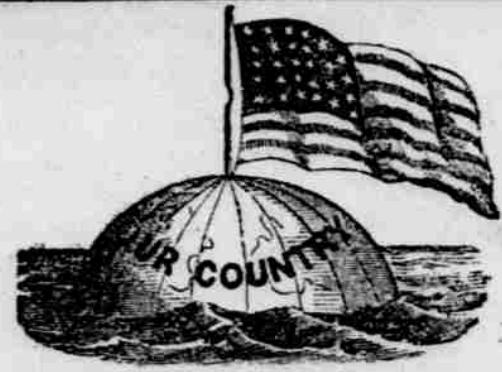


The Alleghenian.



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG:
THURSDAY, JULY 28.

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.

ASSEMBLY:
EVAN ROBERTS, of Johnstown.

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

COMMISSIONER:
ABRAHAM GOOD, of Taylor tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
GEO. SETTLEMAYER, of Summerhill.

AUDITOR:
THOMAS HOLLEN, of White tp.

THE TICKETS to be voted at the Special Election on Tuesday next are printed and ready for distribution at this office.—The Union men in the various election districts of the north of the county should take measures to obtain a full and timely supply of the article.

The Situation.

Atlanta taken!—Although no strictly official news to this effect has yet been promulgated, there seems to be no good reason to doubt the general announcement. The occupation of the great rebel stronghold was the result of a series of battles fought on Wednesday and Friday of last week, wherein the rebels, they being the attacking party, were disastrously repulsed. Not less than 7,000 of their army could have been placed *hors de combat* in the fight, while our loss was inconsiderable. A most stubborn resistance was made to our advance, but this was no barrier to the valor and impetuosity of our troops. Atlanta was the golden apple to the possession of which their every effort had been directed for months—through the providence of God it was plucked.

Atlanta was the depot for a vast amount of rebel property, including many millions dollars' worth of cotton. It was made the storehouse of the Confederacy, because it was deemed the safest place in the Confederacy, and the very last to fall.—This fact shows how great is the prize gained. It is also the centre of the whole Southern system of railroads, and its occupation by Sherman severs the Confederacy again in twain. A month ago the Atlanta Appeal warned the people of Georgia that if they permitted Atlanta to fall into Yankee hands, they would be able to cut off all connection of Richmond with the States below, to take Charleston, Savannah and Mobile in the rear, and in fact restrict the Confederate armies to Virginia and North Carolina. They held it to be of vital importance that Atlanta should be defended. But they have been forced to abandon the vital point, and the consequences predicted are sure to follow in due time.

Atlanta has not inaptly been denominated "the great back-door of the Confederacy." Richmond is the front-door. With the back-door closed forever against them, and the key of the front-door in possession of Grant, things look very much like as if the rebels will all soon become close prisoners inside their own possessions, or else be inconveniently kicked out of both "house and home."

From the Army of the Potomac, the news is meager. A dispatch from Petersburg informs us that Grant is confident of success—that he says he will as surely take Richmond as he took Vicksburg last summer. Let the people only trust in him, and tender him their most vigorous support, and all will come out right.—The skies to us are bright—to the rebels dark and gloomy. Every indication betokens a speedy close of the war through the utter and irremediable crushing of the rebellion. Perhaps therein may be found the secret of the recent appearance at the "Clifton House" of Messrs. Holcombe, Clay & Co.!

The Peace Conference—Mr. Lincoln's Manifesto—Indignation and "Surprise" of the Rebel Emissaries Thereat.

Concerning the Peace Propositions, the discussion of which has agitated the country from centre to circumference the last few days, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the *New York Tribune*, writes: "The telegraphic stories concerning Peace conferences at Niagara Falls have a slender foundation in fact, but most of the details are very wide of the truth. The Editor of this paper has taken part in and been privy to no further or other negotiations than were fully authorized, and more than authorized, but these related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face in amicable rather than belligerent attitude, with a view to the initiation of an earnest effort for Peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had no immediate success.

"Of course, all reports that the writer has been engaged in proposing, or receiving, or discussing, hypothetical terms or bases of Peace, whether with accredited agents of the Richmond authorities or others, are utterly mistaken. He has never had the slightest authorization to do anything of the sort; and he is quite aware of those provisions of law which relate to volunteer negotiators with public enemies. Those provisions he heartily approves, and is nowise inclined to violate.

"More than this he does not as yet feel at liberty to state, though he soon may be. All that he can now add is his general inference that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed."

The following is the correspondence in extenso between the rebel Emissaries and Mr. Greeley:

[Private and Confidential.]

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS,
Canada West, July 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I am authorized to say that the Hon. Clement C. Clay of Alabama, Prof. James P. Holcombe of Virginia, and George N. Sanders of Dixie are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and one other.

Very respectfully,
GEO. N. SANDERS,
To the Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

[Copy.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 17, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace; that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. George N. Sanders shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Yours,
HORACE GREELEY.
To Messrs. CLEMENT C. CLAY, JACOB THOMPSON, JAS. P. HOLCOMBE, Clifton House, C. W.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS,
July 17, 1864.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th inst., which would have been answered yesterday but for the absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace.

We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen clothed with full powers would be immediately sent to Washington with the view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of the war.

We respectfully solicit through your intervention a safe conduct to Washington, and thence by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. George N. Sanders were embraced in this privilege. Permit us in conclusion to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that in any event you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls.

We remain, very respectfully, &c.,
C. C. CLAY, JR.
J. P. HOLCOMBE.

P. S.—It is proper to add that Mr. Thompson is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA, N. Y.,
July 18, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, by the hand of Mr. W. C. Jewett. The state of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he intrusted me with the safe conduct

required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with him by telegraph, and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do.

I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and, at all events, I shall do so at the earliest moment.

Yours, truly,
HORACE GREELEY.
To Messrs. CLEMENT C. CLAY and JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, Clifton House, C. W.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS,
July 18, 1864.

To the Hon. H. GREELEY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, by the hands of Col. Jewett, and will await the further answer which you propose to send to us.

We are, very respectfully, &c.,
C. C. CLAY, JR.
J. P. HOLCOMBE.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA, N. Y.,
July 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: At a late hour last evening (too late for communication with you) I received a dispatch informing me that further instructions left Washington last evening, which must reach me, if there be no interruption, at noon to-morrow.—Should you decide to await their arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely your note of yesterday morning. Regretting a delay, which I am sure you will regard as unavoidable on my part,

I remain, yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

To the Hon. Messrs. C. C. CLAY, JR., and J. P. HOLCOMBE, Clifton House, Niagara, C. W.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS,
July 19, 1864.

SIR: Col. Jewett has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrow, if there be no interruption. One, or possibly both of us, may be obliged to leave the Falls to-day, but will return in time to receive the communication which you promise to-morrow.

We remain truly yours, &c.,
J. P. HOLCOMBE,
C. C. CLAY, JR.

To the Hon. H. GREELEY, now at the International Hotel.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern.

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Major Hay would respectfully inquire whether Professor Holcombe and the gentlemen associated with him desire to send to Washington by Major Hay any messages in reference to the communication delivered to him on yesterday, and in that case when he may expect to be favored with such messages.

International Hotel, Wednesday.

Mr. Holcombe presents his compliments to Major Hay, and greatly regrets if his return to Washington has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to the communication which Mr. Holcombe received from him on yesterday, to be delivered to the President of the United States. That communication was accepted as the response to a letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to the Hon. H. Greeley, and to that gentleman an answer has been transmitted.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS,
Thursday, July 21.

[Copy of original letter held by me to deliver to the Hon. Horace Greeley, and which duplicate I now furnish the Associated Press. Wm. CORNELL JEWETT.]

NIAGARA FALLS, CLIFTON HOUSE,
July 21, 1864.

To the Hon. HORACE GREELEY—Sir: The paper handed to Mr. Holcombe, on yesterday, in your presence, by Major Hay, A. A. G., as an answer to the application in our note of the 18th inst., is couched in the following terms:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

"Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th inst., in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfillment of this mission. This assertion, to which we then gave, and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected, but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition but that we should be "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace." Thus proffering a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could

desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions, and untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations. We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and thrice repeated, and as often repulsed attempts to open negotiations, furnish a sufficient pledge to us that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife.

We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step toward peace had not continued to animate the councils of your President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed, as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and Christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart, might not have been terminated, or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities.

Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating a negotiation, in which neither Government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed "to whom it may concern," it precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "no bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with Rebels except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government, and sued for mercy."

Whatever may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclinations to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his Imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands.

We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves, and incurring the well-merited scorn of our countrymen. While an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any, among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor, and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution.

If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them.—Those who control our armies are the servants of the people—not their masters; and they have no more inclination, than they have the right, to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established constitutions, and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government. This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good result.

If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this Administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such delusion; or if there be any whose hearts have grown faint under the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or christians in your land who shrink appalled from the illimitable virtue of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country. For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks, and are most respectfully and truly your obedient servants,
C. C. CLAY, JR.
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS,
Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

COL. W. C. JEWETT, Cataract House, Niagara Falls.

SIR: We are in receipt of your note

admonishing us of the departure of the Hon. Horace Greeley from the Falls; that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace, in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey Commissioners to Washington for negotiations unconditionally, and that Mr. Greeley will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you.

We avail ourselves of this offer to inclose a letter to Mr. Greeley, which you will oblige us by delivering. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been conducted, and assuring you that we are, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
C. C. CLAY, JR.
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

Jeff Davis speaks for Himself.

There lately went to Richmond, in a rather curious way, Col. James and Mr. Gilmore (otherwise "Edmund Kirke") to have a talk with Jeff Davis. It was going to the head fountain to talk about peace, and the result of the interview capably illustrated the Niagara Falls conference.

Concerning Jeff Davis' views, Mr. Gilmore, in a letter to the *Boston Transcript*, says: "Jefferson Davis said to me last Sunday, (and with all his faults I believe him a man of truth:) 'This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that our extermination we will have.'"

Here we see how much sincerity there was in the professions of peace by the rebels convened on the border. It is not an uncharitable conclusion that they wanted most was, to get to Richmond.—To accomplish this they undertook to pull the wool over the eyes of "Old Abe."

Their success should teach them a lesson. Jeff. Davis, speaking for himself, says he wants not and will not consent to peace that does not acknowledge the independence of the South. This ought to be satisfactory so far as he is concerned.—There is proof, however, that he does not speak for the Southern people. He knows that for him—the arch traitor—there can be no future. Not so with the people, led at first, but now driven and despairing.—For them there is a standing offer of pardon. They have but to accept it to have their ardent desire for peace gratified.—For Davis and his fellow conspirators, there is nothing possible but to fight on—there can be nothing worse than peace; whereas, the people of the South realize that there can be no state so bad as that under which they are groaning.

It may be of no little service to know that Davis is as unyielding as ever. The loyal people of the North have undertaken to put down the rebellion of which he is the head. Two-thirds of the territory it first included has been wrested from it.—Its armies have been continually beaten for nearly a year. All there is left of the rebellion is represented by the armies of Lee and that which Sherman has driven from nearly every stronghold in the State of Georgia. The condition of the entire South is deplorable and really hopeless. If at such a moment there exists not the disposition to yield, there of course is but one thing for the Government to do, which is, to make a finish by hard blows, and that, too, speedily. We perhaps ought to thank Jeff. Davis for giving us the best of all reasons for filling the ranks in response to the President's call. There is nothing else that we can do, except to consent to the destruction of the Government, confess the superiority of the rebels, and submit to the terms imposed by them. Valandigham and a few others may be prepared for that, but not the people of the North, who will go through with this war as they ever do with what they undertake.

We commend the testimony of Mr. Gilmore, touching Jeff. Davis' peaceful and lamb-like disposition, to the Copperheads, who are continually denouncing the war. You see, gentlemen, what the alternative must be, if we do not fight the war to the end, which is close at hand.—Are you ready for that alternative? If you are, say so at once, like men and traitors, as you are. If you are not, then come out like patriots on the side of the Government. At any rate, let us hear no more whining about peace, unless you are prepared to accept just such peace as Jeff Davis is willing to accord.

THE BOAT RACE AT PITTSBURG.—The champion scull-race between James Hamill of Pittsburg and Joshua Ward of Newburg, New York, for a purse of \$1,000, took place on Tuesday afternoon, in the Monongahela river. The event attracted a very large number of people from the city and adjoining towns, and long before the hour of starting the banks were literally lined with crowds as far as the eye could reach. The distance to be rowed was five miles. At a few minutes before four o'clock, a pistol was fired as the signal for the start, and both men struck oars simultaneously. A better start could not have been desired. In the first forty yards Hamill gained fully a length, and seemed to gain steadily thereafter. As the men in their tiny boats passed around the bend in the river, the cheers of the multitude in the vicinity of the starting point were loud and hearty.

Hamill reached the buoy, made the turn ahead of Ward, and upon the return gradually widened the gap between them. Looking through a glass, at the distance

of about a mile and a half, it was difficult to determine which was ahead, but as they came closer, and could be seen with the naked eye, Hamill was discovered to be considerably in the advance. On the last quarter of a mile it was plainly apparent that Hamill was "taking it quite easy," while Ward seemed to be "pulling for his life." The story is soon told.—Hamill continued to row quite leisurely and reached the place of starting a length or two ahead of Ward, thus winning the race quite easily. Time: forty minutes and forty-six seconds. When they landed both appeared flushed and fatigued, and after a few amicable words exchanged with one another, they repaired to the contrary sides of the river.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Anna Rees, late of Blacklick township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle their respective accounts, and those having claims against it will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
JOHN B. ROSS, Adm.
Blacklick Tp., July 28, 1864-6t

AN ORDINANCE.

It is hereby ordained and enacted, by the authority of the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Ebensburg, that a regular market be established within the limits of the said borough, to be held at the Market House, in the said Borough; that the market days shall be on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, the market to be opened at 5 o'clock and closed at 10 o'clock, A. M., that no marketing shall be exposed to sale, sold, bartered, or huckstered within the Borough on Mondays and Fridays of each week, or on said market days before 10 o'clock, A. M., and that all persons violating this Ordinance shall be liable to forfeit and pay to the Borough a fine of not less than One nor more than Ten Dollars, at the discretion of the Burgess. [Passed 6th September, 1863.]
A true extract from the minutes.
A. A. BARKER, Burgess.
GEO. M. READE, Secretary. [Jy 28, 64.]

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Hollidaysburg, July 27, 1864.
The Board of Enrollment of this district desirous of making as many corrections to the enrollment as are proper to be made, and hereby give notice that they will attend to said duty at any time prior to the 5th day of August next, at which time the quotas for the several sub-districts will be established. They request committees of sub-districts, or respectable citizens, to attend at any time previous to said day, at the office in Hollidaysburg, for said purpose. Persons who are over 45 years of age will produce the record of their birth; aliens will be required to make affidavit before a Justice of the Peace and have two witnesses; and persons to be exempted on account of Physical Disability must be examined by the Surgeon of the Board.
ALEX. M. LLOYD,
Capt. & Prov. Mar. 17th Dist. Pa.
July 28, 1864-3t.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BURGESS AND TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG.

The committee upon payments has reported that the pavements of the following named persons need repairing and relaying, as follows:
High Street.—South side: J. A. Moore, rep. Thomas O. Evans' estate, new. Mrs. Martha Evans, rep. Johnston Moore, rep. Philip N. Cook's estate, new. John Williams, rep. John Thomas, rep. Presbyterian Church property, rep. Wm. James, new. John Evans, (Smith), rep. Daniel J. Davis, rep. David Lewis, new. Thomas Rees, rep. John Rodgers, rep. Thomas J. Williams, rep. M. Thomas, and Jas. P. Murray, rep. alley. John Dougherty, new. Mrs. Hutchinson, new.
North side: Robert Roberts, new. David Davis, (Tailor), rep. Thomas D. Rees, rep. Morgan Hummel, rep. Mrs. Jane Wherry, new. Johnston Moore, part, new. Rees J. Lloyd, rep. new. L. R. Powell, rep. Ed. Shoemaker, office, new. Ed. Roberts, rep. William Kittell, rep. Mrs. Ed. Evans, new. School House property, rep. P. Maloy, new, and rep. Wm. Wherry's estate, new.
Julian Street.—West side: James Myers, new. John A. Blair, new. Messrs. Thomas, new. Joshua D. Pansh, new. Mrs. Catharine Jones, new. Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, new.
Center Street.—West side: R. L. Johnston, new, and rep. Mrs. E. McDonald, rep.
East side: Court House and Jail property, rep. Mrs. Rhey, rep. J. A. Moore, new. Rees J. Lloyd, new.

Which report being adopted, it was resolved, that the Street Commissioner be authorized to give notice of the action of the Town Council, respecting the repairing and relaying of the pavements, that the said repairing and relaying be required to be done by occupiers and owners, within two months after notice, and that if the same is not completed within the said repairing and relaying will be done by the borough, at the expense of the respective lot owners.
Extract from the minutes certified this 25th day of July, 1864.
A. A. BARKER, Burgess.
GEO. M. READE, Secretary.
Ebensburg, July 25, 1864.

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 & Durbin, 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 P. & R., allowing passengers to delay whatever. Calls always promptly attended to.
JOE F. DURBIN.

STRAY MULE.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, near Hemlock, Washington township, on the 10th inst., a bright Bay Mule, about 13 hands high, collar marks on each side of neck and a black stripe along her back, and has not been shod for some time. No other marks discernible. The owner is requested to send forward, prove property, and take her away, otherwise, she will be disposed of according to law.
PHILIP FRITSCHE.
July 21, 1864-alair.

DR. T. C. S. GARDNER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding vicinity. Office in Colona-st. [July 21, 1864-4t.]