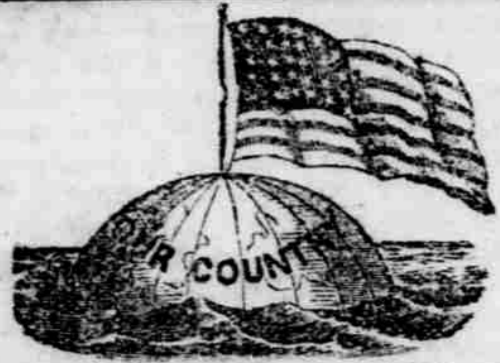


The Alleghanian.



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG:

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION SHALL OUR SOLDIERS VOTE?

SPECIAL ELECTION: TUESDAY, AUG. 2, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS: A. A. BARKER, of Ebensburg.

Subject to decision of Congressional Conference.

ASSEMBLY: EVAN ROBERTS, of Johnstown.

SHERIFF: F. M. FLANAGAN, of Clearfield tp.

COMMISSIONER: ABRAHAM GOOD, of Taylor tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: GEO. SETTLEMOYER, of Summerhill.

AUDITOR: THOMAS HOLLEN, of White tp.

The Raid.

The country, and more especially the State of Pennsylvania, was astounded early last week with reports that a force of rebels, detached from Lee's main army at Richmond, with effrontery unparalleled, were marching upon the Cumberland Valley, with the express purpose of invading the State! At first, we were all disposed to discredit the startling story. We had been so positively assured that, through the efforts of our cavalry, the roads leading North from Richmond had been dismantled and used up to the extent that to transport troops in the direction of Washington and Baltimore were an utter impossibility, that we had come to accept as truth the statement, and to firmly believe that invasion was indeed a thing altogether out of the question. From this "sweet dream of peace," however, we were rudely awakened on Monday or thereabout by the rumor—it was nothing more—that several hundred guerrillas had crossed the Potomac into Maryland. Then came the additional rumor that these guerrillas were only the advance guard of a rebel force numbering fully five thousand. This number was speedily increased, by rumor, to fifteen thousand; and at length thirty thousand was given as the very lowest figure at which the invading force could be estimated. Meantime, Governor Curtin, acting under instructions from the General Government, had issued, on one day, a call for twelve thousand volunteer infantry, "to serve for one hundred days at Washington and its vicinity"—and another call, the next day, for twelve thousand more militia, for a like term, "to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Washington and its vicinity." This did not deter the foe from marching up to and occupying Hagerstown. When they had reached this point, they seemed to have attained the height of their ambition, for, after a very brief sojourn, they turned tail, did this several hundred-five thousand-fifteen-thousand-thirty-thousand army of graybacks, and, marching in a Southeasterly direction, went to Frederick, where a battle was fought between them and a Federal force under Gen. Wallace, resulting in a defeat to the former. The battle, we were advised, was a summary "squelcher" as to any hopes the rebels may have entertained of coming further North, and it was said the only question engaging their attention after it was the one touching the best mode of a speedy exit Southward. So we rested easy again. The battle, however, seems to have been anything else than a "squelcher." For now we have the news that General Wallace, pressed by overwhelming numbers, has been obliged to evacuate Frederick and retreat back on Baltimore! This phase of the invasion seems not to be rumor, but a stern, naked fact. Read the latest appeal of the Governor: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Sunday, July 10, 1864. I refer you to my recent Proclamation calling for troops, on the requisition of the President. You are not responding freely. The enemies of our Government are active in deterring you, and efforts have been made to dissuade from the belief that any considerable rebel force is in your vicinity, and many of our most loyal and patriotic citizens have

thus been deceived. Similar efforts were too successfully made last year at the moment when Lee's army was already on your borders. Dispatches have been received this morning, establishing the fact that General Wallace, with ten thousand men, was yesterday compelled to fall back from Frederick. He is believed to be in retreat toward Baltimore. The communications between this point and Baltimore were cut this morning by the rebels below Cockeyville. The authorities of the United States at Washington are so impressed with the necessity of immediate effort that they have this morning, by telegraph, authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptorily refused. It is my duty to state to you the fact that your country requires your immediate service, and the safety of your own State and of our good neighbors in Maryland may depend on your promptness. Recollect the mode of enlisting men is at the discretion of the government, and it is the duty of all to obey its requisition. It would be disgraceful to you to waste time objecting to matters of form and detail, as to profess that you would go if called in some different way. Those who want an excuse for skulking may do so, but all who desire to do their duty to their country will scorn such subtleties. Turn, therefore, a deaf ear to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter. Do not lend yourselves to a betrayal of your country. Come forward like men to aid her. The rebel force will be easily defeated and driven away, if you do your duty, and I pray God so to enlighten you that the honor of the Commonwealth may be maintained. A. G. CURTIN. It is believed that the rebels are in large force, and that their real intention is not the invasion of Pennsylvania, but the capture of Baltimore and Washington! In view of the exigency, we hope, sincerely hope that every able-bodied man will respond manfully to the proclamation of the Governor. Now is the hour to render your country an everlasting service. This is the last attempt of the rebels, and if they are thoroughly defeated now, the war must be virtually at an end. If you love your country, shew it. To arms! to arms! Since the foregoing was written, the news has reached us that a small force of the rebels have tapped the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad at Magnolia, burning bridges, destroying property, and playing sad havoc generally. The Northern Central had before been tapped. This virtually severs communication between the loyal North and the Federal Capitol! The Adjournment of Congress. Congress adjourned on Monday, the Fourth, at noon, having been in session just seven months. But little business was transacted on the day of adjournment, both Houses having been in session until a late hour on Saturday night, closing up the business of the session. The President remained at the Capitol on Saturday night until a late hour, in the room of the Vice President, signing bills, and for other purposes. The following are believed to be the principal measures of the session which became laws: 1. Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; 2. Revision of the Internal Revenue Law; 3. Revision of the Enrollment Law, and abolishment of Commutation; 4. The Four Hundred Million Loan Bill; 5. Bill to Establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs; 6. Bill to Encourage Immigration; 7. Bill Temporarily Increasing the Tariff Duties Fifty per cent; 8. Revision of the Tariff; 9. Revision of the Law authorizing the Establishment of National Banks; 10. Re-establishment of the grade of Lieutenant General; 11. Imposition of a special War Income Tax of five per cent. on all incomes above \$600 per annum, (additional to the same tax provided for in the amended Internal Revenue Law); 12. Bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell Gold; 13. Bill prohibiting Gold Gambling; 14. Bill to Repeal the foregoing enactment; 15. Bill authorizing the Enrollment of Negro Slaves; 16. Bill granting to Colored Soldiers the same pay, clothing, etc., as other soldiers; 17. Bill Increasing the Pay of the army; 18. The erection of the Territory of Montana; 19. Bill authorizing Postal Communication with Brazil; 20. Bill to Encourage the Establishment of Telegraphic Communication with Russia by way of Behring's Straits; 21. The Civil and Army Appropriation Bills; 22. The Bill Prohibiting Seceding States from Voting for President and Vice President. Contrary to general anticipation, the \$300 clause of the Conscription Act was repealed by Congress just prior to its adjournment. Hereafter, therefore, there will be no commutation. By the Act as amended, the President may at any time call for any number of volunteers for one, two or three years. In case the quota of any town shall not be filled within fifty days after the call, the President may order a draft for one year to fill that quota. Government Bounties are offered for volunteers or substitutes—\$100 for one year, \$200 for two years, \$300 for three years. The executive of any State may recruit in any State in rebellion, excepting Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana.

Meeting of Conference of XVIIIth Congressional District—Protracted Session and Ineffectual Balloting. We print herewith the official proceedings of the Conference for this Congressional District which met at Tyrone on the 28th ult., and which adjourned, after three hundred and seventy-five ineffectual ballots, to meet at the same place on the 3d August, proximo: June 28, 1864: Conference met at Ward House, Tyrone, at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M. On motion of Robert Campbell, Wm. Lewis, of Huntingdon, was chosen President, and, on motion, A. C. Mullin and Samuel M'Camant, were appointed Secretaries. The following delegates appeared and were admitted to seats. Blair.—John Loudon, Caleb Guyer, Samuel M'Camant. Cambria.—Evan Roberts, Henry Nutter, Alex. C. Mullin. Huntingdon.—William Lewis, Samuel M'Vitty, D. S. Henderson. Mifflin.—John Davis, Robert Campbell, Joseph Strode. On motion of Mr. M'Vitty, the Conference proceeded to make nominations: Mr. Henderson nominated William Dorris, Jr., Mr. Guyer, Lewis W. Hall. Mr. Roberts, Abraham A. Barker. On motion of Mr. Campbell, the nominations closed. Mr. Campbell offered the following preamble and resolution, which was read, considered and adopted: "In view of the incalculable importance of the approaching election for national officers, at a time when the very existence of the government might depend upon a single vote in Congress,—when union and harmony in the ranks of the National Union party are everything, and the individual claims and interests of any aspirant or candidate for nomination, in comparison, nothing,—when any attempt to press individual interests to an extent that would mar the harmony of the Union movement would be little less than treason to our holy cause,—it is deemed to be right and reasonable that every candidate seeking a nomination for Congress should rise above every thing like mere selfishness, and assume and occupy high and patriotic ground. Be it therefore resolved, that the gentlemen whose names are before this Conference seeking the confidence of the National Union party of this district, which we represent, be respectfully requested to prove themselves worthy of the confidence they seek, by giving in advance their written pledge of unwavering devotion to the cause in any result of our deliberations, and to give a cordial and hearty support to the nominee, whoever he may be." Mr. M'Vitty moved that a committee of four be appointed to wait upon the gentlemen placed in nomination, and inform them of the adoption of the foregoing resolution, which being agreed to, the chair appointed Messrs M'Vitty, Campbell, M'Camant and Roberts, said committee; which committee, having retired for a time, returned and reported the following pledge: We, the undersigned, candidates for nomination for Congress, hereby pledge our unwavering devotion to the cause of our country, and we will give our cordial and hearty support to the nominee, whoever he may be. A. A. BARKER, WM. DORRIS, JR., LOUIS W. HALL. On motion of Mr. M'Vitty, the Conference agreed to vote *in voce*. On motion of Mr. M'Camant, the Conference proceeded to ballot. Fifteen ballots were had, each as follows: Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 6; Huntingdon voting for Dorris, Blair for Hall, Cambria and Mifflin for Barker. On motion of Mr. M'Vitty, adjourned until one o'clock, P. M. Conference re-assembled at one o'clock, P. M., and proceeded to ballot with the following results: Fifty-six more ballots were had, each as follows: Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 6. Adjourned till 9 o'clock, A. M., June 29, 1864. Conference re-assembled at 9 A. M., June 29. A substitution from Mr. Davis to John A. M'Kee was offered and read, and Mr. M'Kee was thereupon admitted to a seat in the Conference. Forty-five more ballots were then had, each, Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 6. Conference adjourned till 1 P. M. Conference re-assembled at 1 P. M., and the following ballots had: From 116th to the 204th, Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 6. On the three following ballots, Dorris had 4, Hall 3, Barker 5; Mr. M'Kee voting for Dorris. On the three next ballots, Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 6. On the two next ballots, Dorris 4, Hall 3, Barker 5; Mr. M'Kee voting for Dorris. On the next thirty-nine ballots, Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 6. In all up to this time, 251 ballots were had. Adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M. Conference re-assembled at 7 o'clock P. M. Mr. Guyer moved that the candidates whose names are now before the conference, be permitted to come before the conference in person to make any statements they may wish, touching their relations to their respective conferees. Which motion was agreed to. Messrs. Hall and Dorris (Mr. Barker being absent,) then appeared, and respectively released their conferees from any further obligations to vote for them. On motion of Mr. M'Kee, the conference proceeded to ballot. 252d ballot, Dorris 6, Barker 6. Loudon, Guyer and M'Camant, voting for

Dorris. 253d ballot, Hall 6, Barker 6, Lewis, M'Vitty and Henderson, voting for Hall. 254th ballot, Dorris 6, Barker 6. 255th ballot, Hall 6, Barker 6. On motion, adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Conference re-assembled at 9 o'clock A. M., June 30th. It being understood that Mr. Barker is present, on motion, the Secretary was directed to inform him of the contents of the resolution passed last evening; which duty being performed, Mr. Barker (accompanied by Messrs. Hall and Dorris) appeared and made a brief statement. The following ballots were thereupon had: 256th ballot, Dorris 6, Barker 6. 257th ballot, Hall 6; Barker 6. 258th ballot, Dorris 6, Barker 6. The next five ballots, Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 6. 259th ballot, Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 5. Mr. Roberts voting for Mr. Hall. The next 64 ballots were, for Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 6. When Mr. M'Camant moved that the Conference adjourn, to re-assemble here on the first Tuesday of August next; which motion was not agreed to. Adjourned until 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Conference re-assembled at 1 1/2 P. M. The following ballots were had: 321st ballot, Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 6; 322d ballot, Dorris 2, Hall 5, Barker 5; M'Vitty and Roberts voting for Mr. Hall. 323d and 324th ballots, Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 6. The next thirteen ballots, Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 6. 140th ballot, Dorris 2, Hall 4, Barker 6; Lewis and M'Vitty voting for Hall, and M'Camant voting for Dorris. 341st and 342d ballots, Dorris 3, Hall 3, Barker 6. Mr. M'Camant moved that the conference adjourn, to meet at the same place, on Wednesday, the 3d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., which was not agreed to. (6 to 6.) The following ballots were then had: 343d ballot, Dorris 4, Hall 2, Barker 6; Mr. M'Camant voting for Mr. Dorris. 344th ballot, Dorris 5, Hall 1, Barker 6; Guyer and M'Camant voting for Dorris. Balloting continued to the 353d with changes for Mr. Dorris and Mr. Hall, but without making a nomination, when Mr. M'Vitty moved that when the Conference adjourn, it adjourn to meet here on the 3d day of August next; which was lost by a tie vote. The following ballot was then had: 354th ballot, Dorris 4, Hall 2, Barker 6. On motion adjourned for a half hour. Conference re-assembled at 4 o'clock P. M. Five more ballots were had without making a nomination, when Mr. Vitty moved that when the Conference adjourn, it adjourn to meet at this place, on the 3d day of August next; which was lost by a tie vote, Blair and Huntingdon voting for, and Cambria and Mifflin against. The following ballots were then had: [From the 360th to the 375th, the last ballot, the changes were from Hall to Dorris and from Dorris to Hall, but without effecting a nomination, Cambria and Mifflin voting for Mr. Barker. The last ballot stood, Dorris 5, Hall 1, Barker 6.] Mr. Nutter moved to adjourn until 7 o'clock; which was lost. 6 to 6. Mr. M'Vitty moved that when the Conference adjourn, it adjourn to meet here on the 3d day of August, next; which was lost. 6 to 6. Mr. M'Kee moved to adjourn until half past five o'clock, this evening. Which was agreed to. Conference re-assembled at 5 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Guyer moved that when the Conference adjourn, it adjourn to meet here on Wednesday, the 3d day of August next. Which motion was lost by a tie vote. Conference took a recess of twenty minutes, and on re-assembling, Mr. M'Kee moved that when the Conference adjourn, it adjourn to meet in Tyrone, on Wednesday, the 3d day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Which motion was agreed to. On motion, the Conference adjourned. The Alabama Sunk! A late steamer brought the news that the pirate Alabama had sailed out of Cherbourg to fight the Federal steamer Kearsage, which had been for some time waiting for her but a little distance outside. By the last arrival we have the result of the fight in the announcement that the pirate was sent to the bottom, and that the Kearsage sustained but little damage. The only drawback to this agreeable intelligence is that Semmes, who commanded the pirate, escaped through the assistance of English sympathizers, who doubtless went out to see him sink the Union vessel and congratulate him on his achievement. It is altogether proper that Englishmen should be at hand with congratulations or sympathy according to the circumstances, which in this instance, it must be confessed, were unlucky. The commanding officer of the Kearsage deserves the thanks of his Government and country, for having rid the seas of a vessel which, though pepped in almost every port, was nevertheless a pirate. The Union State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on the 6th inst., and issued an address to the people of Pennsylvania. We will publish it next week. Ex-Governor Andrew H. Roeder died at his residence, in Easton, Penna., on the morning of the 6th inst., after a short illness. It is reported that the President will call out 300,000 more men in a few days.

Proclamation by the President. A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER. Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives, at their last session, adopted a Concurrent Resolution, which was approved on the second day of July inst., and which was in the words following, namely: "That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day of humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the city of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and to repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the World, not to destroy us as a people; nor to suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adherence to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States; that they may not be utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders." Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first Thursday of August next to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of National humiliation and prayer. I do hereby further invite and request the Heads of the Executive Departments of this Government, together with all Legislators, all Judges and Magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military or naval, and all soldiers, seamen and marines in the National service, and all the other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day, and there to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe such homages and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications as the Congress of the United States have, in their aforesaid Resolution, so solemnly, so earnestly recommended. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this seventh of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secy. of State. The Change in the Cabinet. Resigned his portfolio of office—Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury; appointed to fill the vacancy,—Senator Wm. P. Fessenden, of Maine. It is the universal conviction, says the Philadelphia Press, that no man is better fitted than Mr. Fessenden for the position vacated by Mr. Chase, and his appointment and confirmation have already satisfied and re-assured the public. In 1840, Mr. Fessenden first appeared prominently before the country, being then elected to Congress. In 1854, he became, and has since remained, a Senator of the United States. He was born in New Hampshire in 1800, and is now in his fifty eighth year. Upon his record as a public man, and a private citizen, there is not a blot. We regret the resignation of Mr. Chase; and rejoice in the appointment of Mr. Fessenden, because we know that the financial interests of the country will remain under the direction of a master mind, and because the new member of the Cabinet is a statesman. As the chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance, Mr. Fessenden has so clearly explained his opinions that his future policy is not matter of doubt. He has consistently declared taxation, proportionate to the expenses of the war, to be the only method of escaping financial ruin. All bills to increase the national revenue by legitimate taxation have had his earnest support; he has so strongly insisted on the necessity of taxation that his first act as Secretary of the Treasury will unquestionably be to submit to Congress a tax bill which, if properly enforced, will greatly diminish the gulf which now gaps between the expenditure and revenue of the Government. Thus, by natural ability, experience, and the posses-

sion of a sound financial theory, Mr. Fessenden is entitled to the confidence of the country. There is another reason why he may be expected to make an efficient Secretary: Against him, as yet, have not been leveled the political enmities, the vast and secret combinations, which have been to Mr. Chase, for more than a year, perpetual embarrassment and burden.—Untrammelled, and almost unopposed, he enters the Cabinet; yet it is too much to expect that he will not soon be the mark of the open and secret foes of the Government. It is well to anticipate a little, and to say to loyal men that, if they want good officers, and an effective Administration, they must stand firm in the support of their chosen leaders. That none but a radical anti-slavery man would be the successor of Mr. Chase was taken for granted by the country. It could not be otherwise. It was necessitated by the declarations of the Baltimore Convention, the spirit of the people, the safety of the Republic. Theodore Parker said that compromise was the American devil. We believe that Mr. Fessenden will maintain, to the full extent of his power, that in the face of a cruel and unrelenting pro-slavery rebellion conservatism is simply a fully and a curse, and that the solitary salvation of the Union is the radicalism of its friends. LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, July 1, 1864. Hartman Baricks, Miss Kate Bigler, M. Barnheiber, Dr. Ash Bunat, P. H. Berlin, Miss Hannah Crum, Miss Jane H. Davis, Oriu B. Edgerly, Rev. Mr. Ford, Puba. Genius Liberty, Hugh R. Hughes, Rupert Wolf, Miss Soda Hite, Samuel Jenkins, Miss Mary Ann Jones, Mrs. Eliza J. Kirtz, Dr. Wm. Krupp, Abram Lance, Miss Mary Mills, Mrs. Mary E. Murray, John Thomas, (Teacher) Charley M'Coey, To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertis'd letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising. If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners in cities and large towns, secured by observing the following rules: 1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State. 2. Head letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that address be directed accordingly. 3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient." 4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing. N.B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. June 16, 1864. BERGER, AUDENRIED & FRY, Nos. 11 and 13 South Water St., (Below Market), PHILADELPHIA. Wholesale dealers in FISH, CHEESE & PROVISIONS generally. Are now receiving and will keep constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of goods, in their line, consisting in part of MACKEREL, HAMS, CHEESE, SHAD, SHOULDERS, LARD, HERRING, SIDES, BUTTER, SALMON, BEEF, DRIED FRUIT, CODFISH, TONGUES, SALT, &c. Having every facility for purchasing our goods to the best advantage, and every convenience for conducting a large business, and being determined to sell goods upon terms equal to any house in the trade, we respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally. Particular attention paid to filling orders. Philadelphia, July 4, 1864-4f. FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his FARM, situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, 3 1/2 miles west of Ebensburg, containing 261 acres, about 45 acres of which are cleared. The improvements consist of a two-story Plank House, square-log Barn, and the usual outbuildings. A young Orchard of superior Fruit Trees is growing thereon. The unimproved portion of the Farm is covered into lumber. Any person desiring a bargain will please call for particulars, on the premises, on the premises. JAMES M. EVANS. June 23, 1864, 31. THIS WAY FOR LORETTO, CHEST SPRINGS & ST. AUGUSTINE! The subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Horses, Hacks, Carriages, &c., of the late firm of Ryan & Darbin, begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he is now prepared to furnish them with every accommodation in his line of business. His line of Hacks connects with all the trains on the Pa. R. R., allowing passengers no delay whatever. Calls always promptly attended to. JOSE F. DURBIN. Loretto, June 9, 1864-1y. WOOD MORRELL & CO., JOHNSTOWN, PA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE. Keep constantly on hand the following articles: DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CLOTHING, BONNETS, NOTIONS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, PROVISIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, FISH, SALT, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, &c. FREED OF ALL KINDS, VEGETABLES, &c. Clothing and Boots and Shoes made to order on reasonable terms. Johnstown March 1 1860-4f. I. C. CALDWELL, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS. 434 Market st. & 429 Merchant st. Feb. 11, 1864-4f. PHILADELPHIA.