over in the result. Although defeated we have made very large gains in nearly all the States carried by the Radicals, and succeeded in wresting the State of Maryland completely from their hands.

New York has given Fenton, the Radical candidate for Governor, about 10,000 majority. Two years since she gave the same man 27,000. In the city the Democracy elected their whole Congressional Delegation by largely increased votes, making a gain of three members, but in the interior the Radicals succeeded in making two or three gains by very meagre majorities, as in this State, and through the same means—money and colonization. In New York City, where every device was used in the registration of votes by the Radical Registers to prevent the Democratic voters from casting their ballots, the majority for Hoffman was largely increased, being almost 47,000.

New Jersey has gone for the Radicals by an increased majority over last fall.—This is not to be wondered at when we take into view the colonization carried on for weeks before the election from Philadelphia. All the head-hitters, pick-pockets and blackguards of that city were shipped to New Jersey by the "Loyal League" to defeat the will of the people, and we can only regret that they have been too successful. They claim to have gained one Congressman.

Massachusetts, black beyond conception, disappoints nobody. She deserves credit for her consistency. Butler has been elected to Congress and two negroes to the Legislature.

Delaware has done nobly. The Democracy elected their Governor, Members of Congress and the Legislature, all by largely increased majorities. The official Democratic majority is 1,214—the largest given for many years. McClellan had but 612.

Maryland has given the Radicals the unkindest cut of all. She has redeemed herself and spoken out boldly for the right. The radicals flattered themselves that they had so arranged matters that it would be impossible to defeat them, but they were destined to come to grief. The Democracy have elected four of the five Members of Congress, a gain of two. The Senate will stand 17 Democrats to 7 Republicans, the House 64 Democrats to 16 Radicals, giving us a majority of 58 on joint ballot. This insures the election of a Democrat for United States Senator in place of Creswell.

Michigan, Minnesota and Kansas have been carried by the Radicals. All their candidates for Congress and a large majority of their members of the Legislature, have been elected.

The Congressional Delegation in Illinois is the same as before, but the State has gone largely Radical. The Democracy have three Members of Congress and the Radicals eleven.

In Wisconsin where only representatives in Congress were chosen, the Democracy have held their own, re-electing Mr. Eldridge in the Fourth District.

A very hard battle was fought in Missouri, and on the part of the Democrats against fearful odds. They have, however, elected three of the nine representatives in Congress, which is doing exceedingly well. The wonder is that they succeeded in voting at all, in view of the provisions made by the Radicals to exclude all votes but such as would suit them.

By this brief review of the elections lately held, it will be seen that we have not only held our own in all the States but have gained largely in many, which should be gratifying to the Democracy. All we have to do is to "go forward," persevere in the right, as we have in the past, and we will ere long be victorious.

GEORGIA AND THE AMENDMENT.—Georgia has acted, and acted right. She has acted precisely as any sensible Northern State would act under analogous circumstances, supporting the Southwestern States to have the power now held by the Northern States.

Men have but to reflect, and put themselves as it were in the place of their fellowmen in the South, and reason calmly, and they will see that this action of Georgia is right. The millions in the North—amounting to nearly half of all the people of the North who have endeavored to stay the hand of undignified and cowardly oppression, inaugurated by the present Radical majority in Congress, are entitled to this action on the part of their brethren in the South. The noble stand made in Pennsylvania and New York, by the friends of law and order, and of a true and honorable Union, now know that they did not underrate the good sense of the people of Georgia. That the people whom they wish to unite with them in the bonds of brotherly love are worthy of the effort that has been made—worthy of the Union that will yet be formed.

Patience, and a firm adherence to right, and a determination to remain peaceably out of the Union till she can enter it with honor, is what is left for Georgia. Honor to her for the consistency of her conduct.

—Gold sold at 140 on Tuesday.

The President's Advisers.

The present President of the United States is more fortunate than any of his predecessors in the number of his advisers, and numbering them not only among his political friends, but among his political opponents. This is right, and in the true spirit of representative government. The President is the representative, for the time being, of the whole people of the entire Union, endowed with certain functions defined by the Constitution, to be exercised for the general good of all. His being also the representative head of a party, which any President must be, does not deprive him of that higher position, when placed in the executive chair, being the representative head of the nation. In that capacity all have an equal right to his attention, whether they are political friends or political opponents. Political enemies, we do not regard as an appropriate term in a free Republican government. It is the mere doing of demagogues. We observe at this time in our exchanges a great disposition, very commendable, we think, on the part of our political opponents to give good advice to the President and also to the people of the South. In general, it is certainly proper to encourage amendment, either in a man or a people, but there is a political thing going about the country just now under the name "amendment" which is only an amendment in name. Certainly it is not an improvement upon the established forms of representative government, as arranged in the present Constitution of the United States. Nevertheless many of the leading editors of the Radical party strongly advise the President to change his views respecting this same amendment, and they also advise the Southern people to change their views and accept it. This is all legitimate; and the President is fortunate indeed. In the multitude of counsel there is wisdom. And if wisdom should be a thing determined by majorities, it might be the part of wisdom for every Democrat when defeated at the polls, to repudiate every principle he had ever advocated and adopt those principles against which he had been contending. But wisdom is not regulated by majorities, although the political action of our people is. We think that the President and the people of the South ought to weigh well the advice of their political opponents as representing part of the whole people—and every considerate part; and if they find anything good therein, follow it by all means.

At the same time it is no more than natural that the President and the people of the South, and of the North too, should also pay some attention to the advice of those friends who agree with them upon the general principles of government in this country. These political friends do not happen to believe that it is good for our people to add more power to the Congress branch of the Government; therefore their advice is let that Amendment slide, for the present—give the people a little more time to think it over.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.—Under the startling caption of "the Democracy of Illinois, they favor universal suffrage," a telegram arrived here yesterday afternoon from Washington city, which runs as follows: "WASHINGTON, November 13.—One of the morning papers here has a special telegram from Chicago, announcing that the Democracy of the State have declared for universal suffrage through their principal organ, and call upon all their adherents in the late elections to organize under their new banner."

The "principal organ" alluded to, is the Chicago Times; that speaks the sentiments of the Democratic party of that State, which until 1860 never cast any other but a Democratic electoral vote we do not believe, but it now lies prostrate because of the teaching of the Chicago Times. That paper, during the war was all the time opposed to its prosecution; it was in fact pro-Southern in everything. Now, like Ben. Butler and all other insincere trimmers, it suddenly espouses the extreme doctrines of the extreme Radicals.—Post.

ON THE TRACK.—The St. Louis Advocate, the Western organ of Political Methodism, calls upon the clergy and laity of that denomination to abolish the distinction of race and color by embracing miscegenation, because there is no other mode by which its doctrine can be made practical, unless the Negro Bureaucrats have some other method on hand. The editor says that a negro has just as good a right to be a Bishop as Mr. Simson, or to be a class leader as a white man, and the white brother and sister that cannot associate with them at love feasts and in the class will hardly make Heaven. All we have to say to this, is that if the editor of the Advocate and Bishop Simson get there with out changing their programme, anybody can get there.

Secretary McCulloch intends to recommend to Congress an early resumption of specie payments, and he is already contracting the circulation as much as he can. We don't think that the measure will be popular with the Rump, the New England manufacturers, the bondholders or the farmers—each of which class of people have been large gainers by the paper currency, having been able to sell their products and realize more gold thereon than during the halcyon day of specie currency.

Negroes Coming.

Gen. Howard, of the freedmen's bureau, has addressed a letter to colored clergymen seeking their co-operation in trying to get rid of some of the surplus freedmen in Washington city, who must be sent away or supported by the government during the winter. Gen. Howard says that already about 5,000 colored people have secured employment elsewhere, that this class of the population yet numbers 22,000, of whom not more than 15,000 can be provided with work, leaving 7,000 who ought to go away. He proposes to send them chiefly to Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Here is a fine chance for our Radical friends to supply themselves with "colored brethren." We should be disposed to beg New England to take the whole of them, if we did not fear that Thaddeus Stevens' supporters in Lancaster county would be offended with us for doing so. But how are Mr. Stevens' supporters to divide these negroes among them? There are fourteen thousand Stevens men in the county, whilst Gen. Howard has only seven thousand negroes to send away. Each Stevens man will doubtless be anxious to secure at least one colored brother. But as there is only one colored brother for every two Stevens men, we fear there will be seven thousand fierce quarrels for the seven thousand colored men. Mr. Stevens will be distracted by the conflicting claims of his squabbling friends, who will appeal to him. Let him take a lesson from Solomon, whose reputation for wisdom has come down to the present day and is not eclipsed by that of any Radical Congressman whose name we are acquainted with. When two of his friends lay claim to the same colored man, let him direct the living negro to be divided and each of his two friends to have the half. Then let him observe closely which of the two sheds the biggest tears and the most of them, and to that one let him give the nigger.

NEGRO EQUALITY.—In Massachusetts three negroes have been elected to the Legislature. One of these colored gentlemen, we learn, secured the nomination from his brother Republican in opposition to one of the ablest lawyers in Boston. We must confess we rather admire the consistency of the Massachusetts Republicans in carrying their doctrines out practically.

Why can't our Republican friends who are doing all in their power to bring about like results in this State say so plainly? The principles of their party are the same in Massachusetts as here. But while in this State only a few Radicals admit that the negro suffrage doctrine enters into their plans, there and in Vermont there can be no reconstruction until negro suffrage is granted. Here negro equality is denounced or ridiculed; there negroes are selected as representatives of the party for law makers. The Yankee Radical by his consistent acts convicts the Pennsylvania Republican of falsehood in his inconsistent words.

A NIGGER CONTEST.—A few days since a squad of negroes were at work on the streets of Bellefonte, while white men were denied employment. A correspondent from Port Matilda, sends the following particulars with reference to this case: "The Town Council of Bellefonte Borough, is Abolition, every member of it being Radical. They had a letting recently, for a contract of laying waterpipes. There were many bidders, and among them a negro and a white wounded soldier. Their bids were about the same, the white soldier's being a fraction less than the negro's, but the black man got the contract, and at this hour has twenty-five or thirty negroes at work in the streets of Bellefonte, while white men are looking on without employment."

THE SEASON OF STORMS.—The blasts of Autumn and the chill storms of early winter are apt to make sad inroads upon the constitutions of the feeble. In old times at the commencement of every season it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than useless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and medicinal in the true sense of the word. Now we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under the Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.—Commonweal Oct. 22.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership existing heretofore between COLE & BENDER, for the purpose of distilling liquors, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH BENDER. Carrolltown Oct. 21, 1866-67.

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber about the middle of OCTOBER last, a Dark Brindle Bull, one white foot, long horns and dog marks about the ears. ANDREW DUNMIRE. Jackson township, Nov. 9, 1866-67.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, on reasonable terms, his Farm, situated one mile South of Ebensburg, containing hundred and fifty acres, about seventy-five of which are cleared, having thereon a house, a good bank barn and two good orchards. Nov. 14, 1866. JAMES MYERS.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.

The most durable and most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by ZIEGLER & SMITH. Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers, No. 137 North THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA. February 8, 1866-67.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Washington tp., Cambria co., about the 2d. of October last, a brown cow with black face; also a young calf and a red two year old steer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. Nov. 15, 1866-67. FRED. GEORGE.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 Arch St., Philadelphia. Has a large stock of fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE & SILVER PLATED WARE. Suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents! Reader! give him a call! November 8, 1866-67.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE. Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 831 Broadway, New York. Feb. 1 1866-67.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Augustine Campbell, late of Carroll township Cambria county Penn., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN BUCK, Adm'r. Oct. 18, 1866-67.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Richard Adams, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN E. SCANLAN, Adm'r. Oct. 25, 1866-67.

Estate of Michael Hasson, Deceased. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Michael Hasson, late of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Penn., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN E. SCANLAN, Adm'r. Oct. 25, 1866-67.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, his property, situated in Cambria township, adjoining the line of Ebensburg Borough, known as the "Evans property." There are three never failing springs of water on the premises. The houses and out buildings are in good repair. Title indisputable.—Terms reasonable. Improved and unimproved lands for sale in Cambria, Carroll, Blacklick, Jackson, Clearfield, Munster and Susquehanna townships, Cambria county; also in Clearfield, Indiana and Centre counties. E. A. SHOEMAKER. Ebensburg, Nov. 8, 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING HOUSE situated in Chest township, Cambria county, formerly occupied by JOSEPH GILL, together with ONE ACRE OF LAND, in a good state of cultivation and well supplied with choice fruit, is offered for sale.—The buildings are good; the property is in an excellent location for mercantile or other business, and is offered at a very low price. Possession given immediately. For further information inquire of or address JOHN G. GILL, at Glen Connell convenient to the premises, who is authorized to sell the same. JOSEPH GILL. May 31, 1866-67.

Valuable Farm for Sale. THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the farm on which he now resides, situated 14 miles East of Wilmore Borough, Cambria Co. Pa., containing about 100 Acres, 100 of which are in a good state of cultivation and under good fence. The balance is well timbered. A large Frame Barn, a Dwelling House, and two Tenant Houses are erected thereon; also Wagon Shed and other out-buildings. There is a young Apple Orchard of 250 trees, bearing choice fruit. The farm is well watered. In the farm-yard flows a never-failing fountain. The soil is excellent. Sixty acres of new land are now under grass. For further information, apply on the premises. WM. O'CONNELL, Wilmore, Pa. July 14, '66-67.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Carroll township, Cambria county, the 6th inst., a pale red cow with white spot on forehead and white spots on body; supposed to be seven or eight years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JAS. MYERS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 14, 1866.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 23d day of DECEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate, to-wit:

All the right, title and interest of Silas Byrnes, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land, situated in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of David Burkhardt, David Horst and others, containing forty acres, more or less, about ten acres of which are cleared. Also: a lot of ground situated in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, fronting on the Ebensburg and Cherry roads, and extending back to land of Michael J. Platt, adjoining lands of Michael J. Platt on the north and south, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and stable, now in the occupancy of said Silas Byrnes. Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of A. A. Barker.

All the right, title and interest of Michael Snyder, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land, situated in Carroll township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of William A. George, Weakland and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about twenty acres of which are cleared, now in the occupancy of Joseph Hecker. Also: All the right, title and interest of Silas Byrnes and Michael Snyder, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land, situated in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Gifford, Joseph M'Donald and others, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres, more or less, unimproved. Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of A. A. Barker.

All the right, title and interest of John Thompson, jr., of, in and to a lot of ground, situated in the Borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, fronting on the Plank Road and adjoining lot of Mrs. Hutchinson on the north and Edward Davis on the east, and Sample street on the south, having thereon erected a large two-story brick dwelling house, now in the occupancy of John Thompson jr. Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of James Clifford for use of John Peck, Esq.

All the right, title and interest of John Buchanan, of, in and to a lot of ground, situated in Conemaugh bore, Cambria county, fronting fifty feet on Singer street and extending back to an alley, adjoining Isaac Alley on the northwest, and lot of Jacob Frohman on the southeast, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of said John Buchanan. Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of Rosenheimer & Brooks, et al.

All the right, title and interest of Jacob Burgoon, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land, situated in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Philip Noon, dec'd, heirs of Edward Donaldson, dec'd, and others, containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres, more or less, about seventy of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story plank house frame barn, also a coal bank, now in the occupancy of said Jacob Burgoon. Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of Cambria county.

All the right, title and interest of John Trefz, of, in and to a lot of ground, situated in the Borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, fronting on Bedford street, and extending back to an alley, adjoining lot of Mr. Griffith on the north, and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, frame stable and slaughter house, now in the occupancy of the heirs of John J. Trefz. Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of James Watson.

All the right, title and interest of Daniel M'Laughlin, of, in and to a lot of ground, situated in Cambria borough, Cambria county, adjoining lot of John Ryan on the east, the Pennsylvania Railroad on the west, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half-story plank house, now in the occupancy of said Daniel M'Laughlin. Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of James Condon.

All the right, title and interest of Robert M. Lemmon, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land, situated in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of M. Adams, heirs of Edward Donaldson, and others, containing about three hundred and fifty acres more or less, having thereon good coal bank, hoppers, lateral railroad, and other improvements. Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of Samuel M. Rainey.

TERMS.—The Sheriff has made the following conditions of sale, viz: One-fourth of the purchase money on each sale to be paid at the time the property is struck off; when the sale amounts to \$500 and upwards under \$500 and more than \$100, the third; under \$100 and more than \$50, the half; less than \$50 the whole amount; otherwise the property will be immediately put up to sale again, and no deal will be presented for acknowledgment unless the balance of the purchase money is paid or before the following Monday.

JAS. MYERS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 14, 1866.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Carroll township, Cambria county, last May, a red and white heifer, about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. CATHARINE CONNELL, Summerhill tp., Nov. 22, 1866.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Carroll township, Cambria county, the 6th inst., a pale red cow with white spot on forehead and white spots on body; supposed to be seven or eight years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JAS. MYERS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 14, 1866.

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