THURSDAY::::::NOVEMBER 10.



DID YOU HEAR ANYTHING DROP?

IT WAS THE CHICACO PLATFORM?

The Union Must Be Preserved

THE WAR NOT A FAILURE!

--- The People Have Said It!

KO "CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES" WANTED !

GEO. B .- TON M'CLELLAN, THE WAR CANDIDATE ON A PEACE PLATFORM. REPUDIATED AND "PUSHED TO THE

HAT'T IT LUCKY HE DIDN'T RESIGN HIS MAJOR-GENERALSHIP AND \$8,000 A YEAR!

GEO. H. PENDLETON. THE PEACE CAN-DIDATE WHO PLAYED SECOND FIDDLE TO A WAR MAN, LAID OUT DEAD AS A DOOR-NAIL!

WHO WILL "KISS HIM FOR HIS MOTHER !"

Copperheadism Annihilated!!

REBELLION REBUKED!

THE LAST HOPE OF TREASON GONE!

REJOICE! REJOICE! REJOICE!

Go ring the bells, and fire the guns, And fling the Starry Banner out: Shout "Union!" till your lisping ones Give back the cradle-shout.

The news received thus far leaves no doubt of the triumphant election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. In our own State, we have gained very largely over our vote in October. Our majority on the home vote will be probably 10,000-with the soldiers' vote, and State Government," and for the admission

All the New England States give Union majorities.

West Virginia gives a Union majority. Indiana gives a Union majority of 20,-000 to 30,000.

New York gives a Union majority. Ohio gives a Union majority of 30,000 on the home vote.

Maryland gives a Union majority. Michigan gives a Union majority. Misseuri gives a Union majority. Wisconsin gives a Union majority. Kansas gives a Union majority. iowa gives a Union majority. Minnesota gives a Union majority.

Delaware gives a Union majority. This is more than is required to elect our candidates. But besides, Lincoln and Johnson are sure to receive the votes of California, Oregon, and Nevada.

Thus it is the People declare, in tones which cannot be misunderstood, that the Nation must live, that Rebellion must be put down, and that the authority of the Constitution and the Laws must be vindicated and maintained throughout the whole Union, North, South, East, and West. Rejoice! for Liberty is saved, and Slavery is damned, and the Republic will be preserved inviolate for those that come after us. Rejoice, and clap your hands, and be glad!

CAMBRIA COUNTY. The following are all the Cambria county returns received at this effice up to the hour of going to press :

Con	gress.	President	
Barker, U	Johnston, D	Lincoln, E	M'Clellan, D
Ebensburg, W. W 46	76	52	74
" E. W 71	. 11	69	12
Cambria Tp146	34	153	35
Blacklick Tp 36	35	12 2	n.
Jackson Tp 56	47	14 1	
Johnstown, 1st W 103	50	124	57
" 2d W 82	34	103	39
4 3d W 45	67	49	80
4th W 62	34	70	45
4 54h W 124	67	149	64
Conemaugh, 1st W 25	94	28	104
2d W 27	60	27	68
Cambria City 11	129	10	146
Prespect Bor 3	19	3	31
Yeder Tp 54	377	61	43
Summittville 5	24	4	30
Wilmore 39	21	43	24
Summerhill Tp 41	60	41	71
Conemaugh Tp 73	54	32 :	n.
Richland Tp 85	109	5 1	m.
Washington Tp 15	162	27	176

about 80. Fourteen districts remain to has come to nothing. 900 Dem. maj. We do not think the Dem. portant news, through rebel sources, that

One of the most extensive and villainous election frauds ever attempted to be perpetrated on a free people was brought to light some days since, by which, thro' fraudulent votes, it was expected to carry the State of New York for M'Clellan by an overwhelming majority. The persons engaged in this plot were the agents appointed by Governor Seymour to take the vote of the New York soldiers in the field. The modus operandi consisted in forging proxies, not only of living soldiers, but of dead, several dry-goods boxes of which had been sent off to New York to be voin abstracting Union tickets from soldiers' ballots, and substituting copperhead tickets. The political Jeremy Diddlers had their headquarters in Baltimore and Washington, and were doing quite a wholesale business, when Government detectives ferreted them out and arrested the whole batch. Two of these, Edward Donahue, jr., and N. J. Ferry, have since been tried by a military commission, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The Secretary of War has approved the sentence, and it will be carried into effect immediately. Others of the swindlers are now on trial or awaiting it, and the probability is that each and every one of them will shortly receive his just deserts.

And this is-Democracy!

Another Star!

By the admission of Nevada to the Union, the thirty-sixth star is added to our National galaxy. The Constitution of the new State embraces the Wilmot Proviso against slavery, so that Nevada will always be free. She will cast three electoral votes. The following is the President's proclamation declaring Nevada admitted to the Union :

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, The Congress of the United States issued an act, which was approved on the 21st day of March last, entitled "An act to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution of such State into the Union up footing with the original States;

Whereas, The said Constitution and State Government have been formed pursuant to he conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the act of Congress aforesaid, and the certificate required by the said act, and also a copy of the Constitution and ordinances have been submitted to the President of the United

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in accordance with the duty imposed upon me by the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said State of Nevada is admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

In witness 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 thirtyfirst day of October, 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, Sec. of State.

The Electoral College.

At the present time, with the election for President just over, a tabular statement of the figures constituting the electoral college will be interesting to our readers. The aggregate vote in the college is two hundred and thirty-three, and a vote of one hundred and seventeen is necessary to a choice. The following is the vote cast by each State:

Maine	7 Ohio 21
New Hampshire	5 Indiana13
Vermont	
Massachusetts1	2 Michigan
Rhode Island	4 Wisconsin
Connecticut	6 Iowa
New York	3 Missouri11
New Jersey	3 Kansas3
Pennsylvania2	6 Minnesota4
Delaware	7 California5
Maryland	7 Oregon
West Virginia	5 Nevada3
Kentucky1	

East Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas did not vote.

The XVIIth Congressional Dis-

trictomerar	
Johnston, D. Cambria	BARKER, U 1,88 2,89 2,83 1,61 9,22 8,71
Barker's official majority	50
SHERMAN is again victoriou	s! A brie

dispatch from Nashville announces that Hood was defeated on the 3d inst., in attempting to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of the Blue Water. So the -The above figures give a Dem. ma last effort, the grand invasion, which Jeff. jority of about 70, a net Union gain of Davis threatened and Hood undertook

be heard from, which gave in October | From North Carolina we have the immajority in the county on the Rome Vote Plymouth has again been captured by our will exceed 900; taking the Soldiers' troops. The possession of this point in-Vote into the count, it will not be over sures the naval and military possession of Albemarle Sound and adjacent country.

The Late Election --- Result in the State.

. The official vote of the October election is not yet all in, but enough is known to insure a Union majority in the State of at least 15,000.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, w extract the following carefully prepared and no doubt correct list of Congressmen and members of the Legislature chosen, from which it appears that out of twentyfour Congressmen, we have elected beyond dispute sixteen, with three others who have been temporarily cheated out of their certificates by the decision of Copperhead ted befere the fraud was discovered, and judges of election, and twenty State Senators out of thirty-three, and sixty-four members of the House of Representatives out of one bundred.

CONGRESS. Following are the Union members of

Congress elected: II-Charles O'Niell, Union. III-Leonard Myers, Union. IV-Wm. D. Kelley, Union. V-M. Russell Thaver, Union. VII-John M. Broomall, Union, IX-Thaddeus Stevens, Union. XIII-Ulysses Mercur, Union. XIV-George F. Miller, Union. XVI-Wm. N. Koontz, Union. XVII-A. A. Barker, Union. XVIII-S. F. Wilson, Union.

XIX-G. W. Scofield, Union. XX-C. V. Culver, Union. XXII-J. K. Morehead, Union. XXIII -Thomas Williams, Union. XXIV-Geo. V. Lawrence, Union.

Here are 16 members of Congress elected by the Union party, who will obtain their certificates under the broad seal of the Governor.

Members elected by the soldiers' vote, but defrauded by copperhead judges of election-12th District, W. W. Ketcham; 21st District, Smith Fuller.

Union member elected, but cheated out of his seat-10th District, Howell Fisher. Meyer Strouse, the present copperhead member, has been returned as elected, but fraudulent votes have already been discovered, cast in Schuylkill county, sufficient to give Mr. Fisher his seat, and the Union members in the next Congress will do full justice in the matter.

The copperheads elected are: I-Samuel J. Randall, Dem. VI-B. M. Boyer, Dem. VIII-S. E. Ancona, Dem. Johnson, Dem. XV-A. J. Glossbrenner, Dem. RECAPITULATION.

" Copperheads.....5 In the present Congress the delegation is equally divided. A gain of nine Union

The following is a complete list of the members in the next Senate, viz : First-Jeremiah Nichols, Union. Second-Jacob Ridgway, Union. Third-C. M. Donovan, Democrat. Fourth-George Connell, Union.

Fifth-Horace Royer, Union; Wilmer Vorthington, Union. Sixth-O. P. James, Democrat. Seventh-George P. Schell, Democrat Eighth-Heister Clymer, Democrat. Ninth-Wm. M. Randall, Democrat. Tenth-H. B. Beardslee, Democrat. Eleventh-William J. Turrell, Union. Twelfth-J. B. Stark, Democrat. Thirteenth-Stephen Wilson, Union. Fourteenth-Charles H. Shriner,* U. Fifteenth--D. Montgomery, Democrat. Sixteenth-Benj. Champneys, Union;

ohn M. Dunlap, Union. Eighteenth-G. H. Bucher, Democrat Nineteenth-W. M'Sherry, Democrat. Twentieth-G. W. Householder, Union. Twenty-first-Louis W. Hall, Union;

Kirk Haines, Union. Twenty-second-T. St. Clair, Union. Twenty-third-W. A. Wallace, Dem. Twenty-fourth-John Latta, Democrat. at their late in Twenty-fifth-J. L. Graham, Union; true metal:

hos. J. Bigham, Union. Twenty-sixth-William Hopkins, Dem. Twenty-seventh-C. C. M'Candless, U. Twenty-eighth-Thos. Hoge, Union.

Twenty-ninth-Morrow B. Lowry, U. RECAPITULATION.

Union majority, 7; gain, 6.

in order to defeat Mr. Shriner, but the personal or political: Union Senate will give the legally elected member his seat.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia-1st, William Foster, U. 2d, William H. Ruddiman, Union; 3d, Samuel Josephs, Democrat; 4th, W. W. Watt, Union; 5th, Joseph T. Thomas, Union; 6th, James Freeborn, Union; 7th, Thomas Cochran, Union; 8th, James N. Kerns, Union; 9th, George A. Quigley, Democrat; 10th, S. S. Pancoast, Union; 11th, Franklin D. Sterner, Union; 12th, Luke T. Sutphin, sr., Union; 13th, Chas. Donnelly, Democrat; 14th, Francis Hood Union; 15th, George De Haven, Union 16th, William F. Smith, Union; 17th, Edward G. Lee, Union; 18th, James Miller, Union.

Delaware-Edward Tyson, Union. Chester-Nathan Pennypacker, Union; William B. Waddell, Union; Nathan J. Sharpless, Union.

Montgomery-Dr. A. D. Markley, Edwin L. Satterthwait, Democrat. Bucks-Luther Calvin, Francis W. Headman, Democrat.

Democrat. Northampton-O. Rice, Samuel Skin spirit of infidelity and secession. ner, Democrat.

Carbon and Monroe-Peter Gilbert,

Wayne and Pike-Wm. M. Nelson, Democrat. Luzerne-Harry Hakes, Anthony Gra-

dy, Daniel Seybert, Democrat. Susquehanna and Wyoming-George H. Wells, Peter M. Osterhout, Union. Bradford and Sullivan-Joseph Marsh,

Lorenzo Grinnell, Union. Lycoming, Union and Snyder-Samuel H. Orwig, Samuel Alleman, G. B. Manly,

Columbia and Montour-Williamson H. Jacoby, Democrat. Northumberland-Truman H. Purdy,

Tioga and Potter-A. G. Olmstead, J

W. Guernsey, Union. Clinton, etc.-A. C. Noyes, Democrat. Centre-Cyrus T. Alexander, Dem. A. Swope, John Balsbach, Union.

Boyer, John Dormer, Democrat. Berks-John Missimer, Frederick Harner, Henry B. Rhoads, Democrat. Lancaster-Elias Billingfelt, R. W.

Shenk, Day Wood, Charles Dommos, U. Lebanon-Isaac Hoffer, Union. Dauphin-H. C. Alleman, Daniel Kaiser, Union. York-John F. Spangler, James Cam-

eron, Democrat. Cumberland-John D. Bowman. Dem. Perry and Franklin-A. K. M'Clure, Union; J. M'D. Sharp, Democrat. Adams-James Marshall, Democrat.

Somerset, Bedford and Fulton-Moses A. Ross, David B. Armstrong, Union. Blair-Joseph G. Adlum, Union. Cambria-Cyrus L. Pershing, Dem. Clearfield, etc.-T. Jefferson Boyer, D. Clarion and Jefferson-W. W. Barr, D. Armstrong-John W. M'Kee, Union. Indiana and Westmoreland-George E. mith, Jas. R. M'Affee, Jas. M'Elroy, U.

Fayette-Thos. B. Searight, Dem. Greene-Rose, Democrat. Washington and Beaver-M. S. Quay R. R. Reed, James R. Kelley, Union. Allegheny-John P. Glass, Robert A. Colville, Alfred Slack, Samuel Chadwick, George Y. M'Kee, Hans B. Herron, U. Mercer, Lawrence and Butler-Charles Koonce, Samuel M'Kinley, John H. Neg-

ley, Wm. Haslett, Union. Venango and Warren—Wm. H. Burgwin, W. D. Brown, Union. Crawford-John D. Sturdivant, George

H Bemus, Union. Erie-J. R. Cochran, Moses Hill, U. RECAPITULATION.

National Union members, 64; Democrats, 36; Union majority, 28.

have also cast the soldiers' vote aside, for the purpose of electing their representative in that district, but the Union men will take their seats as legally elected members. BECAPITULATION. Union. Cops.

Senate......20 House......64 Last year the complexion of the Legislature was as follows: Senate......17 Union majority this year......35

A gain of 28 members of Legislature. Where, oh! where are the tremendous copperhead gains we heard so much about immediately succeeding the election !

Resolutions of the Blairsville District Preachers' Association, M. E. Church.

The subjoined resolutions, passed by the Preachers' Association of the Blairsville District, Meth. Episcopal Church, at their late meeting, have the ring of the

in a life and death struggle for its very ports to the Rebellion, and that the North existence, and seems to be trembling in estimated too lightly the coerced fidelity the balance of destiny, it becomes every of the slave. So it would seem. We are freeman to clearly define his position : and | willing to concede that there are good whereas Christian ministers have the same | reasons for not too speedily adopting the Union Senators, 20; Democratic, 13; rights of citizenship with others, and are conclusion that slaves cannot be made to under obligation to declare the whole be fighting soldiers on the side of the [*The copperhead judges of Lycoming | counsel of God, and would be criminal if | Rebellion. county have thrown the soldiers' vote out, | they did not reprobate every sin, whether

Resolved, 1st, That this Association reaffirms its unswerving loyalty to the Government, its determined rebuke to the spirit of secession North or South, and pledges its sympathy and prayers to the on trial in Indianapolis, for participation subjugation of the rebels in arms, and the in a treasonable conspiracy, turned State's suppression of this unholy rebellion.

Resolved, 2d, That we recognize Slavery of the schemes of the order. as the prime cause of the rebellion, and have a free country for a free people.

Resolved, 3d, That it is the duty of

Christian ministers, irrespective of frowns | Major General to command it. or favors, to cry aloud and spare not; to expose every sin, whether committed in the wicked shall not be unpunished."

Resolved, 4th, That the studied and ma-

published in the P. C. Advocate, and in the loyal papers within the bounds of the Blairsville District.

M. W. DALLAS, S. Y. KENNEDY,

Will the Slaves fight for the Rebellion.

It seems highly probable that the men who manage the desperate affairs of the Rebellion, will seriously undertake to bring into the field an army of colored troops. Of course they will be slaves, but they will have the promise of freedom in case the independence of the South is gained .-Possibly the unreserved promise of freedom will be made, and perhaps something by way of pay and soil added.

So far as we have seen, this scheme is Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata-John objected to in the South, not on account of the hazards, or because of doubts of the Schuylkill-Michael Weaver, Joshua slaves' fidelity, but because it will be the destruction of slavery. The Richmond Enquirer accuses a Raleigh objector of loving the institution more than Southern independence; and we have seen it repeatedly intimated that if independence can be thus purchased the South must prepare to make the sacrifice. This argument and appeal pre-suppose success as certain; nothing is said of what would be the effect on the institution in case the scheme failed and independence not won; the fact is kept out of sight that it may fail, and that there would be no new resort. Thus it plainly appears that it is the last card the South is about to play, by arming the

The question recurs, will the slaves fight on the side of the rebellion, even with the promise of freedom, pay and soil? On the solution of this important problem, it is useless to deny, no little depends. It is clear the rebels think they will. Everything depends on the degree of restraint, coercion and discipline that can be brought to bear upon every individual black man. We have seen the South, in the expressive language of Gen. Grant, rob the cradle and the grave, to keep up the Southern armies. We have seen the white population submit to tyranny not less grinding than that would be which transferred the slaves to the ranks, and which has ever been over them. It is an indisputable fact that the white population of the South would yield the contest at once, but are made to fight on, while daily-increasing exhaustion renders the condition of the non-combatant population truly hopeless. Now, the question arises, will not the despotism that has done this, that has brought and rigidly holds the white pop-The copperhead judges in Lycoming ulation of the South to this point, that has grasped everything and silenced complaint -will not a despotism that is absolute suffice to make the slaves fight as willingly as a large proportion of the white con-scripts? Will the blacks be more prompt to desert than white men who are hopeless and despairing, many of whom never were for the rebellion? Will their opportunities for deserting be better, even though their disposition be greater? On the contrary, will they not be more carefully guarded, and extraordinary precautions taken to make them, as machines, move and do at the word of command?

Admitting all the probabilities concerning the disposition of the slaves to desert and the strong provocations to infidelity, there are many reasons for conceding that the Rebel leaders do not over-estimate their power to reduce them to obedience even in the ranks of the Rebellion. That the slaves would be organized into independent commands, is not probable, but interspersed with white regiments, and commanded by white officers. It may be useful to remember that the North at the outset of the Rebellion expected too much concerning the disposition of the slaves to rise when the white population should be withdrawn. Long years of oppression had degraded them to a lower depth than we had supposed, and we have learned how little manhood slavery had left to its victims. The South boasted that the to take the place of that which has been Whereas, Our country is still engaged slaves would be the most serviceable sup- so easily counterfeited.

Startling Developments!

Horace Heffern, Deputy Grand Com mander of the Order of Sons of Liberty iu Indiana, who for some weeks has been evidence, and made a startling revelation

He said nobody but Democrats had been shall rejoice when this sin against God admitted into the order, or would be if and humanity is utterly destroyed, and we | they applied; he confirmed the previous evidence of the military organization in the order, and of the appointment of a

He said that a Committee of thirteen was appointed to prepare an insurrection, an individual or collective capacity, be- and that the insurrection was intended to lieving that "though hand join in hand, release the Rebel prisoners in the Northwest, arm them from the Government arsenals, overturn the State Government, lignant abuse heaped upon Christian min- kill Gov. Morton, or hold him as a hostage isters by unprincipled and scheming poli- for captured insurrectionists, and then ticians and the "Satanic press," meets our form the North-west into a separate Conunqualified reprehension and contempt.

form the North-west into a separate Confederacy. Heffern further swore that the of H. Kinkead, Esq., Administrator of the Resolved, 5th, That the unwarrantable Committee of Thirteen had appointed ten estate of William Wherry, dec'd., hereby no and persistent assaults made upon the men to kill Gov. Morton; and a few days tifies all persons interested, that he will attend church for her devotion to the govern- since the Governor received a letter signed to the duties of said appointment at his office Lehigh—Nelson Weiser, J. F. Kline, ments, and the speaking evil of ministers and magistrates, have their origin in the Northampton—O. Rice, Samuel Skin. spirit of infidelity and secession. Resolved, 6th, That these resolutions be of the order, was to take Gov. M.'s place. | Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1864.

Transmission of Money by Mail.

The postal money order system went into operation at certain designated points throughout the country, on the 1st of November. It is intended to promote public convenience by affording a cheap, immediate and safe agency for the transmission through the mails of small sums of money, for which bank drafts cannot readily be procured. The mode by which safety is secured consists in leaving out of the order the name of the payee or party for whom the money is intended. In this respect a money order differs from an ordinary bank draft or check. When a money order is applied for, the postmaster will furnish the applicant with a printed form of application, in which the latter will enter all the particulars of amount, name, address, &c., required to be stated in the money order and advice. From the items contained in such application, the postmaster will fill up the money order and also the corresponding form of advice.

The order, when completed, is handed to the applicant, upon payment of the sum expressed therein, and of the fee chargesble thereon, which fee must invariably be paid in money, postage stamps not being seceivable therefor. By the mail immediately following the issue of a money order, the postmaster transmits the corresponding advice to the postmaster at the office upon which it is drawn. The latter is thus furnished, before the order itself can be presented, with all necessary information

to detect fraud, if any should be attempted. Any office may draw upon any other office in the list of money order offices for a sum, upon one order, from one dollar to thirty dotlars. But when a larger sum than the latter is required, additional orders to make it up must be obtained.

Rates of commission charged for money

On orders not exceeding \$10......10 cents. Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20.....15 cents. Over \$20 and up to \$30 20 cents.

No money will be received for orders except coin, United States notes, or notes of the National banks, and orders cannot be paid in any other currency. A money order is rendered invalid unless it is presented to the postmaster upon whom it is drawn within ninety days from its date; but the Postmaster General can issue . new order on the application of the payed upon the payment of a second fee. The same course is to be pursued in case the order is lost. In this case, the payee is to furnish a statement, under oath, that the order has been lost or destroyed, accompanied by the certificate of the postmaster that it has not been paid, and will not be paid if thereafter presented. The payee may transfer his order to another person by endorsing it upon the back .-Persons therefore residing at places other than those designated in the list of money order offices, can avail themselves of the advantages of this system; but an order cannot be endorsed twice.

In commencing the operation of the system, it has been deemed expedient to begin with the larger post offices only .-The total number of money order post offices in the United States is one hundred and thirty-nine. Should circumstances warrant, the number will speedily be increased.

The question of the return of Georgia to the Union is being widely agtated in that State. Meetings were held among the loyal men of Atlanta, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to proceed to the capital of the State and visit influential men, with a view to counsel the withdrawal of the State from the Confederacy.

Arrangements are being made to furnish soldiers in the Army of the Potomac, and sailors on blockade, with a dinner on Thanksgiving day. Contributions in money and poultry are pouring in

The Treasury Department contemplates issuing a new fractional currency,

The immigration last year into this country amounted to six thousand persons. Both Irish and English show an increasing disposition to visit America.

A wealthy cooper in Wilmington, Del., shot a man in that city recently Conjugal troubles caused the difficulty.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will sell, on the premises, on MONDAY, 14th NOVEMBER next, at one o'clock, P. M.: A that certain FARM, situate in Cambria tp. two miles east of Ebensburg, adjoining land of John Evans, (Smith,) William James, Patrick Farren, and others, late the estate of David M. Evans, deceased, containing 125 acres, about 40 acres of which are cleared, and having thereon a Frame Dwelling House, a Stable or Hay House, and a young and thrifty Orchard TERMS OF SALE: Onethird of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale; one-third in one year thereafter, with interest; and the remaining third to be charged upon the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow during her life, and the principal to the heirs at her death—secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

WILLIAM JAMES, Guardian of the minor children of David M. [October 27, 1864. Evans, deceased.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands