

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1870. POSTING THE BOOKS.

We had hoped to be able to notify every subscriber in arrears of the actual condition of his account with the Freeman, but in that effort we have been thus far only partially successful. Next week we hope to complete the work, which consists in affixing to each person's paper a small slip bearing his name and the date from which he owes us. It will be no different matter for any one, after thus learning the time for which he is in arrears, to calculate the amount of his indebtedness in dollars and cents up to the 21st of this month. We include in this notification all persons owing us for three months and upward, and while we do not particularly solicit payment from persons indebted for less than one year, we nevertheless hope that all will place themselves right on the record and begin the new volume without owing the printer a cent. Besides, we are offering the American Stock Journal for one year as a free gift to all who pay up old scores and \$2 in advance for the fourth volume, soon to commence, and we think that every subscriber on our list should take advantage of this liberal offer. Hence we wish it to be understood by all persons notified this week, as well as by those whom we intend to notify next week, that now is the time to aid us, if they intend to do it at all, as they know we contemplate improvements in our paper which should not longer be delayed, and which the money they owe us will alone enable us to make. If the first number of the next volume of the Freeman does not appear in a new dress it will be a sad disappointment to us and a great shame to those who have withheld our just dues and thus prevented us from printing a handsomer and better paper than we are now furnishing. Two more issues will close the present volume of the Freeman, and those who intend to act in the matter should do so at once. Now is the accepted time.

It may be well to say that if any one has not received full credit, either through our fault or the fault of any person authorized to receive money for us, that we will rectify the error promptly when informed thereof.

"Ring Out the Old—Ring in the New!"

In the darkness and silence of a December midnight the last page in the record book of the year of grace 1869 was posted, and in indelible characters is imprinted, whether of good or of evil, the account of each and every member of the human family.

The year just closed will be a memorable one in the history of the age in which we live, and a retrospective glance at the wonderful achievements which have been successfully completed will mark it as one of the grandest epochs of the nineteenth century. The indomitable energy of man, aided by all the appliances which modern science could bring to bear, has triumphed over apparently insurmountable obstacles. Two of the greatest improvements during the year just closed were the completion of the Pacific Railroad (which brings us into close communication with our fellow citizens on the golden shores of California) and an event of incalculable interest to the maritime interests of the world—the opening of the Suez ship canal. Had the idea of a railroad across the towering peaks and deep defiles of the Rocky Mountains been broached a few years ago, it would have seemed absurd and preposterous, but to-day the shriek of the iron horse, as it ploughs its devious way over the rock-ribbed hills where the foot of man had never trodden until the inauguration of this stupendous enterprise, now reasons over mountain and valley, and long trains of cars, filled with their burden of precious living freight, or transporting the immense traffic which this route has opened up, can be seen passing daily over the wild stretch of country now awakened for the first time from those peaceful slumbers which it has indulged in for countless ages.

In the religious world the past year has closed upon an assemblage unequalled in numbers and unsurpassed in importance since the dawn of creation. The great Ecumenical Council, now assembled within the walls of the Eternal City, is composed of more than seven hundred of the highest dignitaries, to say nothing of the innumerable lesser lights, of a Church embracing a more extended and extensive membership than any other Christian denomination upon the face of the earth. It is made up of prelates from every portion of the inhabitable globe, who have met in solemn convocation, under the direction of Pope Pius IX., to deliberate and take action upon matters pertaining to the Church and to the many millions of people who recognize its authority and worship at its altars.

Among the many stricken from the roll of life during the year past appear the names of not a few who were illustrious in the various professions, and who had achieved a posthumous fame that will survive long after their bones have mouldered in that narrow cell where the learned and the unlettered dead alike repose in peace. In the contracted limits of the home circle there are vacant chairs, and the year brought its load of sorrow to many desolate hearts that mourn the loss of a dear parent, a beloved child, a fond brother or an affectionate sister. These are thy victories, O Death, for thy impartial hand hath spared not where it was raised to strike.

With buoyant step the infant New Year is ushered into existence, and the sceptre passes into its hands amid the ringing of bells and the gleeful shouts of the giddy throng who are always prone to turn their backs upon infirmity and helplessness. The revels are driven home in the coffin-lid of the dead year, and few there are to be heard mournfully over the bier where so much of good and evil, of joy and sorrow, lie shrouded for the burial.

How many of us who join in a hearty welcome to the New Year will be in existence a twelvemonth hence? Death may, perhaps, have marked us for his earliest victims, and ere the close of the present year

many of us will doubtless have passed beyond the river, leaving our memories only to be cherished by those nearest and dearest to us. These are sad and mournful thoughts to obtrude themselves at a time when the spirit is being is abroad, but yet we must look the future squarely in the face, and if we realize the dread uncertainty that overshadows our fate, we may be led to shape our course in such a manner as will find us prepared for the summons whenever it cometh. We are all prone to good resolutions at the beginning of the year, but past experience has taught us the frailties of our natures by an early return to our former habits of life. Again we promise ourselves that we will endeavor to correct our shortcomings and try to live in communion with those teachings which our consciences tell us is the only road to true happiness. By keeping constantly in mind the mutability of all things human, and ever reflecting that the hour or moment we may be called hence is uncertain, and that other terrible thought that "after death cometh judgment," we may be enabled to carry out in the future the good resolutions of the present. And if we should be spared to celebrate another new year anniversary we can look back with joy, pride and thankfulness to the vows recorded on this to us indeed a happy New Year!

Edwin M. Stanton.

The sudden death of Edwin M. Stanton, ex-Secretary of War, which occurred at his residence in Washington city, on Friday morning, the 24th ult.—less than five days after his confirmation as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Judge Grier, resigned—has been the occasion of much varied criticism, in reference both to his character as a man and as a prominent officer of the government during the rebellion.

The bitter personal and political feelings engendered by the recent civil war are yet too fresh in the minds of the people to permit an unprejudiced and impartial estimate to be made of the public character of Edwin M. Stanton. That he was a man of very decided ability was abundantly illustrated by his professional as well as by his official career; and his honesty and integrity seem equally unquestioned and unquestionable. Yet, notwithstanding the extravagant eulogiums that have been pronounced upon him by his admirers, some of whom have even hunted the memory of Washington by comparing him to that immortal patriot, we are disposed to believe that Mr. Stanton will not occupy a very enviable position in the history of the busy and exciting scenes in which he acted so conspicuous and prominent a part.

When Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, in the autumn of 1861, assumed command of the army, and that, too, at the urgent solicitation of Edwin M. Stanton, the deceased ex-Secretary was amongst the most fervent flatterers that "Little Mac" had in Washington. He (McClellan) was the idol of Edwin M. Stanton, and his headquarters may literally be said to have been the resting place of the new Secretary of War. It is quite unnecessary for us to refer to what occurred during McClellan's celebrated campaign against Richmond, howled on as it was by Horace Greeley and "on to his stripes, under the insane cry of "Men to Richmond!"—a perfect counterpart of the old Roman maxim, "Carthago must be destroyed!" Every man is well aware of the fact that McClellan begged and begged for recruits—that Stanton had them—that President Lincoln, in all the kindness of his nature, was disposed to furnish them, (as his memorable letter to Gen. McClellan will show) but that Stanton persistently refused to send them, but on the contrary because McClellan's open and bitter enmity—crippled that distinguished officer in all his military operations, and eventually succeeded in driving him from the army. But McClellan had his full revenge at Antietam over all the base purposes of Stanton, and he had the gratification of knowing that that fair and open field he acquitted himself honorably and elicited the full and unreserved approbation of the President, of Congress, and of the people.

When Gen. Joe Johnson surrendered his army to Gen. Sherman, this man Stanton, against the universal sentiment of the country, was man and man enough enough to repudiate, in an official order, Gen. Sherman's terms of surrender by Gen. Johnson, and absolutely pronounced Sherman a traitor to his country. Gen. Sherman properly resented that infamous impeachment of his patriotism by refusing to shake Stanton's hand when the latter offered it to him at the grand review of the Army of the Potomac, held in Washington after the close of the rebellion.

Add to all this the historical fact that the stubborn and persistent refusal of Edwin M. Stanton to exchange Southern for Northern prisoners, on the plea that he "was not willing to give fat men for skeletons," resulted in the horrors of Salisbury and Andersonville and the consequent death of hundreds of Union soldiers.

But the darkest and most infamous spot in Stanton's character was of official connection with the military murder of Mrs. Surratt. That she was an innocent woman is now an accepted truth, vouched for by even Benjamin F. Butler himself. Stanton's cruel treatment of that woman during her mock trial, by an illegal and unauthorized tribunal, as well as his heartless and unchristian conduct towards her daughter, cannot be palliated or defended, and may consign him to an unenviable immortality. No valid excuse ever has been or ever can be given for it. Two of his accomplices died a violent death, while the remaining three are living monuments of a nation's infamy.

The only redeeming feature in Stanton's character was his personal and official integrity. With all his faults, no man ever charged him with mercenary motives. For that at least he deserves honor and credit, and the future historian of the war will not fail to do full and ample justice to that one ennobling virtue which he possessed in an eminent degree, and which few of his political associates could lay any claim to.

1869-1870.

The year that has just vanished has been a very remarkable one. We mention this, not as an item of news, but merely to show the customary respect to the departed. Like other post-mortem eulogies, it does not imply anything except a feeling of satisfaction at the unalterable and final death of its subject. Nevertheless, several occurrences which may fairly be called remarkable have taken place during the past year. The Emperor Napoleon has been at point of death at regular intervals of a fortnight each, and the French Empire has been trembling on the verge of certain destruction, a corresponding number of times, ever since the 1st of January 1869. At least so the Radical journals have continuously informed us. Also, a number of second Washingtons have died universally lamented, and a large quantity of monuments to their several memories have been contemplated. The usual monthly revolutions have taken place, with commendable regularity, in the South American republics, and the Dictator of Paraguay has fled to his native mountains, a defeated and weary man, just previous to the departure of every steamer that has left Brazil for any foreign port at any time during the twelve months that have passed. His only rival in the business of periodical rain has been Sal-nave, the President of Hayti, who has been driven from his last stronghold weekly throughout the year, and gives as yet no signs of weariness at the monotony of his continuous route. The entire male population of the Spanish Peninsula has been impressed into the army and sent to fight against Cuban rebels. In spite of the frightful slaughter among the latter, they still maintain their independence at several of our city boarding-houses, and defy the Spaniards with exemplary fortitude. Among the most important events of the year is the movement in Boston in favor of cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Cape Cod. The eyes of Europe are now fixed upon our happy land, and the opening of the Suez canal has naturally excited little attention. Several thoroughly executed and workman-like murders have been committed at Chicago, and Mrs. Stowe has written a pleasant romance about the late Lord Byron. Among the graver crimes of the year should be mentioned the publication by Mr. Greeley of a treatise on political economy, which, with a malignant cruelty that Transylvania could hardly have equalled, he has inflicted upon the public in slow weekly installments. Dr. Livingstone has been discovered to be alive, but has kindly moderated our excessive joy by writing several unintelligible letters, which have resulted in imposing the general public with a confused conviction that Africa is infested by a variety of rivers that rise nowhere and succeed in losing themselves immediately. The small-pox has prevailed to some extent in this city. Mr. Train has lectured twice. The racial colored person has been shot by the Ku Klux Klan. Several earthquakes, Miss Anna Dickinson, and the Rev. John Todd have visited California. The Ecumenical Council has met in Rome, and the Boston Coliseum has been torn down.

These are the principal events of the year. 1870 opens with a strong prospect that Gen. Grant will make up his mind not to decide upon any further military operations, and with a certainty that the public prefers THIS WORLD to any of the daily Journals of America.—M. Y. World.

General News Items.

The Bishop of Panama died on Monday at Rome.

The governments of Portugal and Great Britain both lay claim to an island on the western coast of Africa, and the President of the United States has been chosen as umpire to decide the matter.

Mr. George Smith and Miss Adeline Strone, two gay young inmates of the Crawford building (No. 3) poor house, lately eloped and made a bold run for the state of matrimony. It is thought that the county will forgive them for the rash act.

The Republican journals everywhere, says the N. Y. Express, are indulging in exaggerations of Mr. Stanton's importance as a public man, and in lamentations over his demise. What, however, they cannot obliterate from the past, soon to become history, is the fact that he was a tyrant upon all the public prisons, shut up the presses, and did everything a tyrant could do, with boundless power in his hands, and taking away life—of which, however, he is guilty in the case of Mrs. Surratt.

The New Haven Palladium tells a horrible story of brutality to a wife to the following effect: Alexander McCrady went with his wife from Plymouth to Waterbury to pass the Christmas. On the way home they quarrelled, and McCrady, who was slightly intoxicated, seized his wife and threw her out of the window, breaking the bones of her leg below the knee. He then told her that she must walk the rest of the way, but the poor woman being unable to rise, he then got out and fell to beating and kicking her. He finally threw her into the wagon, and on arriving home threw her into the yard, where she lay nearly insensible, while with a knife he cut off every particle of her clothing. He then tied a rope around her neck and drew her under a shed, where he left her with a parting kick—stabbed and fed his horse and went to bed.

A BREAKER ON FIRE NEAR PLYMOUTH, Pa.—Fifty-five men in a Mine with One Outlet.—At about 10:30 o'clock on Friday forenoon, the breaker of the Nottingham mine, near Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pa., was discovered to be on fire. There were fifty-five men in the mine at the time—a mine with but one outlet—yet no notice was given to the men below that the building above was on fire. Fortunately it was extinguished.

The fire was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the company. The stoves are kept in the breaker, and the pipes are run directly through the woodwork of the building, without any protection. At noon some of the men came up to dinner, and the day time was for the first time of the terrible fate they had escaped. When they went down again they held an indignation meeting and resolved at once to up out of the mine.

When they got up they assembled the rest of the men belonging to the mine—in all about seventy-five—and held another meeting, resolving that they would not again go down into the mine until there were built twelve brick chimneys for the stoves, a watchman placed in the building night and day, and a bell at the bottom of the shaft, so that they should have a signal when danger was at the surface.

Since that time the mine has not been worked, and the men still remain firm. The proprietors, Messrs. Thomas Brodick & Co. have yielded so far as the two chimneys are concerned; but they think one watchman sufficient, and decline to place one there in the day time. The men say that this only shows a willingness to protect their own property, and as their lives are exposed in the daytime they say they shall insist on the two watchmen and also on the alarm bell.

A TERRIBLE FATE.—The Montana Democrat says: "One of the saddest affairs we have ever been called upon to record occurred in Yell township, in this county, on Saturday, November 25th. The facts, as we have gathered them are these: Emery Ackerman, a young man, twenty five or thirty years of age, left Boonsboro on the day mentioned to go to his father's in Yell township, having with him his gun, and hunting as he journeyed along. When in Yell township, nearly home, he fell into an old deserted well, thirty feet in depth. Upon the mouth of the well plank had been placed and covered over with dirt. Over all the snow had fallen, completely hiding all evidences of the terrible pit. On to it he walked, and the rotten plank giving way, he was instantly hurled to the bottom of the well. But the saddest part of the story remains to be told. A portion of the old stone wall remained, and on it he clambered. But above him there was no means of escape, nothing by which he could climb, nothing by which he could clutch. Death stared him in the face. How he called for help, hour upon hour, throughout that long night, and the next day, and the next, only God knows, for the echoes of the voice were placed beyond the dark and dismal cavern into which he had fallen. Hope fled and the King of Terrors confronted him. He scratched upon a stone the story of his entombment, and upon the fourth day he probably perished. On Friday, the sixth day, some one fell on his tracks, which were yet imprinted in the snow, and coming to the well, at once realized that a human being had been precipitated below. The search was made, and the facts as we have related them were brought to light. As young Ackerman did not live at home, it is likely he were, was missed, so that no search had ever been instituted."

AN ARTIFICIAL SKELETON.—The Welsh fasting girl, who has attracted so much attention in Great Britain, is reported by the last foreign mails, died at Pencaer, Wales, on December 17th, in a state of delirium. The parents of this girl, who derived a handsome income by means of the presents from visitors to their deceased daughter, asserted that she had actually fasted for two years. The account of this supposed phenomenon spread over England, and many persons asserted that the girl was secretly furnished with food. In order to refute this assertion, the parents invited investigation, and a short time ago four professional nurses from Guy's Hospital, London, were sent as watchers. These persons in parties of two, stationed themselves at the girl's bedside, and remained there, one on each side, night and day. When the watching commenced, the girl's pulse was 85 per minute, and gradually rose to over 112, and no food was administered to her during the seven days and a half which elapsed before her death in a state of delirium. The English papers say that this girl, Sarah Jacobs, was probably an impostor, but not to the extent that has been imputed. Hysterical sufferers can abstain from food for a long period and are often predisposed to this form of self-denial, but that this girl should have been able to live for two years without ordinary sustenance is incredible. Her health was undoubtedly hastened from her being watched so strictly while in a miserable low condition of body, and although measures were taken rather to detect imposture than to effect a cure, yet the result will be to defeat future attempts to gain a reputation for "miraculous fasting."

WHILE President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson received from the Spanish Ambassador, resident at Washington, two hundred bottles of wine. This wine was imported by the Ambassador for his personal use, and was admitted free of duty. This was a privilege possessed by the Ambassador, but it was not the privilege of President Jefferson. He accordingly addressed to Gen. Muhlenberg, then Collector of the port of Philadelphia, the following letter:

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1808.—Dear Sir: Monsr. d'Yrujo, the Spanish Minister here, has been so kind as to spare me two hundred bottles of champagne, part of a larger parcel imported for his own use, and consequently privileged from duty, but it would be improper for me to take the benefit of that. I trust therefore to ask the favor of you to take the proper measures for paying the duty, for which purpose I enclose you a bank check for 224 dollars, the amt. of it. If it could be done without mentioning my name, it would avoid ill-intentioned observations, as in some such way as this, "by duty paid on a part of such a parcel of wines not entitled to privilege," or in any other way you please. The wine was imported into Philadelphia, probably about midsummer last. Accept assurances of my great esteem and respect. Gen. Muhlenberg. T. JEFFERSON. Who believes that Grant could or would have written such a letter?

MORE BYRON SCANDAL.—Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Hitchie has written a letter from London, in which she says that she has heard a member of Lord Byron's family acknowledge that Lady Byron made the same statement to him about Mrs. Leigh which seems to have been made to Mrs. Stowe. We also learn from Mrs. Hitchie that Col. George Gordon De Luna Byron has arrived in England, and laid before Lord Westworth his claim to be recognized as the legitimate son of the poet. Colonel Byron was an officer of Fremont's during the war, and his story has been extensively published in the American press. He says that Lord Byron visited Spain during his youth, and there contracted a secret marriage with a Catholic lady of good family, but deserting her and becoming enamored of other fair faces, determined to conceal an alliance which was legally not binding. This American Colonel avows himself the fruit of that union. He further declares that Lady Byron discovered the secret by means of some correspondence between the poet and his Spanish bride, and this discovery was the true cause of the famous separation. Colonel Byron seems to have furnished no proof as yet to substantiate his romantic tale, and Lord Westworth accordingly defers receiving him with open arms.

THE DECLINE IN PRINTED MUSLINS.—The following statement in regard to the recent decline in printed muslins has been made in New York: A secret touching the fall in printed muslins has just leaked out. Sprague, of Providence, has in his employ a young German named Praff, who not long ago invented a method by which the printing cloth in the Providence mills is done at a saving of from one to two cents per yard. While engaged in his experiments he made a discovery of still greater importance, whereby the bleaching, which now requires forty-eight hours, may be thoroughly completed in less than an hour. These discoveries enable Sprague to undersell all other manufacturers of calicoes, and give him virtually control of the market. Praff's industry and practical scientific knowledge have already been liberally rewarded; but it is said that his share in the result of the valuable discovery he has made will be little short of \$1,000,000.

A Splendid Chance! An Extraordinary Offer! Don't Delay—Send at Once! THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL OF THE COUNTRY FREE FOR ONE YEAR!

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, a first class monthly containing 32 large double column pages devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding, containing regular departments for the Practical Farmer, Dairyman, Stock Breeder, Wool Grower, Poultry Keeper, &c., &c., &c.—Illustrated with numerous fine Engravings and bound in handsomely tinted covers. Farmers will find this monthly a very efficient aid in all the departments of Farming and Stock Breeding. It has a Veterinary Department under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who assures through the JOURNAL, free of charge, all questions relating to Sick, Injured

or Diseased Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry. Thus every Subscriber has a Horse and Cattle Doctor free. We are now prepared to offer the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL as a FREE GIFT for one year to ALL NEW AND OLD SUBSCRIBERS to the CAMBRIA FREEMAN who shall send us, without delay, TWO DOLLARS in payment for one year's subscription to our paper. This is a rare opportunity which the intelligent people of this section will no doubt fully appreciate. Send in your money right away and secure THE STOCK JOURNAL free for one year. It is an invaluable monthly for Farmers, Stock Raisers, and others, and cannot be obtained by any single subscriber for less than \$1 per annum. We now offer it for nothing to all persons who will send us \$2 for one year's subscription to the FREEMAN, and we not only hope to hear from all our old friends right away, but from hundreds of new ones interested in farming and stock breeding. H. A. McPIKE, Publisher Cambria Freeman.

GREAT CRASH IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & C. EVERYTHING DOWN!

HIGH PRICES! OVER FOR THE SEASON! Grand CLOSING OUT Sale OF V. S. BARKER'S IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

Owing to the fact that money is pretty scarce, and people do not want to invest unless they can get their money's worth, V. S. BARKER has determined to offer his entire stock of Goods at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

As it is my desire to dispose of every article contained in my large and varied assortment of Goods before APRIL 1st, 1870,

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED IN Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, DRY GOODS, And Miscellaneous Goods of all kind.

The stock is new and contains no damaged or Auction goods, but every article is warranted to be in good and perfect order, and

WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES LOWER THAN HAVE EVER PREVAILED IN THIS MARKET.

The Goods are marked down so that ONLY ONE PRICE will be asked FOR CASH, and sold for CASH ALONE.

So buy for CASH, and MONEY save, I'll sell you CHEAP for CASH to day, And do not yield to sorrow; And I'll trust you all to-morrow.

And Now Look at This: STILL BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR SECURING BARGAINS.

ANY PERSON BUYING GOODS TO THE AMOUNT OF FIVE DOLLARS AND UPWARDS, Will have 5 PER CENT. Deducted from their Bill,

Which they can have either in Goods or Cash, as they may wish.

This is the greatest chance for bargains ever offer in this town, and persons wishing to buy Goods and SAVE MONEY will do well to examine our stock and prices before buying elsewhere.

Remember, the whole stock is to be CLOSED OUT Before the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.

VALUABLE AND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned, Executors of M. LEAVY, Esq., late of Loretto Borough, deceased, offer at private sale, on fair terms, a Tract of Land in Allegheny Township, Cambria county, located one mile from Loretto, on the road leading to St. Augustine, and containing SEVENTY ONE ACRES, Forty Acres of which are cleared, well fenced, well watered, and in an excellent state of cultivation—having a good Log BARK BARN thereon erected. The balance of the land is covered with chestnut, oak, sugar and other valuable timber. For terms and other information apply to either of the undersigned, MARGARET LEAVY, Loretto, AUG. WALTERS, Carrolltown, Executors of M. Leavy, dec'd. N. B. All persons indebted, either by note or book account, to the estate of M. LEAVY, dec'd., will save costs by making immediate payment to F. O'Friel, Esq., Loretto, who is authorized to collect and receipt for all monies due said estate. [Dec. 9, 1869.]

CAMBRIA COUNTY BONDS.—The Commissioners of Cambria County are now prepared to sell to those desiring to purchase Bonds of said county, in sums of one, two and five hundred dollars. These Bonds are issued by authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county for the purpose of raising money to build the new county Jail. They bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum (interest paid semi-annually) redeemable at the pleasure of the Commissioners after the 15th day of December, 1873, and payable the 15th day of December, 1879. Coupons are attached to each Bond for the semi-annual instalments of interest. Parties desiring to invest in this loan will please call on the Commissioners at their office in Ebensburg. Witness our hands this 14th day of December, 1869. J. A. KENNEDY, MAURICE McNAMARA, Com'rs. Attest—T. J. GLAZIER, Clerk, Ebensburg, December 14, 1869.

M. L. OATMAN DEALER IN CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES CONSISTING OF Double Extra Family Flour GRAIN, FEED, BACON, SALT, FISH FRESH VEGETABLES, ALL KINDS OF FRUIT SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c. Also, a large stock of the Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco STORE ON HIGH STREET, Four Doors East of Crawford's Block, Ebensburg, Pa. LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDING! BOOTS AND SHOES For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs numerous customers and the public generally he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, of the finest French calf skin boots to the common brogan in the vast assortment, on the most exact notice, and at moderate prices, the work can be obtained any where. Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at any establishment need no assurance of the superior quality of my work. Others will be convinced of the fact if they will give me a trial. Try and be convinced. Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Thankful for past favors I feel compelled to announce that my prices will be commensurate with the quantity and increase of the same. JOHN D. THORNTON, Ebensburg, April 23, 1869.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—A virtuous of an alias order of sale made by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the hotel of Lawrence Schuch, near Borough of Carrolltown, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1869, the following described real estate of John A. Autenberger, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, died seized, to wit: All that one parcel of land situated in Carroll township bounded and described as follows: A parcel of land of A. Leibold on the north, State lot on the south and Leonard Margas on the east, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES with allowance.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half the purchase money on confirmation of sale and the balance in cash or by note, with interest, secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser. PAUL YAHNER, Auctioneer, Carroll Twp., Dec. 23, 1869.

FARMERS AND OTHERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO GET ONE OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED Lima Double-Geared WOOD-SAWING MACHINES FOR WHICH GEORGE HUNTLEY, EBENSBURG, PA., Is Sole Agent for Cambria County.

ESTATE OF THOMAS GALLAGHER, Dec'd.—Having been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Gallagher, late of Loretto, Cambria county, dec'd., the undersigned hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to settle with their respective creditors, and those who claim against the said estate, to present their claims in proper shape for settlement. SARAH GALLAGHER, Executor. MICHAEL MALOY, Clerk. Loretto, Dec. 2, 1869.

REAL ESTATE AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.—We have for sale a tract of land situated in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, containing about 100 acres, having thereon a Steam Saw Mill, and a Machine, a Blacksmith Shop, and other tools, and a two story House.

Also, FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD TIMBER LAND in the same township, adjoining can be bought at a low price. Terms moderate and acceding to the wishes of the purchaser. Apply to SHOEMAKER & GATMAN, Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1869.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF LAND.—Having procured a perfect list of the names, dates of purchase, and descriptions of the parcels of land, and the names of the persons paying the same, with a complete Map showing the location of each parcel of land in Cambria county, I am prepared to procure Patents from the Land Office, and to execute all the necessary papers under the Act of the Assembly of the 20th of May, 1864, and supplement thereto, as required by the order of the Surveyor General. G. M. REARDON, Dec. 2, 1869.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—A partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the manufacture of CEMENT at Lilly's Station, (Helmick) Cambria county, was dissolved by mutual consent of the partners after the 15th day of December, 1869, and the business of the firm have been left in the hands of J. G. Gonigle, by whom the business will be conducted. JEREMIAH McCONNELL, B. F. UGHLIN, Washington Twp., Dec. 2, 1869.

PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the members of said Company that the annual meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the office in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 10th day of JANUARY next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 2 o'clock, p. m. of 11 o'clock, a. m., and 2 o'clock, p. m. of Dec. 23, 1869. R. J. LLOYD, Secy.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Farmers' Bloodgood Surveyors being authorized by the laws of this State to sell the portions of their own property for Patents. Those who have other lands, tracts, or parts of tracts, and who are desiring to have them patented, should apply to the undersigned for the purpose of curing the patents by applying to the Surveyors. SHOEMAKER & GATMAN, Ebensburg, Nov. 18, 1869.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.—I have a large stock of Flour, Corn Meal, and other provisions, and would be glad to furnish my customers and all others with the best quality of Flour, Corn Meal, and other provisions, at the lowest prices. WM. McQUEEN, Ebensburg, Nov. 4, 1869.