

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and all nations.—Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.

FOR GOVERNOR: Major-General JOHN W. GEARY, FORMERLY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Who Shall Be County Superintendent?

We print on our outside page an article from the pen of State Superintendent Coburn concerning the qualifications necessary in County Superintendents, that every director, and every person interested in school affairs, and wishing success to the system, should carefully read.

Scarcely more than a month will elapse until the Directors throughout the State will meet in the county-seats of their respective counties, to commit for three years the cause of our educational system into the hands of either competent or incompetent men. What kind of a man will we have in Cambria county? Above and before all things else, let us have the best man that can be had, a properly educated man, an experienced and successful teacher, a man of good judgment and discreet action. We need, under all circumstances, an industrious, competent, faithful Superintendent, but now more than ever. Many of our schools are lagging behind the age, but still getting nearer and nearer to what they should be. The Superintendent now to be elected, should not only have the will, but the capacity, of getting our backward schools closer and closer to the front rank.

We have some very good, very successful teachers, throughout the county, some that are steadily moving on toward the first rank, and others who, in all honesty and kindness toward them, are unfit to have charge of a school. The first class are essential to the County Superintendent in working with him in localities where they are teaching, and in the management of institutes; the second need some one quick to perceive their good points, and equally quick to see their errors and correct them in a becoming manner; and the third require one that can lead and advise them. But all, to the end of harmony and success, should have over them as the first school officer of the county a man who will command respect because of his attainments, who is a good practical and theoretical teacher, proven so by actual and thorough trial in the schools of the first grade, and who, at an institute, whether district or county, can step forward and take the lead.

When so many of our schools are filled with young, inexperienced teachers, the man at the head should be of enlarged experience and known capability, for upon his shoulders will rest the task of organizing a corps of teachers fit for the times. To show the number of inexperienced teachers now in our schools, we publish the following figures: In 1861, the number of male teachers in the county was 114, and of female 88; in 1863, male teachers 82, and female 81; and in 1865, of the former 30, and the latter 132.—Some of the remaining thirty male teachers are doubtless also novices in the profession. So that we are safe in saying that not one-fourth the teachers of the county are guided by the light of experience. Directors, reflect! For the sake of our schools, our boys, our girls, lay politics, personal favor, and all minor things, aside, that the county may have the best man to be had for its next Superintendent of schools.

The Democratic Convention that met in Harrisburg, on the 5th inst., said in its sixth resolution:

"That the bold proclamation of the principles of the Constitution, and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual and freedmen's bureau veto messages of President Johnson, entitles him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country."

They also appointed and sent a committee to Washington to wait on the President and "endorse" certain of his actions, and of course to get direct or indirect endorsement in return. The committee the other day obtained an audience, and after presenting him with the foregoing resolution, were assuring him they intended no empty compliment; but he cut ceremonies very short by saying, "the wisest thing they could do was to go home and change their ticket." Some of the country people who only now and then see the papers, think that in 1863 Mr. Clymer found no man so foul as A. Johnson, Esq., now President, and that the latter retains a distinct recollection of the occurrence. This quarrel is between the President and his supporters. (?)

Tennessee Unionists.

Horace Maynard and Col. Stokes, Representatives elect from Tennessee, and Senator Fowler, from the same State, have gone to Connecticut to canvas for General Hawley, Union nominee for Governor, against English, the candidate of Copperhead Democracy. The Democracy claim to have the President's support. The fact is, however, that the President takes neither side of the Connecticut contest.—But these three Tennessee Unionists do take sides, and the side of Congress and the people. If the President can not rally round him the true men of his own State, what must he expect from the whole North?

The Income Tax.

There being no probability that Congress will take action with reference to amending the Income Tax in time to affect the next assessment, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has begun the preparation of blanks under the law as it now stands. The Assessors and Assistant Assessors are to be instructed to get ready immediately for assessment.

Justice to Pennsylvania.

The bill appropriating \$700,000 to Pennsylvania, to reimburse her for her expenditures in paying the troops mustered into the State service in 1863, to assist in repelling Lee's invading army, passed the House of Representatives on Friday, the 23d inst., after but brief debate.

A Different View.

From the Hollidaysburg Register. Last week, at the suggestion of a gentleman, who has taken some interest in the case, we published the following "personal." As for ourselves, we know nothing about the case referred to except the fact of the conviction and what we learn from these two accounts of it:

"Wm. McCreery, pardoned out of the Penitentiary to testify in the case of the Commonwealth against Buser and Houser, tried in Cambria county for the murder of Pollie Paul and Cassie Munday, has been arrested in Erie for passing counterfeit money. It seems to be an incorrigible scamp. It is scarcely safe to hang a dog on the testimony of such a witness, yet these two men were convicted upon the testimony of this wretch."

Since the publication of this, we have received the following communication from an eminent legal gentleman, who happened to be present and was an impartial observer of the trial:

MARCH 17th, 1866.—Dear Sir: In the last Register, I find a paragraph in relation to the reported arrest of Wm. McCreery, who was a witness on the Houser and Buser trial, which I had noticed in other papers, but without the concluding sentence, which appears to be your own. "It is scarcely safe to hang a dog on the testimony of such a witness, yet these two men were convicted upon the testimony of this wretch."

Assuming that an "arrest" and a charge of crime fixes McCreery's guilt (although there is presumption as old as the common law that every man is innocent until convicted,) a few facts will show what grave injustice may thus be thoughtlessly done to those who have the responsibility of administering criminal justice, and what "aid and comfort" may be thus rendered to two of as unmanly murderers as ever, in my opinion, shed human blood. I never saw a better jury empaneled on a homicide case.

1. It is not true that "these two men were convicted on the testimony of this wretch." His testimony was but a part of the evidence; and was in perfect harmony with the testimony of many other witnesses, and before corroborated by it.

2. His statement was of such a character, that it was and is difficult to see how he could have invented it—if there had been any disclosed motive to do so.

3. The warden was so well satisfied of the truth of the disclosure made by McCreery, immediately after the murder, that he joined in recommending his pardon for the purpose of testifying in the case.

4. I have since learned that it was a question of expediency, which was duly considered, whether McCreery, or one of several other convicts, should be taken out of prison to prove the same or like fact; and McCreery was selected, because his conduct had been good in prison, and his term nearly expired.

5. In two communications published by Buser in The Alleghanian since the conviction, he vents all his malice in abuse of other witnesses, without one word against McCreery, or one denial of his statement.

The Reading Journal, published at the home of Heister Clymer, the Democratic nominee for Governor, says:

"Against Mr. Clymer, personally, we have nothing to say—against him politically, we will have much to say in the course of the campaign. His record, fortunately for the people, is a public one, and he cannot hide it. He was the Vallandigham of Pennsylvania throughout the war, and when his votes, his speeches, his acts, are thoroughly ventilated, and the people—and especially the returned soldiers—come to know his political status, he will meet with a condemnation scarcely less overwhelming than was that which befell Vallandigham, when he ran for a similar office, two years ago, in the Buckeye State."

Our Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1866.

To the Editor of The Alleghanian:

Another week has passed without having given birth to any measure of more than ordinary importance in the line of legislation. It is true, the most important bill of the session—that in which the whole people of the Commonwealth have the greatest interest—the General Appropriation Bill, has been reported and acted upon in the House, but no one can tell, at this stage of action upon it, what may be its exact shape when it reaches the Executive for his approval. The disagreements between the two Houses, on this bill, invariably go to a Committee of Conference, who patch it up and make report, which report is, in all instances, adopted. There is one feature in the bill, as it passed the House, that deserves notice, and that is, that the pay of Senators and Representatives has been again increased, making it ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the present Session. So far as pay is concerned, the motto of members seems to be "Excelsior"—"onward and upward." It is much to be regretted that the same does not apply to honesty and purity in the business of law-making.

There is, on the contrary, a kind of sliding scale connected with this matter.—While "pay" goes up, "honesty" and "purity" go down. A few years ago, the maximum pay of a member of the Legislature was about four hundred dollars for the Session. Then, (to use a flash phrase,) "by a single turn of the wrist," it was made SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. Now, by a double turn of the same, it is proposed to make it the even ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and mileage, being about ten dollars per day. This is pretty rough on a people who are now willingly submitting to an enormous taxation to pay the debt necessarily contracted by the Government to perpetuate our glorious Union.

The following bill has passed both branches. It is a general bill, applying to every county in the Commonwealth.—As it changes the manner of voting in your county, I give it to you entire:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator and member of members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and to be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and to be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and to be labelled "Borough;" and each class be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert, in their election proclamation hereafter issued, the first section of this act.

It appears that Congress is about doing justice to Pennsylvania, by reimbursing her the \$800,000 advanced to pay the militia, called out by the Governor, at the solicitation of the President, to drive back the Rebel invaders in 1863. This money was borrowed by the Governor, from the Banks of the State, and, as Congress was so tardy in making provisions for its payment, the Legislature authorized it to be paid out of the State Treasury. Much credit is due to that old war-horse, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, for this act of simple justice to his State. He had the bill in charge, and passed it through the House of Representatives, in the face of a most violent opposition. I have not seen a list of the yeas and nays, but I have no doubt, he was "backed up" by the vote of your trusty and attentive member, Hon. A. A. Barker.

There is another proposition before Congress, in which many in your section of the State have a deep interest. I allude to the equalization of bounties. The modus operandi of reaching this desirable consummation has not, as yet, assumed a definite shape. One proposition is to place the volunteers who enlisted in 1861 and 1862 on the same footing as those who enlisted in after years; while another is to allow the former a monthly pay of eight and one-third dollars per month for the time served. I hope the former proposition will prevail, with a provision that, in cases in which companies or individuals who had been regularly mustered into the service of the United States for three years, and who were afterwards honorably discharged, by order of the War Department or other competent authority, shall receive the benefits of all the laws granting military bounties, notwithstanding the term of service of said companies or individuals may have been for a less time than two years. This would be doing justice to many who had enlisted for three years, or during the war,—who had been accepted and mustered into the United States service for specific duty, and who, by no act of theirs, were mustered out before the expiration of two years, thereby being deprived of one hundred dollars bounty provided by the act of 1862. It would also give them the same bounty as that of all other volunteer recruits of 1861 and 1862 that is proposed by the first proposition which I have named. I hope your Representative, Hon. A. A. Barker, who did so much in assisting in the organization of the several military companies in

your county from the beginning of the war, will direct his attention to this.

Both political parties seem to be preparing for the coming gubernatorial campaign in this State. There cannot be the semblance of a doubt as to the success of Maj.-Gen. John W. Geary.—The signs in the political horizon all portend his election. An unswerving determination is manifested on the part of the masses to do honor to the soldier, patriot, and honest man. All who enjoy his personal acquaintance must admit that, in the event of his election, his administration will be characterized by honesty and ability. Moreover, it will be a liberal administration—marked by a determination to "do justice" to all men—"though the heavens should fall." The rights of the minority will be respected, and those of the majority will be inflexibly maintained. I predict for him an unprecedented majority.

In a few weeks, there will be a clearing out in the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General. Then every Department on the Hill will be under Republican control. The responsibility of that party will be great, but it will be found to be equal to the emergency. Your correspondent has not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with General Hartman, the Auditor General elect. If, however, human testimony be a ground of belief, he certainly possesses all the requisite qualifications for the very important office to which he has been elected.—Rumor hath pointed out a few of his intended appointees. If it be correct that he designs selecting Gen. McCall, late of the army, Mr. Barns, now of the Board of Military Claims, and Mr. Davis, recently of the Surgeon General's Office, I can aver, from an intimate acquaintance with these gentlemen, that they are, individually and collectively, admirably qualified for positions in that Department.

As to the future Chief of the Surveyor General's Office, your readers want no endorsement. Col. Jacob M. Campbell is too well known to the people of Cambria county to require outside testimony in his behalf. He is one of yourselves, and is favorably known to all of you; yea, even to his political opponents. His success in life has been the result of prudence, economy, industry, and honesty, all of which have been controlled by sound common sense. Now, these characteristics are just such as should distinguish a Surveyor General. Col. Campbell will make a most popular officer. His new position will bring him in contact with the leading men from every section of the State, who can not fail to appreciate his admirable qualities of heart and head. Col. Campbell is a man in the prime of life. His public career is not going to be terminated by a three years' service in the Surveyor General's office. The are other important positions, in advance of the one to which he has been elected. Let him bide his time, and bear in mind that the people are apt to discover and to reward merit.

I have not heard of any one being fixed upon for place under the incoming Surveyor General. One thing, however, is expected of him, and that is, that there will be a cleaning-out of the Augean Stable. The fossil fixtures in that Department should have leave to retire into the shades of private life. Whenever men in public office begin to think (and manifest by their actions that they do so think) that they, and they alone, are qualified to administer the affairs of any Department of the Government, it is time to let them know otherwise. I write this, not in the spirit of dictation, but merely as a reflection of public sentiment.—Yours, &c.

THE LADY OCULIST.—Miss LAURA LE SEUR, whose successful practice has been well known in Pittsburgh and vicinity for the last seven years, has now taken rooms at the residence of Mrs. Stahl, High st., Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., where she proposes spending the summer for the purpose of treating DISEASES OF THE EYES.

The System is a cautious and safe one—has never been known to fail in subduing inflammation of the Eyes, either Acute or Chronic—will remove extraneous substances from the eyeballs, cure granulated eyelids, so that the eyelashes, instead of growing like bristles down upon the eyeballs and thereby eventually destroying the sight, will assume a correct position—become soft and natural; will strengthen and restore weak eyes of long standing—All without the use of the Knife, Lunar Caustic, Blue Stone, or any of those severe remedies so frequently applied, to the destruction of the eye.

Miss LE SEUR also treats successfully RHEUMATISM and NERVOUS DISEASES, two of the most lingering and painful diseases to which mortals are subject, and from which proceed some of the most fearful diseases of the eyes. But as diseases are not cured on paper, and deeds are much more satisfactory than words, she would therefore respectfully call the attention of an intelligent community to her practice, and most cordially invite the afflicted to come and test the effect of the treatment for themselves, assuring those whose cases are curable that if they put themselves under her treatment and follow strictly the directions given, they will certainly be rewarded with—

HEALTH AND SIGHT.

These are facts, and facts are said to be stubborn things.

REFERENCES: Rev. A. Baker, Pastor M. E. Church, Ebensburg, Pa. Rev. E. B. Snyder, Pastor Christ's True Church, Pittsburgh.

Rev. J. A. Swarrey, Pastor Beaver st. M. E. Church, Allegheny City. Thomas Clark, Esq., firm of Clark & Thomas, Pittsburgh.

Joseph Anderson, Esq., proprietor St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh. Wm. Edy, Esq., 31 Fifth st., Pittsburgh. Thompson Bell, Esq., Commercial Bank, Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

Rev. Tempin Moore, D. D., Philada. March 29, 1866-3*

ELDERSRIDGE ACADEMY.—Will open its Thirty-ninth Session on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18th. For particulars, address

Rev. A. DONALDSON, Principal. March 29, 1866-3*

SAMUEL SINGLETON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Penna. Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel. Will practice in the Courts of Cambria and adjoining counties. [March 29, 1866

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by beneficial and vicious habits. Great numbers have already been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it.—Free of charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Address STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK.

A Remarkable Story.

Some time since, a fellow named Sterling King was arrested and committed to jail in Louisville, Ky. In order to raise a sensation, doubtless, he has confessed that he is the person who assassinated President Lincoln and attempted to kill Secretary Seward. No faith whatever can be placed in his statement, but as a matter of interest we condense the following particulars from the Louisville Democrat:

"King states that he was the man who killed President Lincoln. He says that he entered the theatre as any other person, purchasing a ticket and paying for it. At the appointed time he entered the private box in Ford's theatre, Washington, where Mr. Lincoln was, and shot him with a single-barreled pistol, which he fell at the time he leaped from the box. He gives as his object for using a single-barreled pistol that he was compelled to leave it behind him, and if it had been a revolver those in the box might have used it against him. He further says that after he shot the President and leaped from the box he passed by several persons, but one of whom he knew—Miss Laura Keane—and she did not know him. According to his statement, J. Wilkes Booth, whom it is said was the murderer of Lincoln, was in the rear of the theatre awaiting with horses.

"From the vicinity of Ford's Theatre, he states that he went to the residence of Secretary Seward, and, after forcing an entrance, he made an attack upon the Secretary himself, cutting him in the throat with a bowie-knife. He says that after young Seward was knocked down, the old man begged not to be murdered, and that he struck the blow to silence him. His only regret seems to be that he did not kill the Secretary. He says that the statement published in the papers that there were two persons in the affair is false, as he is the man who shot the President and made the attack upon Secretary Seward. He says there was another person in the affair, who has not yet been apprehended, who was to have killed Stanton, but he failed to fulfil his pledge."

HON. FRANCIS JORDAN, late State agent for this State in Washington, has been made Chairman of the Union State Executive Committee. The appointment appears to give general satisfaction. Col. Jordan is reputed a man of much energy and well fitted to lead the procession of loyal Pennsylvanians to the grave of Hon. Heister Clymer.

OBITUARY.—We are very sorry to announce to our readers that in Harrisburg, on the 6th inst., Hon. Heister Clymer met at the hands of the Democratic convention a sudden death—politically.—His corpse will be preserved till October next, when the people of Pennsylvania will bury him with appropriate ceremonies.

THE LADY OCULIST.—Miss LAURA LE SEUR, whose successful practice has been well known in Pittsburgh and vicinity for the last seven years, has now taken rooms at the residence of Mrs. Stahl, High st., Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., where she proposes spending the summer for the purpose of treating DISEASES OF THE EYES.

The System is a cautious and safe one—has never been known to fail in subduing inflammation of the Eyes, either Acute or Chronic—will remove extraneous substances from the eyeballs, cure granulated eyelids, so that the eyelashes, instead of growing like bristles down upon the eyeballs and thereby eventually destroying the sight, will assume a correct position—become soft and natural; will strengthen and restore weak eyes of long standing—All without the use of the Knife, Lunar Caustic, Blue Stone, or any of those severe remedies so frequently applied, to the destruction of the eye.

Miss LE SEUR also treats successfully RHEUMATISM and NERVOUS DISEASES, two of the most lingering and painful diseases to which mortals are subject, and from which proceed some of the most fearful diseases of the eyes. But as diseases are not cured on paper, and deeds are much more satisfactory than words, she would therefore respectfully call the attention of an intelligent community to her practice, and most cordially invite the afflicted to come and test the effect of the treatment for themselves, assuring those whose cases are curable that if they put themselves under her treatment and follow strictly the directions given, they will certainly be rewarded with—

HEALTH AND SIGHT.

These are facts, and facts are said to be stubborn things.

REFERENCES: Rev. A. Baker, Pastor M. E. Church, Ebensburg, Pa. Rev. E. B. Snyder, Pastor Christ's True Church, Pittsburgh.

Rev. J. A. Swarrey, Pastor Beaver st. M. E. Church, Allegheny City. Thomas Clark, Esq., firm of Clark & Thomas, Pittsburgh.

Joseph Anderson, Esq., proprietor St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh. Wm. Edy, Esq., 31 Fifth st., Pittsburgh. Thompson Bell, Esq., Commercial Bank, Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

Rev. Tempin Moore, D. D., Philada. March 29, 1866-3*

ELDERSRIDGE ACADEMY.—Will open its Thirty-ninth Session on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18th. For particulars, address

Rev. A. DONALDSON, Principal. March 29, 1866-3*

SAMUEL SINGLETON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Penna. Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel. Will practice in the Courts of Cambria and adjoining counties. [March 29, 1866

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by beneficial and vicious habits. Great numbers have already been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it.—Free of charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Address STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED.

In the post office, at Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, March 1, 1866.

Wm. A. Kerr.	N. F. Ames.
David Miller.	Wm. Ames.
James R. McConnell.	I. C. Barr.
Mrs. Elizabeth Meyers.	Mrs. C. Badger.
J. B. Miller.	Timothy Brooker.
Miss B. Ellen Nelson.	Adam Bernhart.
John Rowland.	Joseph Bender.
Rebecca Shankel.	James Conway.
Minnie Shortincarr.	Mrs. Maria Davis.
Peter Semore.	Adam Elmer.
Thos. L. Shields.	Rev. Thomas L. Shaw.
Miss Lucy Singer.	Michael Kryes.

To obtain any of these letters, the recipient must call for "advertisements," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Free delivery of letters by carriers to the residences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules: 1. Direct letters plainly to the street number, as well as the post office and State, street and number, sign them fully with full name, and request that same be directed accordingly. 2. 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." 3. Place the postage stamp on the right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing. N.B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days, less, written or printed with the writer's post office, and State, across the left-hand corner of the envelope, 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.

FOR THE SCHOOL AND FAMILY.—Now is the time to form clubs. CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR, VOL. 5, Terms: 75 cents a year. Clubs 50 cents. This Year's Magazine now has the circulation of any Educational Journal published.

It contains Original Stories, Poems, Logos, Letters, Sketches of Travel, Natural History, Biography, Mathematics, Puzzles, Rebuses, Phonics, Engravings, and of the very best authors.

The Visitor is a model of typographical beauty. Specimens furnished free. Look here. An agent wanted in every county. The Visitor will be sent one year to one person who will act as Agent, at Post Office in the United States.

Address, for further particulars, with cents for return postage, J. W. DAUGHADA, Publisher, 1308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. MILLS and V. S. BARKER, trading under the name of E. J. MILLS & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. J. MILLS retiring. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said firm are requested to make settlement.

E. J. MILLS & Co. The undersigned will continue the mercantile business at the old stand of E. J. MILLS & Co., and respectfully requests a continuance of the patronage given to the old firm. J. MILLS will continue to have charge of business and make settlements. V. S. BARKER. Ebensburg, Feby. 17, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Thos. B. Moore, A. A. Barker, D. Evans and David Lewis, under the name and style of MOORE, BARKER & CO., engaged in the manufacture of Lumber, been this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. A. Barker and Evan D. Evans having their interest to Thos. B. Moore. All of the firm will be settled by Moore & Lewis who still continue the manufacture of Lumber at the old mill.

MOORE, BARKER & CO. February 22, 1866-3*

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have their petitions for license, which will be sent for the action of the Argument Court of Cambria county, before the Judges there on Tuesday, the 3d of April next, to wit: TAVERN.

Daniel Rafferty, Cambria bor.; Peter Fisher, Conemaugh, 1st w'd; James H. Barker, Johnstown, 3d w'd; Philip Shullis, Johnstown, 3d w'd; Francis Barish, Allegheny tp.; Jacob Ross, Voder tp. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk Q. S. March 15, 1866.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William G. Williams, late of Ebensburg, Cambria county, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cambria county. All persons indebted to said estate will come forward and make payment, those having claims against the same to present them probated for settlement.

THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, Executor. March 1, 1866-6t.

HOLLIDAYSBURG IRON WORKS AND NAIL FACTORY.—B. M. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer of BAR, BOLT & ROD IRON, NAILS & SPIGOTS. Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa. March 15, 1866-4t

TO THE PEOPLE!—"REMEMBER NUMBER ONE." Bring your Greenbacks along and get your Horses shod for \$2.00. You can get Buggy or Wagon ironed or repaired at Singer's shop, near Isaac Evans' Tannery. Ebensburg, Oct. 12, 1865-3m.

JUST RECEIVED!—A full assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS. A large assortment of OVERCOATS, GENTS' SCARFS, TRUNKS. A splendid assortment of CARPETS!

A. A. BARKER'S. Ebensburg, Pa.