



RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, MAY 5.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Loyal Men of Cambria county, comprising the National Union Party, who are in favor of cordially sustaining the National Administration in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred and fifty thousand heroic Pennsylvanians in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of MAY, next, between the hours of three and seven o'clock, P. M., and select two delegates from each of said districts to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, 23d DAY OF MAY, ENSUING, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where Congressional Conferees will be appointed, a County Ticket nominated, and such other action taken as the usages of the party require or the exigency demands.

JOSEPH MILLER, Chairman Union County Committee. April 28, 1864.

Union State Convention.

The Union State Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, on last Thursday, 28th ult., at 12 o'clock, m., and was called to order by Mr. Wayne M'Veagh, Chairman of the late Union State Central Committee. Hon. Henry Johnson, Senator from Union district, was chosen temporary Chairman. A full representation, comprising some of the highest talent and most unclouded loyalty of the State, was present from the several Senatorial and Representative Districts. Mr. H. A. Boggs was the delegate from this Senatorial District, and A. A. Barker our Representative delegate. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the Convention reassembled. The Committee on permanent organization reported the following named gentlemen as officers of the Convention: President: Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington.

Vice Presidents: Lytle J. Hurst, John Fry, Henry E. Wallace, William A. Simpson, Jacob S. Serrill, M. H. Shirk, M. Howard Jenkins, Joseph Barnsler, James L. Mingle, Henry Stump, Dr. R. H. Boryell, Edward Halliday, Dummer Lilly, Ira Tripp, Stephen F. Wilson, Franklin Bound, John J. Patterson, William Colder, David H. Cochran, George W. Meagher, Alexander Underwood, George W. Hoeschler, A. A. Barker, Dr. Thomas S. Clair, Lewis K. Evans, John P. Penny, John S. Farst, James L. Graham, Thomas Robinson, William Stewart, Perry Devore, Hunter Orr, and Dr. J. N. Loughery.

Secretaries: Samuel Alleman, John H. Stewart, Geo. H. Moore, David L. Barnes, Conrad F. Shindel, L. F. Fitch, H. P. Moody, James B. Ruple, William Burgwin, Charles W. Wiegand.

Upon taking the chair, the President elect delivered a highly patriotic address, which elicited much applause.

The Convention then proceeded to business, and elected the following gentlemen Senatorial delegates to the Baltimore Convention: Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg; Hon. Alex. M'Clure, Chambersburg; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie; Hon. W. W. Ketchum, Wilkesbarre.

The following is the electoral ticket: SENATORIAL: Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia. Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE: 1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall, 2 G. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shriner, 3 Henry Bumm, 15 John Wister, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David M'Conoughy, 5 Bartin H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Rank, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 Aaron Mull, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everard Bierer, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 22 John P. Penny, 11 Edward Holliday, 23 Ebenzer M'Junkin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

Before choosing the electors, the following resolution was offered, and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the delegates at large elected by this convention are hereby instructed to support the re-nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President as a unit, and in the opinion of this convention a postponement of the time fixed for holding the National Convention would be unwise and injudicious, and that one of the hardest blows we can inflict upon the rebels will be the certainty of the re-nomination and re-election of Mr. Lincoln.

The following named gentlemen con-

stitute the new State Central Committee, with their Post Office address:

Gen. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg, Chairman. Philadelphia—1st district, Jeremiah Nicholas, Charles Humphreys; 2d district, David Kramer, William H. Kemple; 3d district, Charles M. Neal, Egbert K. Nicholas; 4th district, George W. Hammersly, Benjamin H. Brown.

Adams—David A. Duehler, Gettysburg. Allegheny—John M. Kirkpatrick, J. J. Sieb-nick, Pittsburg. Armstrong—John Raiston, Averton, Beaver—D. L. Imbrie, Beaver, Bedford—George W. Roof, Bedford, Berks—Alex. B. Tutton, Z. T. Galts, Reading, Columbia—Robert F. Clarke, Bloomsburg, Bucks—James B. Lambert, Doylestown, Bradford—Stephen Aland, Towanda, Butler—Charles C. M'Candless, Butler, Cambria—A. A. Barker, Ebensburg, Carbon—Charles Albright, Mauch Chunk, Cameron—F. P. Hackett, Shippen, Centre—Edmund Blanchard, Bellefonte, Chester—Wm. B. Waddle, West Chester, Clarion—B. J. Reed, Clarion, Clearfield—S. B. Row, Clearfield, Clinton—Chas. W. Wiegand, Lock Haven, Columbia—Robert F. Clarke, Bloomsburg, Crawford—Henry C. Johnson, Meadville, Cumberland—John B. Parker, Carlisle, Dauphin—George Bergner, John J. Shoemaker, Harrisburg, Delaware—Sketchley Morton, Oakdale, Elk—Albert Willis, Ridgway, Erie—Samuel C. Stanford, Waterford, Fayette—Benj. F. Hellen, Uniontown, Franklin—F. E. Staumbaugh, Chambersburg, Fulton—M. E. King, M'Connellsburg, Green—George E. Minor, Waynesburg, Huntingdon—G. W. Johnson, Huntingdon, Indiana—F. M. Kinter, Indiana, Juniata—John J. Patterson, Millifield, Lancaster—O. J. Dickey, Lancaster city, Peter Martin, Lincoln Post Office, Lebanon—T. T. Worth, Lebanon, Lehigh—R. Clay Hammersly, Catasauqua, Luzerne—S. P. Longstreet, Wilkesbarre, Lycoming—Peter Herdic, Williamsport, M'Kean—Lucius Rogers, Smithport, Mercer—Jas. H. Robinson, Mercersburg, Millin—Alfred Marks, Lewisport, Lawrence—John R. Stokes, Stroudsburg, Monroe—Oliver G. Hazen, New Castle, Montgomery—Charles Kugler, Cabinet, Moutour—David Roberts, Danville, Northampton—W. H. Armstrong, Easton, Northumberland—Franklin Bound, Milton, Perry—Benjamin F. Jenken, New Bloomfield.

Pike—A. B. Sherman, Milford, Potter—D. C. Larabee, Coudersport, Schuylkill—Seth W. Geer, Minersville, Snyder—Moses Specht, Beavertown, Somerset—Ell. K. Haines, Somerset, Susquehanna—D. B. Leathrop, Montrose, Sullivan—Thomas J. Ingram, Laporte, Tioga—M. H. Cobb, Wellsboro, Union—Samuel H. Orwig, Lewisburg, Venango—Peter M'Gough, Franklin, Warren—Wm. D. Brown, Warren, Washington—Jos. B. Ruple, Washington, Wayne—Henry M. Seeley, Honesdale, Westmorland—John C. Rankin, Harrison city, Wyoming—Alfred Hine, Tunkhannock, York—Silas Perry, York.

An address to the people of Pennsylvania, and a series of resolutions, were next offered, both of which were adopted without a dissenting voice, amid the heartiest demonstrations of enthusiasm. They will be found elsewhere in to-day's paper.

Eloquent speeches were made by Hon. M. B. Lowry, of Erie, Hon. A. K. M'Clure, of Franklin, Wm. B. Mann, Esq., of Philadelphia, Hon. Wayne M'Veagh, of Chester county, Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne county, Hon. Lina Bartholomew, and James H. Campbell of Schuylkill county, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

The utmost cordiality of feeling and unanimity of sentiment prevailed in the Convention, from its organization to its close. The delegates appeared to have gone there knowing what was required of them by their respective constituencies, and with no other motive than a desire to do justice to their expressed views and wishes. Pennsylvania, through the action of her Convention, thus takes her position. She has declared for an undivided Republic, for a vigorous prosecution of the war to an honorable and enduring peace, for the vindication of the national authority. Upon this platform, with Abraham Lincoln as standard-bearer, she is content to abide the issue of the coming storm—if it swim, she swims with it; if it sink, she goes down along with it.

Both branches of our State Legislature have passed a bill providing for a special election throughout the State on the first Tuesday of August next, at which the people shall decide whether the proposed amendments to the Constitution, permitting Pennsylvania soldiers to vote, shall be adopted. The Legislature will meet on the 23d day of August, to receive the returns of the election. See official notification of the fact in our advertising columns.

The bill to remove the State Capital to Philadelphia has been killed in the House. The authorities of Harrisburg have appropriated \$20,000 toward the purchase of an appropriate mansion for the Governor.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says it is not probable a call will be made on Pennsylvania for militia at the present time.

M. Hasson, Esq., comes out this week as editor of the Ebensburg Dem. & Sent.

A late estimate puts the strength of Lee's army in Virginia at 80,000.

Address of the Union State Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

In presenting the name of Abraham Lincoln, for re-election to the Presidency, to our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania and of the other loyal States, we are constrained by a high sense of what is due to the principle involved, briefly to set forth the reasons which impel us to this preference. In doing so, we desire emphatically to state that our ardent purpose to secure the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union is controlled by no hasty intention to neutralize the high claims to patriotism of other statesmen mentioned in connection with the same great office by the Union men of the country; nor to have it manifest, either, that we are controlled by any selfish adherence to a mere man, in this the hour of a free people's struggle for their existence. The reasons which urge us to advocate the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, are such as must influence all patriotic men in adopting measures that will best subserve the safety and purity of the Government, the honor and glory of its people, with their speedy triumph over the murderous combinations of a wicked rebellion. The administration, in all its attitudes, presents the power of the Government in its might and majesty.—Whatever affects the one, must, more or less, influence and impair the other. If the Government should be defeated, the overthrow of the Administration must of course follow. If the conspirators, who do the bidding of Jefferson Davis, triumph, necessarily the brave men who obey the summons and enter in the fight for the Union, under the general direction of the President of the United States, must also be defeated, and as they go down, the President ceases to be the representative of national power; and as all these perish, so, too, will all men who are now free and independent either be sacrificed to the horrors of war, or be doomed to the still greater horrors of slavery. From these alternatives there is no escape. Our political enemies have so couched their battle cry as to render most odious those who now represent the National authority; while our armed foes, (the natural allies of those opposed to us politically) have schooled their followers in the same prejudices. So closely are these identified, even now it is boasted in the revolted States as being only necessary for the success of rebellion, that the peace Democracy should succeed in the loyal States; while the peace Democracy insist, as the basis of their success, that the rebellion must first become a military triumph.—This is not an assumption of our own to make an argument against our enemies. The history of the whole course of the slaveholders' rebellion corroborates it on the one side, while the career of those who sympathize with treason, affirms it on the other. Hence the necessity of so identifying the Administration with the Government in the coming political contest, as to make them inseparable—the one as potential as the other—inviolate against their combined enemies, North and South. This can only be done by the re-nomination and re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Until the rebellion is put down, or at least until its armed force and vigor are broken, there should be no change in the Administration representing the Government. Obvious reasons impress us with the importance of this position. A change of men would involve a change of measures; so that while the loyal States were undergoing such a revulsion, the States that are in rebellion would be afforded time to gather new strength wherewith possibly to overwhelm and destroy the Government. Campaigns then just projected would be immediately countermanded to appease the rage of partizan rivalry. Leaders fairly tried would be reduced in command to make room for the ambitious, incompetent and useless imbecile. The depreciation of the currency, now so eagerly aimed at, would then be speedily accomplished. The ruin of the national credit, now treated as a jest, would then be received as a reality, and mocked as a deserving result. Our diplomacy would become the channel of conveying to the nations of the world the evidence of our internal broils and the facts of our national weakness. And thus, with schism where the Union is now strong, and antagonisms where cordiality now prevails, the general wreck of the Government would mark the imprudent change in its present administration, and the enslavement of a people who are now free and independent, conclude the bleak record of the nation's decline and fall.

If a nation's safety is worth a party's noblest efforts, then indeed have we, claiming to be the loyal men of the land, and ready to sacrifice all that is dear or valuable, the noblest incentives to labor for our political success. Believing, as we do, that there is but one principle of politics now animating the public heart—and that principle involving the purity of the government and the freedom of the governed—our duty becomes at once plain, forcible and binding. In the performance of this duty, we are asked to make no sacrifices. On the contrary, we are invoked to contend against the sacrifice of what is essentially necessary for the permanency of the Government. We are asked to harmonize our political organization and to unite on a tried and faithful servant, in order that the contest at the ballot-box may be a victory worthy of the emulation of our fellow-citizens on the battle-field, a victory which will forever seal the doom of treason in all the States.

In the contest for the Presidency we have it in our power materially to aid those who are carrying on a struggle where blood marks their progress and death hovers over the combatants. If we succeed in re-electing Abraham Lincoln, our brothers in the field will triumph over the armed foes of the Government. If we re-affirm the power of the National Administration by endorsing the national authorities in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, rebellion must cease. Nothing is surer—nothing could be more desirable.

It is not necessary for us to go into a history of the National Administration, in order to make up a claim for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. With that claim resting on the necessities of the Government, and endorsed by the preferences of the people, any merit which the man may have of personal virtue and unsullied reputation, sinks into insignificance. And yet the American people owe it to themselves as well as to Abraham Lincoln, to acknowledge the influence which his personal virtues have exercised on the conflict in which we are now engaged. That influence has more than once dispelled the grovelling suspicion of demagogues, and hushed the angry jar of faction. The firmness of his rule has disarmed the machinations of the Northern sympathizers with Southern rebellion. The impartiality of his official acts and constructions, have preserved the Constitution he swore to support, pure; and the law he pledged to enforce, inviolate; so far as his authority extended and his official power could be wielded. In the first struggle for independence, our fathers could not have been prouder of Washington, than are we, in this our struggle for a more perfect independence, proud of Abraham Lincoln. The future will enhance the greatness and glory which cluster around him in the present hour. And if we, nobly striving for equitable principle and a free Government, can secure the services of Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair for another term, we will be conferring the greatest possible boon upon posterity, by securing the eternal perpetuation of a free Government. To this end we invoke the co-operation of our fellow-citizens of this and the other loyal States. We ask all true men to join with us in securing, not the mere triumph of a party, or the continuation of the rule of a man—but the success of a principle—the vindication of a heaven-born, God-inspired right, that the life of the Republic may be prolonged, the hope of the world once more animated, and the downtrodden of all countries and climes filled with joy and gladness!

Resolved, That the vindication of the national honor, and the enforcement of the national authority, against the aggressions of a desperate and wicked conspiracy, are the only objects which should now claim the attention of parties and engage the efforts of those who represent the government. Until that authority which is the supreme law of the land is recognized in all its borders, there cannot and dare not be any terms of peace offered to traitors. Until peace elicits unqualified and entire submission to the national authority, war must be waged while there is an arm left to strike a blow, and a dollar in the national treasury to subsidize a soldier.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the policy of the National Administration, and the means employed for the suppression of rebellion, the punishment of traitors at home and abroad; a policy which, if carried out, will end in the speedy triumph of our arms, and the security and permanency of the Government.

Resolved, That we regard the re-nomination and election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency as essential not only to the complete overthrow of the slaveholders' rebellion, but as necessary to the full organization and operation of that policy which alone can secure the future peace and prosperity of a restored Union. The purity of his character, the liberality of his views, the independence of his action, and the regard which he ever manifests for justice and right, fit him pre-eminently for the direction of the affairs of the nation until its authority is recognized, received and respected in all the States of the American Union.

Resolved, That, in response to the sentiment of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and in justice to a tried and faithful public officer, the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth. His manly defence of the honor and dignity of the State, his unwavering adherence to its credit, and his vigilant care of its interests, have had their influence alike upon the political character of its citizens, and the prosperity which now marks their trade and enterprise, and demands a people's highest admiration and applause.

Resolved, That the alacrity with which the Governor of Pennsylvania has contributed, through the aid of our fellow citizens, to the National defence, is in keeping with the character of loyalty ever borne by the Keystone State. Through the active energy of Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania has had the satisfaction of knowing that her State flag has floated in almost every battle fought for the Union, while no Commonwealth has given more of its material means in aid of the Government than that which the wise and frugal measures of Andrew G. Curtin have enabled this State to extend to the National Government.

Resolved, That the highest rewards of the nation are due to the brave men who are now in the field periling their lives in a struggle with a base and wicked conspiracy; that we will ever hold in grateful

recollection the memory of those who have already perished in the fight for the Union, and extend to those who survive to return once more to their homes, the honor which their valor has fairly won, and the peaceful rest which their labors so eminently deserve.

Resolved, That we thank the loyal members of the Legislature for the steady and persistent course with which they have maintained the honor and credit of the Commonwealth, and the stern patriotism with which they also resisted the revolutionary schemes of the minorities in the Senate and House. The attitude of the majority in both branches of the Legislature on the interest question, and on the enfranchisement of the soldier, was controlled alike by a regard for economy and a determination to recognize in the defenders of the Union citizens, deserving the highest rank and franchises; while the course of general legislation has been such at least as to deserve for the Legislature during the session about to close, our frank approval.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole people are due to the gallant men who are now in the lead of our armies, and that we hold ourselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to second the efforts of these to render the summer campaign against treason the final end of the struggle for the peace of the country and the full recognition of the authority of the Government in all the States.

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writing down in one line, that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next, that he is for taking those hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be, but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what any party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whether it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and reverse the justice and goodness of God. Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17TH DISTRICT, PA., Holidays, May 2, 1864. Committees of Sub-Districts are requested to present their claims for all credits (except Veterans re-enlisted in the field and those enlisted at this office) immediately, either at the Provost Marshal's office at this place, or at the Provost Marshal General's office, Harrisburg. ALEX. M. LLOYD, Capt. & Pro. Mar. May 5, 1864-11.

LIST OF LETTERS.—

Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to May 1, 1864: J. Arnold, Mr. Idorin; James Burnett, Miss Catharine Jones; John Connell, George Keertz; Joseph Campbell, Wm. Kaylor; Robert E. Davis, Mrs. Arvilla Kline; Thos. Davis (North), Abraham Luice; Aaron Davis, Chas. B. Litzinger; Evan E. Davis, Miss Mary J. Larimer; Robt. R. Davis, Geo. Moore; Thos. G. Davis, A. G. Miller; Daniel J. Evans, John Morgan; Miss Sarah Evans, Miss Susan Pryce; Wm. J. Edwards, John W. Rugh; Miss Allis Gows, Miss Evoline E. Reese; John J. Hughes, Miss Mary Reese; Miss Sarah lift, David G. Reese; Mr. Hardesty, Frederick Snyder; Thos. Jackson, William B. Selder; Miss Mary E. Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth Slomizer; John A. Jones, Joel Simons; David Jones, Geo. Thomas; Miss M. A. Jones, Mrs. Eliza Tibbott; Thos. L. Jones, Henry Vale; Wm. G. Jones, Phoebe Wissingner. Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. May 5, 1864.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof: There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: "SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a regulation from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election." SECTION 5. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows: "SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills." "SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, PA., April 25, 1864.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been approved by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their approval and ratification or rejection the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth. May 5, 1864-16.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Glass, dec'd., late of White township of Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle the same immediately, and those having claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. The undersigned will be at the residence of George Glass, dec'd., every Saturday afternoon for the purpose of making settlements. DANIEL A. GLASS, Executor. White tp., April 14, 1864.

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