



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY AUGUST 11.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

XVIII CONGRESSIONAL DIST.

CONGRESS: A. A. BARKER, of Ebensburg.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

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.

Congressional.

We quote from the Johnstown Tribune: "The Union Congressional Conference for this District re-assembled at Tyrone on Wednesday, the 3d inst., according to adjournment, and on the fifteenth ballot nominated Mr. A. Barker, of this county, as the Union candidate for Congress. While making no disguise of our gratification at this result, we do not wish to be understood as exulting over the failure of any other to receive the nomination. It was a concession justly due to Cambria county, and she having presented a man entirely worthy and reliable, we accept it as a recognition of her claims on the part of her sister counties in the district. The nomination was made by the votes of the Blair county conferees, and was subsequently made unanimous. The nomination being thus fairly made, and our candidate properly in the field, let us all roll up our sleeves and go in to elect Barker. It can be done easily, and be done it must, and by such a vote as to leave no room for quibbling."

To Arms!—Once Again.

The rebel raiders, although they may not now be actually inside the State, are still threatening our borders and Maryland. Unless our noble old Commonwealth be put on a war footing, and that speedily, there is no assurance that they may not make it convenient to swoop down on us, capture and destroy Harrisburg or Pittsburgh, and pillage the intermediate territory. Taking this view of the case, our patriotic Governor has issued the following proclamation, calling for thirty thousand volunteer militia to serve during "the emergency," or until the foe is beat back to his lair:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION. The advance of the rebel army has again crossed the Potomac, this morning occupied Hagerstown. I call for 30,000 volunteer militia, to be mustered into the service of the State, to serve during the emergency, for the defense of the State. The men east of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisburg, and those west of that place at Pittsburgh.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of the State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force. The General Orders which accompany this proclamation set forth the arrangements for transportation, &c., and the mode of organization.

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN. Eli SLIVER, Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, August 5, 1864. GENERAL ORDER No. 53.—In accordance with my proclamation this day made, it is ordered—

First: That all able-bodied men of Pennsylvania do immediately assemble in their respective boroughs, wards and townships, and organize companies for the defense of the State.

Second: Companies as rapidly as organized will, on application to the different railroad companies, be furnished with transportation by the United States to the proper rendezvous. Those organized west of Johnstown to Camp Reynolds at Pittsburgh; those east of Johnstown to Camp Curtin at Harrisburg;—where they will be subsisted by the United States Government, sworn into the service of the State for State defense during the period of the existing emergency, and organized into regiments.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adj.-Gen. Pennsylvania.

A prompt response should be given this appeal. The danger threatening us is most imminent, and in no possible way can our sturdy yeomanry be better employed than in defending our borders.—To arms!

Special Election—Cambria Co.

Below we present the official vote of Cambria county on the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. It will be noticed that 2148 voters cast their ballots against the enfranchisement of our brave soldiers, which constitutes the exact available strength of the so-called "Democratic" party in the county. It used to be a common taunt of our friends of the opposition that "the soldiers are all Democrats"—these 2148 men take a most singular method of demonstrating their fealty and gratitude to their political brethren; it used to be loudly proclaimed that the Democratic party was above all others the party having the interests of the soldiers at heart—these 2148 voters have proved the truth of their assertion after a highly original manner! This election has served the purpose, even if it did nothing else, of making manifest that the position of the Democracy with regard to the war and the soldiers is now and has been from almost the beginning a lie and a cheat. We are sorry, on their account, not on our own, that these 2148 men voted as they did, against a measure calculated to exalt our "country's pride in the day and hour of danger" from a position of absolute serfdom to the level of freemen, for in after years their memory will smell unsavory, and they will be pointed out to the curious as objects of pity and contempt, in these words—"There goes a man who voted against allowing the soldiers to vote!"

Official.

Table showing amendments for various districts: Allegheny, Blacklick, Cambria, Cambria City, Carroll, Carrolltown, Chest, Chest Springs, Clearfield, Conemaugh, Conemaugh 1st W., Creple, Ebensburg, Gallitzin, Jackson, Johnstown, Loretto, Millville, Munster, Prospect Boro., Richland, Summerhill, Summitville, Tusquehanna, Taylor, Washington, White, Wilmore, Yoder.

Table showing recapitulation of votes: Against, For, Maj. against.

Chambersburg.

The following card relative to the condition of the sufferers by the burning of Chambersburg, signed by a large number of the citizens of the town, is published. We commend it to the consideration of the charitable everywhere:—

CHAMBERSBURG, July 31, 1864. On the morning of the 30th of July, 1864, the rebels, under the command of McCausland, with a force of about five hundred men, entered Chambersburg, Pa., and demanded five hundred thousand dollars from the citizens, under a threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing, and was signed by General Jubal Early. It is now established by indisputable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders to cover up a purpose formed before they reached the town to burn it to the ground. Without giving any time to remove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families, they fired the houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places. Over two hundred and fifty houses in the heart of the town were consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels, comprising about two-thirds of a town containing six thousand inhabitants. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and all their clothing, except such as they had on their persons. The loss will be largely over one million of dollars. Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community. The Rev. John R. Warren of Gettysburg, providentially with us at this time, is the credited agent of our citizens for receiving subscription and contributions for our relief.

F. M. KIMMELL, BARNARD WOLF, and many others.

The majority "For the Amendments" in the State will be large, probably reaching 100,000.

XVIII Congressional District.

[ADJOURNED MEETING.] Conference met at the Ward House, Tyrone, on Wednesday, the 3d day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

The roll being called, all the members answered to their names, except Mr. M'Camant, from whom a letter was read, stating his inability to be present before noon to-day.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, the Conference adjourned until 1 1/2 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Conference reassembled at 1 1/2 P. M., when the following ballots were had: (376 to 392) Barker 6, Dorris 3, Hall 3.

Mr. M'Camant then presented the following letter, which was read and ordered to be made a part of the minutes:

LETTER FROM MR. HALL. ALTOONA, August 3d, 1864. Messrs. M'Camant Greer and Loudon—Gentlemen: The Congressional Conference having balloted through three successive days without any result before adjournment, I deem it proper to relieve you of any embarrassment so far as I am personally concerned. I need not say to you, gentlemen, my personal friends, and who are familiar with the history of the events which resulted in placing me in my present attitude, that I am not now, and have not been, anxious to be the Union candidate for Congress in this District.

To the National Union party of the county of Blair, which, in the Convention of its delegates, by a vote so decided and flattering, designated me as its candidate, and to you, gentlemen, representing the sentiment of that party and its convention, for the zeal and earnestness with which you have aimed to carry out that preference, I return my most profound acknowledgements. I would, however, be unworthy of the confidence reposed in me by my friends at home, if, with a selfishness incapable of looking beyond personal claims or aspirations, I should ask you to do more than you have already done, to effect my nomination. I have, personally, no claim or merit which does not dwindle to nothing in view of the cause which it is, or should be, the aim of all of us to further in this trying hour of the republic. A pertinacious adherence to local claims or personal preferences, in times like these, would, as we must all feel, be unpardonable. At any time, the expressed preference of a County Convention must commit something to the discretion of its delegated agents. That discretion, I am free to say, should now be exercised by you, in your best judgement and most devoted patriotism. It was in this spirit and in good faith, that I absolved you on the second day of your balloting, from any obligations you might feel to me personally, and I now say more explicitly, that I do not desire you to insist further upon my nomination, in any future balloting by the Conference.

I am, gentlemen, Faithfully your friend, LOUIS W. HALL.

On motion the Conference proceeded to the 393d ballot, when Mr. Barker received 9, being the votes of Cambria, Mifflin and Blair, and was therefore declared duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, seconded by Mr. M'Vitty, the nomination of Mr. Barker was made unanimous.

On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. M'Camant, Nutter, and M'Kee a committee to inform Mr. Barker of his nomination.

The committee retired, and after a brief absence, returned with Mr. Barker, who, after being introduced, accepted the nomination in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion, Messrs. M'Kee, M'Camant and Nutter were appointed a committee to invite Messrs. Hall and Dorris to appear before the Conference.

After a brief absence, the committee returned with Messrs. Hall and Dorris, who, after being introduced, respectively addressed the Conference.

On motion, adjourned sine die. A. C. MULLIN, Secy.

Letter from Frederick.

FREDERICK, Md., August 6, 1864. Dear Alleghenian: Some excitement exists in this city just now, arising from the fact that predatory bands of rebels are in the vicinity. A skirmish came off eight miles from here last night, in which the rebels succeeded in driving back a small force of Union cavalry. The 6th and 19th corps, which have been in this vicinity for several days, moved last night to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Grant arrived here by special train last night, and immediately proceeded to Harper's Ferry.—A rebel invasion in force is anticipated.

I had the pleasure of meeting here to-day Lieut. Dan. Jones, of Johnstown, now attached to the Signal Corps of this department. He informs me that the veterans of the 54th P. V. started for home on the 4th. This regiment suffered very severely in the late battles. Capt. M'Donald of the 12th Cavalry, who is recovering from his wound received in a fight here, starts for home on Monday, and your correspondent will leave about the same time. M. L.

The latest news from the borders of the State represents that the rebels have all re-crossed the Potomac to the Virginia side. Where they will turn up next remains to be seen. Most likely at Richmond.

To the Sincere Friends of Peace.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

There are thousands now brawling for Peace whose chief concern is for the salvation of Slavery and the triumph of its champions in the approaching Presidential contest. They want no Peace which shall lay the rebellion and its cause prostrate at the feet of the Republic and its constituted authorities. With these, we have no affinity; with them, we do not take counsel. But there are very many others who desire Peace for its own sake—who are heart-sick of the waste and carnage of War, and who are disposed to welcome the return of Peace on almost any terms. These are told—without a shadow of authority—that the Emancipation policy is the only obstacle to a realization of their chief desire—that, if that were given up, the Rebels would at once lay down their arms and return to loyalty and the Union. These representations are swaying some minds and affecting many. To all thus influenced, we would submit the following facts:

I. Throughout the South, it was understood and agreed, prior to the outbreak of the Rebellion, that Slavery deliberately staked its own existence on the struggle it was seeking. We doubt whether an anti-Secession speech was made in any Slave State between 1850 and 1861 which did not affirm or imply that the defeat of the meditated Rebellion must involve the downfall of Slavery. This was the key of the Union position—the chief argument against Secession. Nor do we believe it was seriously controverted. It was abundantly argued that the North would not fight—that Disunion would be peaceably consummated—that slavery, in the Confederacy, would be stronger and safer than in the Union—but rarely or never that Slavery could fail in a determined effort to divide the country, yet retain its vitality and power. Such playing for high stakes and pocketing them when you have lost, is not the rule, even at the South.

II. Emancipation is Peace. It, by some visible act of God, the shackles should fall to-morrow from the limbs of every slave, the Rebellion would therefore be dead, and Disunion an impossibility. Our armies might be withdrawn—yet the Union would promptly reconstitute itself and be stronger and firmer than ever, by virtue of an irresistible law of political gravitation. All the devices of the infernal regions could not keep our people at war or at variance six months longer if Slavery were but dead.

III. On the other hand, Slavery is Disunion. Others may see how to make a loyal State out of slaveholding South Carolina; we do not and cannot. How are you to conciliate and reconstitute her as a State of our Union unless on the basis of a virtual admission that your War for that Union has been utterly wrong? Unless you mean simply to put the loyal States into the Confederacy by engraving on our system all of its antagonists that is peculiar and essential, how are you to make South Carolina a loyal slaveholding State? Will the election of M'Kellan or Nelson as President satisfy her? She might have had this in 1860; yet she deliberately determined that she would not. She broke up and defeated the Democratic party expressly to be rid forever of the doughface rule which had so nauseated her. She did not doubt that she might have prolonged it; but that was just what she did not want. You may lead her to that nasty water again; but how will you make her drink? Unless your Union shall be substantially and practically the Confederacy of her choice, how are you to reconcile her to it? Just try to make a hen set when she does not want to, before you undertake to put slaveholding South Carolina back into the Union as our fathers made it.

IV. Abolish Slavery, and all is transformed. The handful of aristocrats who have hitherto been South Carolina are South Carolina no longer. New interests, new hopes, new forces, at once come into play. As Canning said that, in freeing Spanish America, he had called into existence a new world to redress the balance of the Old; so you have, by that act, called a new South Carolina into being.—A majority of her human inhabitants are and long have been slaves—dumb, driven cattle, devoid of power and of hope.—Every one of these is a Unionist by inexorable necessity, provided the Union makes him free. Then the poor whites, hitherto living by sufferance on the outskirts of great men's plantations, uneducated, indolent, ragged, shiftless, miserable, because Labor was degraded by Slavery, cease at once to be serfs and become People. Education, Industry, Hope, Ambition, will so transform them that, ere three years shall have elapsed, they will bless the Union—against which they mistakenly fought—as the author of their new and higher life. But, while Slavery lasts, they will be the mere satellites and echoes of the slaveholders.

V. Already amid the convulsions and terrors of Civil War, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, are attracting Industry, Capital, Intelligence, Enterprise, from abroad, upon the strength of the prospect that they are soon to be free. Their soil is worth more, even though supposed in some danger of being the border land of two hostile empires, than when it was the heart of a great and peaceful republic.—Slavery is not out of them, yet Free Labor is preparing to rush in. Give us Universal Freedom, and the entire South will speedily double its population and quadruple the value of its soil, while immensely increasing its Annual Product.—

No man can adequately portray the blessings that would pour in upon our country if her Labor were wholly and securely free.

Emancipation, then, is not confiscation; it is not vengeance; it is not desolation, but renovation to the South; it is what, above all things else, she needs and will profit by. Even Jeff. Davis is reported to have said, in reply to European appeals for Emancipation, that he considers the utility of Slavery to the South a thing of the past. To unsettle long existing social relations always produces temporary evils and inconveniences; but the Rebellion has already done that. The question is now of re-setting; and for this there can be no other basis so solid and beneficial as that of Freedom for All.

—We are not insisting that there can be no Peace on any other basis. We would not be held as objecting to Peace on any terms that may be generally acceptable. We are only urging that the best possible peace for all sections, for all deserving interests, the truest and the firmest Peace, is one based on Universal Freedom.

A Portrait.

The Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, Pa., long and widely known as a leading Democrat, in a recent speech described a kind of people he had observed in Southern Pennsylvania. We print the description in order that our readers may judge whether any such people inhabit their respective neighborhoods. We, certainly, have seen such. Hear Mr. Cessna:

"There are unfortunately those among us who cannot discuss the question a single moment without showing that they are at heart foes of the Government and enemies of their race. The people soon learn to find out and know these men.—Human skill and ingenuity and all of a traitor's cunning cannot long succeed in concealing their real sentiments. They hang back or skulk away from our public gatherings on our national holidays; they disparage Union officers and soldiers and encourage the rebels. All Union victories are insignificant—of little account; rebel victories are of incalculable value and importance. Good news is never credited—bad news is often originated, believed, and circulated long before verified. Taxes are obnoxious and oppressive; drafts are unconstitutional and odious; war is bloody and desolating, and the nation ought at once to stop it. For nearly four years, everything has been wrong; nothing excellent, nothing even praiseworthy or passable has ever been done by their own Government—only mistakes, wrongs, wicked acts of tyranny, and earnest appeals are made to the people to arise in their might and prevent the establishment of a military despotism. During all this time, they have never been known to utter a word of denunciation against the rebellion, or see an improper act south of the rebel lines. These are the unmistakable car-marks of the traitor. He may remonstrate; he may write down beneath the picture in large letters the word 'Patriot'; he may, in very noisy and earnest words, insist that he is a 'sound Democrat,' and that every man of his party who sustains the war is an 'Abolitionist.' Yet after all he is neither a patriot nor a good Democrat. You may turn him upside down and inside out, and cleanse and wash him with all the pure waters of America, and you can make nothing out of him but a poor, miserable traitor—just such a one as Gen. Jackson would have strung up for treason in his day, and looked for the authority afterward!"

It is important to those who are entering the service of the National Government, as soldiers, to understand, that when a man is in the army, regularly mustered into the United States service, he is not subject to the requirements of the draft made during the term of his enlistment. This decision does not apply to the men entering the State service for any emergency; nor will it effect those who merely put themselves under arms for local duty. It only applies to men who are regularly mustered into the United States service, without regard to the term for which they have enlisted. Hence the men who are in the one hundred days' organizations, are not subject to draft.—They are already in the service, and can no more be drafted than the veterans who are in the field.

Bartley Hoy, of Taylor township, caught a catamount last Wednesday evening. Mr. Hoy had missed poultry from his poultry-yard on several occasions, and from the feathers that were left on the ground, and other marks, he was led to believe that it had been carried off by some wild animal. Accordingly he set a trap, and was rewarded for his trouble by catching a catamount. The animal measured five and a half feet, and evinced a most savage disposition.—Johnstown Dem.

Notice.—All taxable citizens of the borough of Ebensburg are hereby notified that Appeals will be held at the office of the Burgess and Town Council on Monday, the 5th September, 1864, in relation to the assessment of Borough and Bounty or Military taxes for the year 1864. DANIEL O. EVANS, EVAN E. EVANS, WM. CLEMENT, Councilmen appointed to hold Appeals. August 8, 1864-td.

Notice.—The stockholders of Cresson Springs Company will meet at the Mountain House, Cresson, Cambria county, Pa., upon MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of holding an election for Directors of said Company, to serve during the ensuing year. By order of the Board. August 4, 1864. A. S. BELL, Secy.

Notice.—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 5th September, 1863.] A true extract from the minutes. A. A. BARKER, Burgess. Geo. M. READE, Secretary. [25]

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, a piece of land, situate in Munster tp., Cambria county, one-half mile from Kaylor's Station, E. & C. RR., containing 43 acres.—The land is well timbered, and would make most eligible location for a Steam Saw Mill. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN G. KAYLOR, Kaylor's Station, Aug. 11, 1864-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth J. B. Jones, late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted the subscriber, 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 for settlement. E. VAN J. EVANS, Cambria tp., Aug. 11, 1864-6t.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—An examination of School Teachers will be held at the School House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of supplying the Union School of said borough with one Female and three Male Teachers.—The schools to open on the first Monday of September next, for a term of eight months. By order of the Board. D. J. JONES, Secy. Aug. 11, 1864-2t.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, August 1, 1864.

E. P. Bostick, Mary Burk, David Davis of Richd., Evan D. Davis, David Davis, 2, Chas. Donaldson, Mrs. Donaldson, wife of Jos. Donaldson, Wm. B. Diver, Wm. J. Davis, Miss Jane W. Evans, Miss Rachel Evans, Miss Mary Fulcrum, J. J. Fay, John Filbert, George Hoy, Jonney D. Jones, A. G. Jones, Mrs. John H. Jones, Miss Mary E. Jones, Miss Jenny Stewart, Miss Mary E. Jones, Thos. W. Mollanay.

Free delivery of Dead Letters Office. The committee upon payments have reported that the payments 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 Noon'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, rep. North side: Robert Roberts, new. David Davis, (Tailor), rep. Thomas D. Rees, rep. Morgan Humphreys, rep. Mrs. Jane Wherry, new. Johnston Moore, part new. Rees J. Lloyd, rep. and 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. Mesach Thomas, new. Joshua D. Parish, new. Mrs. Catharine Jones, new. Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, new. A. C. Mullin, new. Center Street,—West side: R. L. Johnston, new, and rep. Mrs. E. M'Donald, rep. East side: Court House and Jail property, rep. Mrs. Rhey, rep. J. A. Moore, new. Rees J. Lloyd, new.

Which reporting 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 are required to be done by occupiers and owners, within two months after notice, and that if the same is not complied with, 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.

REPORT.—OFFICE OF THE BURGESS AND TOWNS COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG. The committee upon payments have reported that the payments 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 Noon'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, rep. North side: Robert Roberts, new. David Davis, (Tailor), rep. Thomas D. Rees, rep. Morgan Humphreys, rep. Mrs. Jane Wherry, new. Johnston Moore, part new. Rees J. Lloyd, rep. and 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. Mesach Thomas, new. Joshua D. Parish, new. Mrs. Catharine Jones, new. Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, new. A. C. Mullin, new. Center Street,—West side: R. L. Johnston, new, and rep. Mrs. E. M'Donald, rep. East side: Court House and Jail property, rep. Mrs. Rhey, rep. J. A. Moore, new. Rees J. Lloyd, new.

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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 5th September, 1863.] A true extract from the minutes. A. A. BARKER, Burgess. Geo. M. READE, Secretary. [25]