



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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.

UNION PARTY NOMINATIONS. EDITOR-GENERAL: Maj.-Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT. SURVEYOR-GENERAL: Colonel JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

STATE SENATOR: HARRY WHITE, of Indiana county.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Union County Convention are requested to assemble at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER, next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the ensuing election, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the Convention. GEO. M. READE, August 24, 1865. President.

The Grand Jury of Franklin county have found true bills against M'Cauley and other rebels, indicted for burning Chambersburg. A requisition has been made for their rendition to the Governor of this State.

HON. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman of the Union Central Committee of this State, has called a meeting of the members of the Committee, to take place at No. 1105 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, on Thursday, August 31st, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of organization and the transaction of such other business as may claim their attention.

VOTER, if, on the day of the October election, any man ask you why you support John F. Hartranft, tell him because Hartranft was willing, in the hour of his country's danger, to abandon the mischievous dogmas of his old political faith, that he might the better aid in the vindication of the Constitution and the Laws, in the effort to sustain the national authority. And if any man ask of the same voter why he supports Jacob M. Campbell, answer he was willing to do battle in defense of his political principles.

The Democratic State Convention met in Harrisburg on Thursday last, to nominate a State ticket. Robert L. Johnston, Esq., of Ebensburg, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, permanent Chairman. On the third ballot, Col. W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, and editor of the Democrat newspaper published there, was nominated for Auditor General; and on the third ballot, Lieut.-Col. John P. Linton, of Johnstown, was nominated for Surveyor General. A platform was adopted, which we publish elsewhere. Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, was appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee. Philip Collins is the member for this district.

Hon. K. L. Blood.

The Brookville Republican, published at the home of Mr. Blood, thus announces the nomination of that gentleman for State Senator in this District:

"We learn that the Hon. K. L. Blood, of this place, has been placed in nomination by the opposition party for the office of State Senator. We had rather he had not been chosen as the standard bearer of that defunct party in this district, for he is certainly to experience an overwhelming defeat, and we would rather some other person would have to endure the humiliation than one of our townsmen. Mr. Blood certainly does not entertain a single hope of success. The political complexion of the district forbids that; besides the party to which he belongs has lost its prestige. Its course during the war has been such that its successful close has precipitated irretrievable ruin upon it. Mr. Blood was very decided in his opposition to the war. He sinks with the party to which he belongs, and no amount of influence which he can bring to bear will reverse the verdict of the people, which consigns every prominent opposer of the war to political forgetfulness; besides his competitor, Gen. White, is very popular. When the government was assailed, he not only favored the course of self-defence it adopted, but he boldly met the assailants on the field of conflict, and offered his blood and life, if required, for its defence. And the men who thus threw themselves between the country and those who attempted to destroy it, and received the shock of the fearful onslaught, are the men whom the people delight to honor.—We repeat that we are sorry that Mr. Blood has been selected as the victim to be sacrificed in the pending campaign."

Colonel Jacob M. Campbell.

The importance of the pending political campaign in this State, and the enthusiasm everywhere created among loyal men by the nomination of two distinguished soldiers for the only offices to be filled this year by general ticket, naturally call for more than a brief reference to the antecedents and characteristics of our standard-bearers.

Jacob M. Campbell is a native of that old Whig stronghold, Somerset county, where he was born just forty-four years ago. When a mere youth, his parents removed to Allegheny city, where he went to school until 1835. In that year, being fourteen years old, he became an apprentice in the office of the Somerset Whig, a Democratic newspaper, in which he remained until he had mastered as much of the printing business as could be learned in a country office of that day. In 1840 he left Somerset and worked for some time "at case" in the office of the Literary Examiner, a monthly magazine of considerable merit published in Pittsburgh. From here our "jour printer" found his way to New Orleans and into another printing-office.—But his active nature was not satisfied. The steamboat trade on the lower Mississippi presented in 1840, as does the oil business in 1865, tempting inducements to enterprising spirits who care less for hard knocks than for the substantial benefits which they sometimes produce.—Laying down his composing stick, the boy of nineteen became a steamboatman, and for several subsequent years filled successively the positions of clerk, mate and part owner of a vessel, always, however, making Pennsylvania his home, which he frequently visited. In 1847 the iron business of our State attracted his attention, and he embarked in it at Brady's Bend. In the same year he married. In 1851 he followed the course of empire to California, but did not long remain there, and in 1853 we find him in Johnstown, assisting in the construction of our mammoth rolling-mill. With this splendid enterprise he remained connected up to the breaking out of the war, holding all the time an important and responsible position. He was one of the few men who knew how to build and manage successfully the greatest iron establishment in the Union.

In April, 1861, Fort Sumter was bombarded and the first call appeared for volunteers to "rally round the flag." At the time Mr. Campbell was first lieutenant of a volunteer company in Johnstown, and this company at once tendered its services to the Governor. It was the first company to enter Camp Curtin. Upon the organization of the Third regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant Campbell was appointed Quartermaster, a position which he filled with great acceptability until the regiment was discharged. On the 28th of July he was mustered out of service, and on the 30th was commissioned to recruit a regiment. In due time the regiment was raised, the companies composing it having been mainly recruited through Col. Campbell's individual exertions. Eight of the companies were recruited in Cambria and Somerset counties, and two in Lehigh and Northampton counties. The regiment was designated the Fifty-Fourth.

For two years this regiment performed the arduous duty of guarding sixty miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and while thus engaged really protected the Maryland and Pennsylvania border from Rebel invasion and guerrilla outrages. It is a fact which may not be generally known to Pennsylvanians that to the Fifty-fourth regiment they owe much of the security they enjoyed in their persons and property during 1862 and 1863, the two most critical years of the war. The position of the Fifty-fourth was, at all times, an exceedingly trying and dangerous one, requiring the exercise of the utmost vigilance and the soundest discretion. During its guardianship of the railroad, it was frequently engaged in skirmishes with the enemy, and upon more than one occasion gave timely and valuable information of his movements and designs. In addition to his ordinary duties as commander of the regiment, Col. Campbell was almost daily called upon during this period to decide disputes between Rebels and Unionists residing along the line of the railroad, and it is no exaggeration to say that in no instance was justice cheated or rascality rewarded. It is not our assertion merely, but the testimony of all who are cognizant of the facts, that the commander of the Fifty-Fourth manifested on all occasions the possession of judicial talent of a high order. Of his purely executive ability, the successful and always satisfactory manner in which the regiment guarded those sixty miles of railroad in a hostile territory is the only proof that we need to cite. We had almost omitted to mention that from March, 1863, until March, 1864, Col. Campbell was in command of the Fourth brigade, First division, Eighth army corps, in which was his own regiment.

Early in 1864, Gen. Sigel took command of the Department of West Virginia, and moved with all his available troops to Martinsburg, preparatory to a movement upon the Shenandoah Valley. In a reorganization of the troops which took place, Col. Campbell, at his own request, returned to the command of his regiment. At the battle of New Market, May 15th, the regiment suffered severely. It occupied the extreme left of the line, and was last to leave the field. Under Hunter the regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Piedmont, June 5th, again occupying the left of the line, and this time flanking the enemy's right and attacking him in the rear. After the battle Col. Campbell was assigned to the command of a brigade, and as a special favor his own regiment was transferred to it, that it might remain under its old commander. The brigade suffered heavily in the attack

upon the entrenchments at Lynchburg, and covered the retreat of Hunter's army when the attack failed. July 24th, the brigade participated in the battle of Winchester, and upon the fall of Col. Mulligan Col. Campbell took command of his division. He continued in its command until its consolidation into a brigade, consequent upon its many losses in killed and wounded, and afterward commanded the brigade. After Sheridan came to the head of the Department, he participated in the engagements in the Shenandoah under that renowned chieftain until he was mustered out of service, nearly two months after the expiration of his three years' term of enlistment. His total period of service, including the three months' campaign, it will thus be seen, covered nearly three years and a half.

Col. Campbell's record as a politician will bear examination. Reared in the school of Jackson Democracy, he voted in 1844 for Polk and Dallas. In 1848, however, he abandoned the party which, he had become convinced, was the champion of slavery extension and the foe to Pennsylvania's best interests, and voted for the Free Soil candidates, Van Buren and Adams. His residence in the South had shown him the evils of slavery, and he therefore gave his vote against the party which sought its extension. In 1852 he voted again for the Free Soil nominees, Hale and Julian, and in 1856 was the delegate from Cambria county to the Fremont Convention. He took an active part in advocating Republican principles in his own county during that year, and at once took rank with the people of the county as a politician of fairness, ability and zeal. His influence in county politics continued to be felt during succeeding years. In 1859 he was presented by the Republicans of Cambria for the Senatorial nomination in the district then composed of Cambria, Blair and Clearfield, and a little more than one month ago he was again unanimously selected as the choice of the Union party of Cambria for Senator from the district composed of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson. That he was not nominated on either occasion by the district conference was not owing to a want of appreciation of his worth and services, but to the supposed superior claims of the county which was honored with the nomination.

Such is, in detail, the private and public record of our candidate for Surveyor General. If it is not a brilliant one, it is, at least, consistent, manly and patriotic.

Of Col. Campbell's mental and moral characteristics it becomes us to say but little. He is a shrewd business man, a public-spirited citizen, a good worker, and an honest man. Without having enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, he is, nevertheless, one of the best read men in the State. He is a clear thinker, and remarkably cool and cautious in judgment. In a long acquaintance we have rarely known him to err in his estimate of public men or the wisdom of public measures. He is a man of marked sagacity. His social characteristics are of that class which never fails to create the warmest friendships and to command the respect of all. That he is worthy of the office for which he has been nominated is conceded by those who know the man. That he and his gallant colleague, General Hartranft, will be elected by overwhelming majorities, is already a foregone conclusion.

Speech of Maj.-Gen. Hartranft.

The people of Norristown, last week, serenaded the Hero of Fort Steadman, now the Union candidate for Auditor General. After a congratulatory speech by Benjamin F. Hancock, Gen. Hartranft responded to the calls of the people as follows:

"MY FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I thank you most sincerely for this compliment to-night. It assures me that you endorse my past public life and that I hold your confidence and support in the public contest soon to be inaugurated. I also thank you, Mr. Hancock, for the kind mention of my military history. Of this I will not speak nor detain you by a moment. "As a soldier I feel it my duty to give my humble aid to the great party which has during the rebellion so nobly supported the Government in the struggle for its existence and national honor. It put forth its strong arm and assisted the Government in filling our depleted ranks. If this had not been done we would still be digging in front of Petersburg, or perhaps been compelled to accept a dishonorable peace. To do this in a righteous cause would have been a disgrace to every soldier. If the soldier is true to himself he must be true to the Union party. His pension list, his bounty for his early enlistment, his right of suffrage, his protection through life, all appeal to him. "I need not say that every effort should be made now to protect and encourage labor. You well understand that it is the wealth of a nation. And, while this is so, also from patriotic considerations see that the returned soldier is honorably employed. It is the highest favor that can be bestowed upon him or his country.—He will then soon forget his camp life and become an industrious and prosperous citizen. "The military power of the rebellion is crushed, I may say forever, and the nation looms up amidst the ruins more grand and powerful than it ever seemed before. But remember the spirit of rebellion is still alive and must be most carefully guarded. Let it be shorn of all political power, for in that is concealed all its strength and danger. "I hope soon to see the immense armies of the North and South engaged in civil and peaceful pursuits, all adding their energy to restore our happy, glorious country to its former wealth and prosperity. Allow me again to return my thanks for your compliment."

The Democratic Platform.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, at their late State Convention, adopted the following Platform:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, are now, as we have always been, faithful to the Union of the States, opposing the secession of the South with all our influence, and having no sympathy or association whatever with any party in the North which plotted against the Union and pronounced the Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

Second, That if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed, the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor, without the slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war. But when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in the South, and the advent of one of these parties into the seats of power made war a fact which we could not counteract, we sustained the Federal authorities in good faith, asking nothing at their hands except a decent respect for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs, but in both these particulars we were disappointed and betrayed.

Third, That the Constitution established by our revolutionary fathers is entitled to our unqualified respect and obedience; the oath to support it is binding, religiously, morally, legally, at all times, under all circumstances, and in every part of the country; upon all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, as well as upon private citizens; it is only by a strict observance of its provisions, and a rigid enforcement of its obligations in all the States, that we can hope for union, liberty or peace. He who wilfully violates it, or counsels violation by others, is a public enemy and dishonest man.

Fourth, That among the rights guaranteed to us by the plainest words of the Constitution are these: Free press, freedom from arbitrary arrest and illegal imprisonment, trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, the perfect immunity of all persons not in the army or navy from any species of punishment for crime or pretended crime which is not the legal consequence of a legal conviction by an impartial jury, the absolute subordination of all military power to the civil authority, and the privilege of white citizens to vote at the State elections, according to laws of the State.

Fifth, That we fully concur with President Johnson in the conviction expressed by him in 1860 and repeated several times since, that the Federal Government is sovereign within its proper sphere; that it acts not through or upon the States but directly upon individuals; that the States could not absolve the people from their federal obligations; that the State ordinances of secession were nullities, and, therefore, when the attempted revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had been before. Their people were bound to the same duties and clothed with the same rights, excepting, of course, such rights as individuals had legally forfeited by their own acts in the meantime, and we hereby declare that so far as we can prevent it, the resumption of their proper places in the Union by those States, some of whose citizens were lately in rebellion, shall not be impeded or delayed by the unlawful interference of that faction at the North which was always hostile to the Union, which now pronounces it legally desolated, and which is malignantly laboring to prevent its restoration.

Sixth, That the effort now making by certain persons to use the power of the Federal Government with a view to force negro suffrage on the States against the will of the people and contrary to existing laws, is not only a high crime against the Constitution, but a deliberate and wicked attempt to put the States of this Union (all of them more or less and some of them entirely) under the domination of negroes, to Africanize a large portion of the country, and degrade the white race, morally and socially, as well as politically to the low level of the black. We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to govern itself, nor surrender the destinies of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put ourselves under their guardianship, nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited from our fathers, and we exhort our brethren in other States to take up the same attitude and maintain it firmly.

Seventh, That we will support President Johnson in every just effort he may make to place all the States in their proper positions, to give to them a fair representation in Congress, to save them from the curse of negro-equality; he shall have our hearty approval when he inflicts legal punishment by means of legal tribunals upon offenders against the United States, and we will be with him in every means which look to the maintenance of the public credit. But our full approval of his administration can be founded only in the belief that he will execute the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law in all parts of the country; that he will not allow the military to interfere with State elections; that he will punish kidnapping and robbery through the legal authorities, whether committed by Federal officers or private citizens, and that he will suffer no person to be murdered by Military Commission, and upon these measures there can be no compromise; he that is not for us is against us.

Eighth, That in view of our enormous national debt, the great weight of our State taxes, and the local burdens imposed upon us in divers ways, economy and retrenchment becomes an important duty of all our representatives, and to this end the vast standing army now on foot ought to be disbanded, the navy should be reduced, and the corrupt and extrava-

gant practices lately introduced into the Government should be totally abolished.

Ninth, That our revenue laws need to be carefully revised in such manner, that while the public credit will be maintained and the national honor preserved, taxation will be equal and just.

Tenth, That the gallant soldiers of the Republic, who so nobly risked their lives in defense of the Union and the Constitution, merit and will receive the undying gratitude of the American people. Living, they shall live in our warmest affections, and dying, their memories will be cherished for all time to come. To say, as our political opponents do, they fought and bled and died mainly for the freedom of the negro, is a gross insult to their patriotism and an outrage which will be indignantly resented by their surviving comrades through the ballot box.

Eleventh, That the noble manner in which the Democratic press of this Commonwealth have contended in defense of the liberties of the nation, amid trials and difficulties almost unparalleled, is deserving of our grateful recognition, and should entitle it to the encouragement of every constitution-loving citizen.

Twelfth, That we reaffirm our adherence to the Monroe Doctrine.

The Surviving "Twin."

The Chicago Convention of 1860 in the "platform" which was there adopted, used very plain language in reference to the "twin barbarisms, slavery and polygamy." The former has in less than five years from the assemblage of that body, by a process violent and unexpected when the declaration was adopted, passed away as a national institution. From all the States in which it existed except two it has been eradicated. Kentucky and Delaware alone exist as slave States, and so far as the disposition of the remaining States in reference to the expiration of this barbarism has been ascertained, but one other, New Jersey, desires that the crime against human nature shall continue. In regard to the other barbarism, polygamy, we have thus far contented ourselves with the protests of a political convention and the passage of a prohibitory law by Congress, which remains upon the statute book, without any attempt ever having been made to enforce it.—Admit that it will be difficult to vindicate this statute and to put it in operation against the populous State, and we admit that it was folly to have passed it. It was, in fact, brought into Congress with no sincerity, and it was not sanctioned because there was any degree of feeling upon the subject of polygamy. It was considered to be necessary to stand rigid before the world, so far as mere declarations were concerned, and therefore upon the statute book the United States are all right. The record against polygamy is clear. "There is a law against it," and although it is a dead letter, it is supposed the United States should be acquitted of all responsibility for a great crime. Thus stands this question in its moral and legal aspect, and whilst the surviving barbaric twin is growing fat and gaining strength, our own Government is looking on with an easy indifference which is not satisfactorily accounted for. Emigrants are pouring into Utah with unceasing steadiness. They are strong, hearty, and, worst of all, fanatical. They have adopted Mormonism, no doubt conscientiously, according to the light which guides them. They are the obedient servants of a theocracy. They can be led into the most savage excesses at the will of their ecclesiastical superiors. The sanction of these leaders is all they require, and they are ready to sacrifice themselves at any moment, in obedience to spiritual command. Against a population of this bigoted character, more laws of an adverse character are of no avail. As a united people the Mormons have succeeded to all abuses of the Southerners. They have their pet sin, which, instead of being slavery, is polygamy. They believe in State rights, which they think gives them authority to regulate their institutions. They have once rebelled against the power of the United States, and are now better prepared for war than they were when Colonel Kane, with more luck than Horace Greely at Niagara, constituted himself a voluntary peace commissioner. That they are willing to undertake rebellion at any moment is undoubted, but they wait their opportunity. There would be little hope of being able to control this troublesome State were it not that the extraordinary mineral development of the Rocky Mountain region is building up a neighborhood to Utah, and preparing for service a hardy, rough set of men, who would be ready at any time to deal with the Mormons, and who would do their work effectively.

The trial of Wirze, the Avonville demon, is progressing in Washington city.

made the party a speech, and rendered his advantage, declaring that he had no wish to use it, which ended the affair.

Union State Central Committee

The following gentlemen comprise the Union State Central Committee for the ensuing year:

- Hon. John Cessna, Chairman, Bellefonte. Adams—Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, Clearfield. Allegheny—A. M. Brown, Col. Adams, Hills, Pittsburg. Armstrong—John L. Leech, Leechburg. Bradford—N. O. Goodrich, Towanda. Sullivan—W. W. Ackley, Tuscarora. Blair—Caleb Quisenberry, Tyrone. Cambria—A. C. Maffeo, Ebensburg. Carbon—Daniel Kabbas, Mauckport. Monroe—John G. Stokes, Stroudsburg. Centre—J. T. Johnson. Clarion—Col. B. J. Reed, Clarion. Forrest—L. Rodgers. Clearfield—John Patton, Curwinstown. Clinton—Dr. H. A. Litchenthaler, Haven. Cameron—H. T. Taggart, Emporium. Chester—Geo. M. Rupert, West Chester. Fulton—D. K. Wagoner, M'Connellsville. McKean. Crawford—S. N. Pettis, Meadville. Columbia—J. H. Ickler, Millville. Monticello—J. M. Shoop, Danville. Erie—Henry South, Ridgeway. Dauphin—Geo. Bergner, of Harrisburg. J. Miley, Middletown. Erie—Geo. W. Colton, Erie. Cumberland—Geo. Zion, Carlisle. Fayette—P. A. Johns, Uniontown. Huntingdon—Capt. Grace X. Blinn, Uniontown. Mifflin—Geo. H. Gallbraith. Juniata—L. C. Guss. Luzerne—E. H. Chase, Wilkesbarre. Westmoreland—W. H. Markle, Gettysburg. Delaware—Col. S. B. Thomas, Media. Lancaster—Col. O. J. Dickey, Peterstown. Greene—R. W. Downey, Waynesburg. Indiana—Col. Dan S. Porter. Beaver—M. Q. Gray. Lawrence—Hon. J. W. Wallace, Newburg. Montgomery—Col. Wm. B. Rambo, Johnstown. Mercer—S. H. Miller. Northampton—S. E. Cook, Jr. Easton. Lehigh—Amos Euting, Allentown. Schuylkill—Theo. Garretson, Pottsville. Lycoming—Clinton Lloyd, Williamsport. Snyder—Wm. P. Wagoner, Selkirk. Union—Maj. Wm. R. Foster, Millheim. Butler—John M. Thompson. York—Silas H. Berry. Somerset—Henry F. Schell. Perry—Wm. Lowther. Northumberland—J. B. Packer, Sunbury. Berks—Isaac Eckert, Reading, Del. Kitchen, Brumfittville. Venango—S. A. Thomas, Franklin. Lebanon—John George. Pike—Jacob Klenhaus, Millford. Tioga—M. H. Cobb, Wellsboro. Bucks—Caleb N. Taylor, Bristol. Washington—James B. Rule. Potter—M. W. McAlarney, Coudersport. Wyoming—S. Little. Bedford—Joseph R. Durbarrow. Philadelphia—Frank S. Johnson, Kennett Square. Freeborn, James Kertz, W. Hammerley, Charles Thompson, M. H. Dickinson and James Gilligan. Franklin—John Stewart, Chambersburg. Brig. Gen. James A. Ekin, Washington, D. C.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

IN THE POST OFFICE, at Ebensburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, August 1, 1865.

- Robt. Adams, Rev. E. F. Jones. Joseph Baiker, Adam Keele. Wm. W. Blair, C. Lilly. Miss Mary Elder, Alva Mangis. G. Cooper & Bro. 2, Juliann Montgomery. Mary Jane Cameron, John M. Donald. Thos. D. Dan, Adam Leiden. Miss Mary A. Diamond, George D. Price. Miss Sarah Davis, Catharine Park. Mrs. Sarah Delozier, Miss Tillie J. Igo. Charles Dress, Miss Catharine Rich. Richard D. Davis, Miss Mary Richard. Miss M. A. Elder, Geo. Shaffer. David R. Evans, Joseph Shoemaker. Miss A. M. George, Mrs. Hannah G. Holt. F. Galbraith, Mrs. Henry G. Glass. David F. Hammon, Mrs. Sarah Williams. Henry Haferty, Robert Wolf. Rich'd. M. Jones.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised 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 regulations:

1. Direct letters plainly to the street number, as well as the post office and State.
2. Head letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign name plainly with full name, and request that they be directed accordingly.
3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address is unknown, should be marked, in the 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.
5. Place the return address in the left-hand corner, with the word "Transient."
6. A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days, loss, written or printed with the writer's post office, and State, across the left-hand corner 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. August 1, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of David J. Evans, late of Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Wills of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment of their respective accounts, and those having claims against it will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. DAVID M. JONES, Executor. Cambria Tp., June 29, 1865-66.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The public are hereby notified that it is the time to order a winter's supply of coal. Cars on the Railroad are plenty, transportation easy, water in the season this may not be case. Send on your orders. Coal furnished at reduced rates from full prices. WM. THOMPSON, Henlock, Cambria co., Aug. 24, 1865.